Engd. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Joseph H. Choate

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

A NEW CYCLOPEDIA

Compiled Under the Editorial Supervision of

A NOTABLE ADVISORY BOARD

ILLUSTRATED

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF UTAH
14757

VOLUME II

Nov. 1931

Ref
920.073
En19a
v.2

US/CAN
973
D36e
v.2

Published under the direction of
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
New York
1918

Ref #1
Vol 2

ADVISORY BOARD

Alonzo Abernethy, Ph. D.,
Member Board of Regents, State University of Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa.

Edwin Anderson Alderman, D.C.L., LL.D.,
President University of Virginia; University, Virginia.

E. Benj. Andrews, A.M., D.D., LL.D.,
Chancellor Emeritus University of Nebraska; Lincoln, Nebraska.

Elroy M. Avery, Ph.B., Ph.M., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Historian; Cleveland, Ohio.

Harlan Hoge Ballard, A.B.,
Librarian; Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Frank W. Blackmar, A.M., Ph.D.,
Dean of Graduating School, University of Kansas; Lawrence, Kansas.

Chas. A. Blanchard, D. D.,
President Wheaton College; Wheaton, Illinois.

Maurice Bloomfield, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Orientalist, Philologist, Johns Hopkins University; Baltimore, Maryland.

Theodore C. Burgess, A.M., Ph.D.,
Director Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Peoria, Illinois.

Nathaniel Butler, D.D., LL.D.,
Director University Extension Division, University of Chicago; Chicago, Illinois.

Franklin Carter, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Former President Williams College; Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Walter Clark, A.M., LL.D.,
Chief Justice North Carolina Supreme Court; Raleigh, North Carolina.

V. Lansing Collins, A.M.,
Reference Librarian, Princeton University; Princeton, New Jersey.

Katherine Eleanor Conway,
Editor, Educator, Author; St. Mary's College and Academy, Notre Dame, Indiana, and Boston, Massachusetts.

William Richard Cutter, A.M.,
Former Historian of New England Historic-Genealogical Society; Woburn, Massachusetts.

William H. Dana, F.C.M.,
President Dana's Musical Institute; Warren, Ohio.

Thomas Fell, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D.,
President St. John's College; Annapolis, Maryland.

Joseph F. Folsom,
Author, Librarian and Corresponding Secretary New Jersey Historical Society.

Thomas F. Gailor, A.M., S.T.D., D.D.,
Bishop of Tennessee; Memphis, Tennessee.

Samuel A. Green, A.M., M.D., LL.D.,
Librarian and Vice-President Massachusetts Historical Society; Boston, Massachusetts.

Wm. E. Griffis, A.M., D.D., L.H.D.,
Educationist, Traveler, Lecturer, Author; Ithaca, New York.

Edmund J. James, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
President University of Illinois; Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.

John W. Jordan, LL.D.,
Librarian Pennsylvania Historical Society; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert F. Kerr, A.B., A.M.,
Founder South Dakota State Historical Society; Brookings, South Dakota.

John F. Lacey,
Representative in Congress from Iowa, 1889-1907; Oskaloosa, Iowa.

William F. McDowell, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church; Chicago, Illinois.

Henry M. MacCracken, D.D., LL.D.,
Chancellor Emeritus, New York University; University Heights, New York.

William H. Mace, A. M., Ph.D.,
William Grillin Professor History and Political Science, University of Syracuse; Syracuse, New York.

Jesse Macy, A. M., LL.D.,
Author, Professor Political Science, Iowa College; Grinnell, Iowa.

Bernard Moses, Ph.D., LL.D.,
Professor History and Political Science, University of California; Berkeley, California.

Thomas M. Owen, A.M., LL.D.,
Historian, Department of Archives; Montgomery, Alabama.

Daniel B. Purinton, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Ex-President Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

Putnam, Mrs. Mary N.,
Prominent in Patriotic Societies; Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

George L. Raymond, A.M., L.H.D.,
Professor of Aesthetics, George Washington University; Los Angeles, California.

William O. Stoddard, A.M.,
Author and Journalist; Madison, New Jersey.

Charles W. Super, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Ex-President Ohio University; Athens, Ohio.

Robert E. Thompson, A.M., Ph.D., S.T.D., LL.D.,
President Central High School; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Francis N. Thorpe, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Professor, University of Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

William Trelease, Sc.D., LL.D.,
Director Missouri Botanical Gardens; St. Louis, Missouri.

William P. Trent, A.M., D.C.L., LL.D.,
University Professor, Editor and Author, Columbia University; New York City.

Henry S. Tucker, A.M., LL.D.,
Dean School of Jurisprudence and Law, George Washington University; Washington, District of Columbia.

Lyon G. Tyler, A.M., LL.D.,
President William and Mary College; Williamsburg, Virginia.

Irving G. Vann, M.A., LL.D.,
Judge New York Court of Appeals; Syracuse, New York.

Arba N. Waterman, A.B., LL.D.,
Dean John Marshall Law School; Chicago, Illinois.

Stephen B. Weeks, A.M., Ph.D., LL.D.,
Historian Board of Education; Washington, District of Columbia.

Wm. C. Winslow, Ph.D., L.H.D., S.T.D., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Sc.D.,
Orientalist, Archaeologist, Egyptologist; Boston, Massachusetts.

George T. Winston, Litt.D., A.M., LL.D.,
President North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Asheville, North Carolina.

BIOGRAPHICAL

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

McCOSH, James,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

James McCosh, eleventh president of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, belonged to an old and highly respected family in Ayrshire, Scotland, whose earliest recorded ancestor, Jasper McCosh, died at Straiton in Ayrshire, in 1727. A descendant in the third generation from Jasper McCosh was Andrew, who married Jean, daughter of James Carson, a large farmer on Loch Doon, and died on his estate at Carskeoch, July 9, 1820. This property is situated on the Doon in Ayrshire, about twelve miles from Ayr. Andrew and Jean (Carson) McCosh had six daughters and one son, James, born April 1, 1811.

James McCosh studied at the University of Glasgow, continued his theological education at Edinburgh, was licensed to preach in 1834, and the following year accepted his first charge at Arbroath, removing to Brechin in 1838, where until 1843 he was minister of the Established Church. On the disruption, he resigned his charge, formed a Free Church congregation, and labored thus until 1851, when he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at Queen's College, Belfast. It was from this chair that he was called to the presidency of Princeton in 1868. For twenty years he occupied the latter position, until 1888, when he resigned, having placed the college on a University basis. He died at Princeton, November 16, 1894.

At the age of thirteen he had been sent to Glasgow, where after a year in a preparatory class he entered the University in 1825. Four years later, attracted by the reputation of Thomas Chalmers and David Welsh in theology and of Sir William Hamilton in philosophy, he left Glasgow and entered Edinburgh University, joining the crowd of eager students under these professors. He completed his academic education at Edinburgh, and in 1834 presented a dissertation on "Stoic Philosophy" for which he was granted the Master of Arts degree. Licensed that spring, he preached whereever opportunity offered. Then for a time he acted as tutor in the family of a Mr. Graham, of Meiklewood, near Stirling. At the end of 1835 he was called to his first regular pastorate at the Abbey Chapel of Arbroath, in Forfarshire. Two years later he declined a call to the pulpit of the historic Old Greyfriars at Edinburgh. In 1838 he accepted an appointment to Brechin, and here labored until the disruption took place. In this movement McCosh had a leading part in forming as it were a nucleus of ministers who discussed the dangers that threatened the Scottish church through appointment of ministers by the Crown, regardless of the preferences of congregations, and unavoidable development of the patronage system. A pamphlet published by Dr. McCosh at Brechin, entitled "Recollections of the Disruption in Brechin," shows the successive steps of the movement and clearly outlines his attitude. In 1843, when disruption from the Established Church became inevitable, he surrendered his living at Brechin, but he

was able to form a Free congregation, and continued in pastoral work. He also organized Free churches elsewhere, raising funds and securing pastors. For five years longer he remained at Brechin, by which time the Free Church seemed to be on a firm basis and he was able to turn his attention to authorship.

In 1850 he published his first important work, "The Method of Divine Government, Physical and Moral." It met with approval by Sir William Hamilton and Hugh Miller, two leading thinkers of Scotland, and it was everywhere favorably received. To this book, it is said, Dr. McCosh in a measure owed his call to the chair of logic and metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, where in January, 1852, Dr. McCosh began his lectures. He instantly won popularity with his students as a stimulating lecturer and a keen judge of human nature. His introductory lecture on "The Method in which Metaphysics Should be Prosecuted," showed that he was neither content with Scottish philosophical methods nor intended to lead his classes along quite the traditional lines. In the main he followed experimental methods in his lectures on psychology and metaphysics, while in logic he recast the elements. He laid special emphasis on the written work of his students, and took great delight in examining their aptitudes and characters. Several of his pupils fulfilled his prophecy of eminence.

He was also active in evangelical work. He not only organized a school in the slum district of Belfast which grew to have six hundred pupils, but in another neglected portion of the city he formed a congregation from the people whom he found to be without a pastor, and when the time was ripe he secured a minister and contrived the erection of a church. He organized a club house for temperate working men to offset the social attractiveness of the saloon. He aided to found the ministerial support fund of the Irish Presbyterian church. His arguments against establishment and state endowment largely influenced Mr. Gladstone in disestablishing the Irish Church. He advocated the abolition of the Regium Donum, or government addition to clerical stipends, and in his essay on the "Duty of Irish Presbyterians to their Church at the present crisis in the sustentation of the Gospel Ministry" (Belfast, 1868) afforded much needed guidance to troubled Irish Presbyterians. Meanwhile he was reading widely and observing keenly, as is shown in his address, "The Present Tendency of Religious Thought throughout the Three Kingdoms," read before the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance in July, 1864. He served also as examiner for Queen's University, Ireland, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the Fergusson Scholarships. He strongly advocated a system of intermediate schools for Ireland, and supported the cause of national elementary schools as one method to break down the narrow class exclusiveness so prevalent in Ireland. In 1854 he published a series of letters to the Lord Lieutenant on "The Necessity for an Intermediate System of Education between the National Schools and Colleges of Ireland." In 1867 he brought the question up again when, at the Belfast meeting of the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, he read a paper on "The Present State of the Intermediate Education Question in Ireland."

While at Belfast he continued his literary work by publishing in 1855 his "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation" (with Professor George Dickie), which went into several editions; in 1860 his "Intuitions of the Mind," also several

times republished; in 1862 his "Supernatural in Relation to the Natural" published simultaneously in Cambridge, Belfast and New York; and in 1866 his "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy." The first of this group of works is directly traceable to his genius for observation. In May, 1858, having learned the German language, he sailed for Germany to spend five months examining Prussian schools and universities and familiarizing himself with their methods and organization. He also attended the philosophical lectures of Trendelenburg and Michelet, and met other leaders in German thought. He returned to his Belfast lecture room in September, 1858. In 1866, to rest from his arduous duties and his literary labors (he had just published his important "Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy"), he sailed for America. During the Civil War he staunchly upheld the Union cause in the face of strong opposition. In America he visited the principal cities and leading institutions and was received with distinction. His habit of keen observation stood him in such good stead that when in 1868 the trustees of Princeton extended to him a call to the presidency, he was well informed as to the condition of the country and the outlook for higher education.

He came to Princeton at an opportune time. The Civil War had just ended, and the country at large was beginning to turn its attention to the development not only of its natural but also of its educational resources. Harvard, Yale and Columbia had just entered upon new eras of growth, and Johns Hopkins University was soon to be founded. Dr. McCosh was called to Princeton to bring it abreast of the times and to lay the university foundation it now enjoys and on which it is still standing. The foretaste of future material growth hinted at in his inaugural address was not merely rhetorical. It was evident from the beginning that he had grasped the situation and would live up to the promise of his address. During the twenty years of his presidency the campus was enlarged and beautified; to the six buildings on that campus in 1868 fourteen were added by 1888; the faculty was increased from sixteen to forty-three, and the number of students from two hundred and sixty-four to six hundred and four; the Princeton restricted elective system was introduced and courses leading to the degrees of B. S. and C. E. were added, together with graduate courses leading to the higher degrees; the library was increased from 30,000 to 70,000 and a library building, in its day one of the handsomest in the country, was erected; fellowships were endowed, and several special annual prizes were founded; alumni associations were organized to keep the graduates in touch with the institutions and with each other. Nearly $3,000,000 came into the college treasury during the two decades; faculty espionage, Greek letter fraternities; class-room disorder, and most of the vicious hazing of earlier days, were done away with or suppressed.

Dr. McCosh advocated the restricted elective system in the college curriculum as opposed to the free elective method introduced by President Eliot at Harvard. The latter advocated his views before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York in February, 1885, and Dr. McCosh was invited to criticise them. His comments were published in pamphlet form under the title, "The New Departure in College Education." He favored freedom of elective studies under limitations, holding that certain fundamental studies should be compulsory in any curriculum leading to the historic academic degrees of Bachelor and Mastor of Arts. Moreover he

believed firmly that all education should have Christian foundation, and he never let this point of view be lost. He constantly endeavored to develop the Christian element in college life, but as earnestly avoided anything like denominationalism in the college chapel. As a teacher he stands preëminent in American academic history with Woolsey, Mark Hopkins, and Wayland, as one who contrived by his earnestness, his enthusiasm and his knowledge, to spur the interest of his classes. He was prominent in all educational gatherings, and his last public appearance was as presiding officer at the International Congress of Education held at Chicago, in July, 1893, when his eminence as a teacher and philosopher made him the recipient of every mark of honor and distinction.

He believed in the parental theory of college government, and did not confine his theory to his undergraduates. He ruled and moulded his faculty. He won the affection of his students by his strong personality, his dry humor, his shrewdness, his perfect understanding of them, and his favor of gymnastics and athletics. In his personal relations with them he was wonderfully aided by his wife, whose gentle solicitude for and motherly interest in any that were sick or in need of care, made her the sharer in the affection that he enjoyed. It was to perpetuate the memory of her goodness especially to undergraduates that the Isabella McCosh Infirmary was erected on the Princeton campus.

Dr. McCosh was as prolific a writer after his advent to America as he had been in Belfast. Beginning with his striking inaugural address on "Academic Teaching in Europe," published in New York in 1869, he continued publication until the very year of his death. In 1870 he brought out a text book of formal logic, "The Laws of Discursive Thought," which was reissued in revised and enlarged editions at least three times during the next twenty years. In 1871 he delivered a series of lectures at Union Theological Seminary, New York, on natural theology and apologetics, which was published in New York and London in 1871, and again in 1875, under the title of "Christianity and Positivsm." In 1874 he issued his well known "Scottish Philosophy, biographical, expository, critical; from Hutcheson to Hamilton," being a history of which he was the most brilliant living pupil. Of more ephemeral character were his essays: "Ideas in Nature Overlooked by Dr. Tyndall," being a searching examination of Tyndall's Belfast address (New York, 1875); his "Development Hypothesis: Is it Sufficient?" (New York, 1876), and his "Conflicts of the Age" (New York, 1881). In 1882 he began to issue a valuable "Philosophical Series" of eight small volumes discussing the leading philosophical questions of the day, and setting forth his contention that while the old truths may have to be put in new form and their defense taken up on new lines, yet they are as deeply founded as ever. This series was republished in two volumes in 1887. In 1886 he published his "Psychology; the Cognitive Powers," and in the following years its second part, "Psychology: the Motive Powers." In 1887 he delivered the Bedell lectures, publishing them in 1888 under the title "The Religious Aspect of Evolution," enlarging them in a new edition which was called for in 1890. In 1889 he issued his treatise on metaphysics, "First and Fundamental Truths," and in the same year he delivered a series of lectures before the Ohio Wesleyan University on "The Tests of Various Kinds of Truth," being a treatise on applied logic, published in New York and Cincinnati in

1889. The following year he issued a small work, "The Prevailing Types of Thought; Can They Reach Reality Logically?" and in 1892 his brief volume on ethics, "Our Moral Nature." In 1894 he published his last work, "Philosophy of Reality; Should it be Favored by Americans?" His briefer contributions to purely American educational discussions were, not including his reply to President Eliot on "The Elective System" and several addresses at educational conventions, his papers, "Discipline in American Colleges" (North American Review, vol. 126, pp. 428-441), "Course of Study in the Academical Department of Princeton College" (Princeton Book, 1879), "What an American University Should Be" (1885), "Religion in College" (1886).

As a philosophical writer, Dr. McCosh belongs to the great school of traditional Scottish thought whose history he wrote. Here he stands next to his great teacher, Sir William Hamilton. During his lifetime his position, as has been pointed out, suffered because of the reaction against that school led by John Stuart Mill, and because of the evolution movement begun by Darwin and led philosophically by Herbert Spencer. His emphatic and positive tone, moreover, says Professor A. T. Ormond, his foremost pupil and his successor in the Princeton School of Philosophy, had something to do with the mistaken tendency to undervalue his work. Much of this work was necessarily transitional, as for instance his attitude toward evolution itself. He may be said to have accepted evolution provisionally, that is, rejecting its atheistic and irreligious forms, while adopting its scientific truth. His attitude is thus summed up: He maintained the possibility of conceiving evolution from the theistic basis as a feature of Divine government, and this led him to take a friendly attitude toward the evolution idea at the same time that it enabled him to become its most formidable critic. It is believed, however, that he has contributed elements of value to the thought of the time, as, for instance, his treatment of intuition by a more discriminating, keen and careful analysis than had hitherto been given to it. He was an ardent realist, and had an almost virulent antipathy for idealism and the phenomenal theory. The progress of thought since his time would prevent an unqualified acceptance of his views at this day, but his basic realistic principle is one "which a very wide view school of thinkers have at heart." He had a genius for observation and an intense interest in human character which he cultivated incessantly and turned to good account in his psychological work, becoming in reality a pioneer in the science of physiological psychology. In the sphere of religious thought his work will be valued for its union of philosophy and religion. Excepting his annual baccalaureates and a volume of "Gospel Sermons" (New York, 1888), few of his sermons were given to the press. Dr. McCosh left an autobiography which has been expanded and edited by Professor William M. Sloane ("Life of James McCosh; a Record Chiefly Autobiographical," New York, 1896), and which contains a very extensive list of Dr. McCosh's writings extending from 1833 to 1894. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Aberdeen in 1850, D. D. from Edinburgh in 1851, and from Brown, and Washington and Jefferson, in 1868; LL. D. from Dublin in 1863, and from Harvard in 1868; and Litt. D. from Queen's University in 1882. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. McCosh married, September 29, 1845, Isabella, born April 30, 1817, daugh-

ter of Alexander and Mary (Stirling) Guthrie. Alexander Guthrie was the well known physician, and brother of Thomas Guthrie, Dr. McCosh's intimate friend. Six children were born of this marriage, one a son who died in infancy.

ADAMS, Charles Francis,

Accomplished Diplomatist.

Charles Francis Adams, who in a most important period of American history rendered signal service to the government and made for himself enduring fame as a diplomatist, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, August 18, 1807. His parents were John Quincy and Louisa Johnson Adams.

As was remarked of him by James Russell Lowell, Charles Francis Adams "was cradled in diplomacy," for when he was two years of age his father, then recently sent by President Madison as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, took the child with him to that city. There he remained five years, becoming daily accustomed to hearing the French, German and Russian languages, and proving apt in their acquisition. The appointment of his father as American Minister to the Court of St. James in 1815, caused young Adams, then a boy of eight, to be placed in an English boarding school. The hostile feeling between the United States and England at this time was strong, and anecdotes are told of the manner in which young Adams on several occasions stood up for his own country. On his return to America two years later, he entered the Boston Latin School, where he was prepared for Harvard College from which he was graduated in 1825, at the age of eighteen.

During his father's term as President of the United States, Charles Francis Adams passed two years in Washington City, and then returning to Boston, read law in the office of the great lawyer and orator, Daniel Webster. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1828, and a year later married Abigail Brown, the youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, said at the time to be the wealthiest man in New England.

In 1841 Mr. Adams was elected to a seat in the popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature and was thrice re-elected. He was then returned for two years to the State Senate. He had up to this time been a member of the Whig party, but he gradually fell out of sympathy for this organization, and his office at 23 Court street, Boston, became a place of gathering for those of the party who were known as "Conscience Whigs," as contradistinguished from those classed as "Cotton Whigs"—the distinction made between the anti- and pro-slaveryites. Mr. Adams at about this time became editor of the "Boston Daily Whig," through which he disseminated his views, and which he conducted with great labor and at considerable pecuniary loss to himself, but with increased reputation as a deep thinker and leader of men. In 1846 he was recognized as a leader in the newly formed Free-Soil party, and was nominated, with Martin VanBuren at the head of the ticket, for the vice-presidency. This party eight years later formed the nucleus of the Republican party. In 1858 and 1860 Mr. Adams was elected a representative to Congress, and in March, 1861, was nominated by President Lincoln as Minister to England, which position he filled until April, 1868, more than covering the War for the Union period. As the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James, he is credited with having given the country the most distinguished diplomatic service it had ever received. The governing

classes of Great Britain were for a large portion of his term of service but coldly civil to him, and disposed to look upon him as serving not a country, but merely a section of a country, though for him personally they entertained and expressed great respect. His knowledge of constitutional law aided him in many critical cases, and his unflinching firmness, good judgment, and superior statesmanship enabled him to successfully maintain friendly relations between his own country and Great Britain. A notable instance is found in his conduct in the famous case of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, whose taking from the British mail-ship "Trent" by Admiral Wilkes, of the United States navy, strained the relations between the two governments and would have resulted in war had it not been for the astute manner in which the case was disposed of by President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, and whose action was splendidly carried into effect by Minister Adams. It is doubtful if his diplomatic services in the Civil War have been fully appreciated in his own country.

Subsequently, upon the execution of the Treaty of Washington between the United States and Great Britain in 1871, Mr. Adams was appointed to represent the United States as a member of the Geneva Board of Arbitration provided for in that treaty. He served in this capacity during the summer of 1872, and was largely instrumental in obtaining an award from the tribunal favorable to his country. In the spring of 1872 he was brought into much political prominence as a possible candidate for the presidency in opposition to General Grant, then a candidate for reëlection. His published reply to a prominent liberal Republican who had written to him on the subject, that he could not consent to "peddle his services for power," was at the time considered the utterance of an aristocrat, and was used by the friends of Horace Greeley in securing his nomination. Mr. Adams was not a favorite with the masses of his countrymen, which was in part due to an inherited coldness of manner, and, in part, possibly, to the fact that he possessed the true diplomatic temperament, which, if courteous, is inclined to be cautious, restrained, dignified and self-contained. His recognized talents and character gave him, however, a position in the estimate of his associates which to a certain extent compensated for his lack of power to win popular favor.

He was elected an overseer of Harvard College in 1869, and for several terms served as president of the board. He died November 21, 1886.

RIPLEY, George,

Literary Critic.

George Ripley was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 3, 1802, son of Jerome Ripley, a prominent merchant, a representative in the State Legislature, and a justice of the Court of Sessions.

He was graduated from Harvard College, Bachelor of Arts, in 1823, and received the Master of Arts degree in 1826, graduating from the Harvard Divinity School the same year. He was a tutor at Harvard College in 1825-26. He was ordained pastor of a new religious society in Boston, Massachusetts, November 8, 1826, and in 1828 he was appointed pastor of the Unitarian church in Purchase street, Boston, Massachusetts. In 1831 he went to Europe to study philosophy, returning to Boston in 1835, and in 1841 he resigned his charge and abandoned the ministry, devoting himself to the study of philosophy, and becoming deeply versed in the

literature, philosophy and theology of German literature. Immediately on leaving the ministry he began the visionary Brook Farm experiment. The site chosen was a farm of two hundred acres near Roxbury, Massachusetts, and the society was known first as the Brook Farm Institute of Education and Agriculture, but was later incorporated as the Brook Farm Phalanx. The aim of the society was to establish an agricultural, literary and scientific school or college, where a true religious and moral life could be lived. Some of the members of the Phalanx were Eliza Ostinelli, Henry D. Thoreau, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz and W. F. Dwight. Some of the youthful days of George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charles A. Dana were spent there. From 1841 to 1846 Mr. Ripley and his friends carried on their plan of brotherhood and coöperation, but finally public interest flagged, a fire consumed one of the largest buildings, the land proved unfertile, and the scheme was abandoned. He edited "The Dial" in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller in 1840.

Mr. Ripley removed to Flatbush, Long Island, where his wife taught school, and in 1848 he went to New York City, where he was employed by Mr. Greeley as literary critic on "The Tribune," a position then unknown in the newspaper world, and which he held up to the time of his death. He was manuscript reader for J. C. Derby & Company, 1853 to 1854, and for Harper & Brothers, 1854-57; co-editor with Charles A. Dana of the "New American Cyclopedia," and the "American Cyclopedia," published by D. Appleton & Company, 1867-76; edited "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature" (fifteen volumes, 1838) popularly known among booksellers in 1840 as "Ripley's Foreign Classics." His emoluments as royalty from the sale of the American Cyclopedia are said to have aggregated $100,000. He was the author of: "Latest Forms of Infidelity" (1840), and with Bayard Taylor, of "Handbook of Literature and Fine Arts" (1852). The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Lawrence (Wisconsin) University in 1874, and by the University of Michigan in 1875.

He was married, in 1826, to Sophia Willard, daughter of Francis Dana, of Cambridge. Mr. Ripley died in New York City, July 4, 1880.

SAXE, John Godfrey,

Poet, Humorist.

John Godfrey Saxe, in his day perhaps the most widely read American poet and humorist, was born at Highgate, Vermont, June 2, 1816. He entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1835, but left during his freshman year, later entering Middlebury College, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1839, and which in 1866 conferred upon him the LL. D., degree; studied law at Lockport, New York, and at St. Albans, Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1847-48 he was superintendent of common schools for Chittenden county, Vermont. In 1850 he bought the Burlington (Vermont) "Sentinel," and conducted it for six years. During 1850-51 he served as State's attorney for his county. In 1856 he was appointed United States deputy collector of customs. He was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Vermont in the years 1859 and 1860.

In 1872 he returned to Albany, New York, and became an editor of the "Albany Evening Journal." Prior to this he had won a name in literature as an attractive lecturer, but his facility as a writer of

humorous verse was his distinguishing characteristic. In 1846 he published a volume of poems, including "Progress, a Satire," and a number of shorter pieces, many of which had previously appeared in "The Knickerbocker Magazine." He contributed also to the pages of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "The Atlantic Monthly." He read a poem, "The Times," before the Boston (Massachusetts) Mercantile Library Association in 1849, which was published in the larger editions of his poems which was printed in 1852. Mr. Saxe often appeared before the public as the poet on college and other anniversaries, "well armed with the light artillery of jest and epigram." In the summer of 1855 he delivered a brilliant poem on "Literature and the Times," at the second anniversary of the Associate Alumni of the Free Academy in New York. A new volume of poetry was issued by him in 1860. Its chief contents were, "The Money King," delivered at Yale College in 1854; "The Press," recited before the literary societies of Brown University; and several other humorous narratives, with a collection of lyrics. The previous volumes of his poetry had at that time passed through sixteen editions, and at the date of his death this number had been increased to forty in this country and in England, several of them being complete collections of his works. The life of Mr. Saxe was wholly devoted to literature and to popular lecturing for many years prior to his decease, but in his closing days the poet who was wont to evoke mirth from the gravest themes became a victim to confirmed melancholia. After a brief residence at Brooklyn, New York, he lived in seclusion at his son's house in Albany, New York, refusing to receive any company, and died there March 31, 1887.

WASHBURNE, Elihu Benjamin,

Statesman, Cabinet Officer, Diplomat.

Hon. Elihu Benjamin Washburne, one of the most useful and brilliant public men of his day, was born in Liverpool, Maine, September 23, 1816. He was the brother of Israel Washburne, Governor of Maine, and his grandfather Israel was an officer during the Revolution. The entire family in this country descended from John Washburne, who settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1631.

Elihu B. Washburne divided his time during boyhood between the paternal farm and the country schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Gardiner, Maine, to learn the printing business. He worked on a local paper for about a year and then began to teach school. This he continued until 1835, when he went to Augusta, Maine, and obtained a situation in the office of the "Kennebec Journal." He rose to an editorial position, and then having made up his mind to become a lawyer he attended a law school from 1836 to 1838, and from there went into the office of John Otis, of Hollowell, with whom he remained until 1839, when he went to the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to practice at the bar in 1840.

Foreseeing the opportunities which were to arise in the west, Mr. Washburne went to Illinois, and after looking about, decided to settle at Galena, where he went into business with Charles S. Hempstead. Here Mr. Washburne first made the acquaintance of Ulysses S. Grant, then clerk in a leather store, and whose firm friend he was ever after. He was elected to Congress as a Whig in 1853, having been a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1844, and also having run for Congress in 1848, but without success. Mr.

Washburne held his seat in Congress for sixteen years. On the disruption of the Whig party, Mr. Washburne aided in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. For ten years Mr. Washburne was chairman of the important committee on commerce. His reputation as a legislator constantly grew, while his remarkable sense of the importance of economy in the management of public affairs gave him the name of "the watch dog of the treasury." He was opposed to all grants of public lands and all subsidies to railroad companies, and especially fought the act of Congress giving the Pacific railroad its unusual and peculiar advantages. Altogether he was opposed to all party measures which involved unnecessary or lavish expenditure, such as the river and harbor bills, and appropriations in general. During the war for the Union, Mr. Washburne watched especially the career of Grant. At various times when bitter attacks were made upon General Grant in Congress, and attempts were made to have him removed from high command, particularly just after the battle of Shiloh and during the siege of Vicksburg, Senator Washburne was his salvation, and it was he who introduced the bills to which Grant owed his various promotions. In view of General Grant's great worth to the country, Senator Washburne, in standing by him in critical times, may be justly numbered as one of the principal "Savers of the Union." One bill introduced by Mr. Washburne, which gave him great popularity, was the one which created our national soldiers' cemeteries. Mr. Washburne was made a member of President Grant's first cabinet, being appointed Secretary of State and confirmed by the Senate on March 5, 1869. However, on account of ill-health, he resigned the office in less than a week, and was succeeded by Hamilton Fish on March 11. Mr. Washburne was sent abroad immediately, being appointed to the important position of Minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war he was in Paris, where it was in his power to be of the greatest possible service not only to his own countrymen, but to Germans especially, and to people of other nationalities. In particular, such confidence was felt in Mr. Washburne, both as a statesman and as a man, on the part of the leading personages in Paris during the wars with Prussia and the Commune, that he was permitted to take charge of the Prussian archives in Paris, and also to extend the protection of the American flag to the Germans who were unfortunate enough to be left in Paris. On September 4, 1870, two days after the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, with his army of 90,000 men, Paris was in rebellion, the Senate dissolved, the princess regent a fugitive on her way to England, and France proclaimed a republic. In the face of this exciting situation, Minister Washburne retained his presence of mind, although surrounded by conditions and difficulties which might well have appalled a far more experienced diplomatist. Grasping at once the full importance of the occasion he was the first foreign minister to recognize the new Republic of France. During the sanguinary scenes of the siege of Paris and the after-horrors of the Commune, with the public buildings in flames, the streets running with blood, and the people starving, Minister Washburne accomplished wonders in mitigating the painful and terrible conditions which surrounded him. It is doubtful if any other person occupying Mr. Washburne's place could have so steadily and permanently retained the admiration and respect of both the French and Germans. As to the latter, it should be recorded that after the war Emperor William I., Prince Bismarck, President Thiers

and Gambetta, all sent him their portraits as testimonials of their regard and admiration for him. Mr. Washburne resigned his office in 1877 and returned to the United States, established himself permanently in Chicago. In 1880 his name was prominent among those suggested as candidates for the presidency, but he absolutely refused to go before the convention.

In 1884 he was elected president of the Chicago Historical Society, and he passed the latter part of his life in reading and studying, and lecturing before literary institutions. A collection of articles which he contributed to "Scribner's Magazine," was published in book form in New York in 1887, under the title "Recollections of a Minister to France, 1869-1877." He also published in Chicago in 1882, "History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois," and in 1884, "The Edwards Papers." Mr. Washburne collected during his lifetime a very large number of important, interesting and valuable paintings, books, manuscripts and autographs, which at the time of his death he desired should be presented to the city of Chicago for free exhibition to the public. Mr. Washburne died in Chicago, October 22, 1887.

JACKSON, Charles Thomas,

Scientist in Various Fields.

Charles Thomas Jackson was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 21, 1805, son of Charles and Lucy (Cotton) Jackson, and a descendant of Abraham Jackson, one of the early colonists of Plymouth, who was married to the daughter of Nathaniel Morton, secretary of the Plymouth colony and its historian; and also a descendant of the Puritan divine John Cotton.

Charles T. Jackson was graduated from Harvard College in medicine in 1829. In the summer of 1827 he had visited Nova Scotia in company with Francis Alger for the purpose of collecting minerals and making geological observations of that province, and after his graduation they continued the research. He went to Europe in the fall of 1829 and studied medicine in the University of France, also attending lectures on geology, and the scientific lectures of the Sorbonne. He travelled through southern Europe in 1831, engaged in scientific research work, and returned to the United States in 1832 in the same ship with Samuel F. P. Morse, to whom he communicated his ideas for an electro-magnetic telegraph, which he always alleged made Mr. Morse first acquainted with the subject of applied electricity. In 1834 he constructed and exhibited a telegraph apparatus similar to the one which he asserted he had described to Mr. Morse, and to the model patented by Mr. Morse in 1835. He practiced medicine in Boston, but abandoned it for the more congenial profession of chemist and mineralogist.

He opened the first laboratory in the United States for instruction and research in analytical chemistry, was State Geologist of Maine in 1836, and made a survey of the public lands owned by the State of Massachusetts and situated in Maine, 1836-39. He made a geographical and agricultural exploration of the State of Rhode Island in 1839; was appointed State Geologist of New Hampshire in September, 1839, and United States Geologist to report on public lands in the Lake Superior region, serving until 1847, when he resigned. He was instrumental in opening up the great copper region of Lake Superior, and developed the emery mines in Chester, Massachusetts, the first to be worked successfully outside of the Grecian archipelago. He claimed the dis-

covery of the production of anaesthesia by ether in the winter of 1841-42. It was not until October 16, 1846, that his discovery was made public through the operation performed by Dr. John C. Warren, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, which at once led to its general use by the profession. Dr. W. T. G. Morton, a dentist, and pupil of Dr. Jackson (1844) obtained a patent for its use in November, 1846, and in Europe in December, 1846. Dr. Jackson and Horace Wells contested Morton's patent. The French Academy of Sciences gave Morton 2,500 francs as the first to use it, at the same time awarding Dr. Jackson the Montoyn prize of 2,500 francs as discoverer. In 1852 a bill was introduced in Congress appropriating $100,000 to Morton. Meantime Dr. Jackson had learned through Senator Lawson, of Georgia, that Dr. Crawford W. Long had used sulphuric ether in surgical operations as early as 1841-42. He went to Georgia, and satisfied himself of the priority of Long's discovery, and in 1854 the bill before Congress was amended to include the names of Jackson, Long, Morton and Wells. Among Dr. Jackson's other scientific discoveries was a powerful blast-lamp for alkaline fusions.

He was a fellow of the American Academy; a member of the Geological Society of France, the Imperial Mineralogical Society of St. Petersburg, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, the Albany Institute, the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Providence Franklin Society, the American Society of Naturalists, of which he was chairman, 1845-46, and an honorary member of the Maine Institute of Natural Science. He was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur; Cavilere dell Ordine dei S. S. Maurizio e dezzaro; Ritter des Rothen Alder; Knight of the Turkish Order the Mejidich, and received the order of the Red Eagle from the King of Prussia. His was one of the sixteen names submitted in "Class D, Inventors," for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, October, 1900, and received one vote, three names in the class securing a place—Fulton, Morse and Whitney. He was the author of: "A Description of the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia" (1828; revised 1829); "Three Reports on the Geology of the State of Maine" (1837, 1838 and 1839); "Reports on the Geology of the Public Lands Belonging to the two States of Massachusetts and Maine" (1837-38); "Report on the Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island" (1840); "The Geology and Mineralogy of New Hampshire" (1844); "The Copper of the Lake Superior Region" (1849); "Report on the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the Mineral Lands of the United States in the State of Michigan" (1849); "Manual of Etherization" (1861).

He was married, February 27, 1834, to Susan Bridge, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was mentally deranged from 1871 to 1880, and died on August 29 of the latter year, at Somerville, Massachusetts.

BACON, Rev. Leonard,

Clergyman, "Nestor of Congregationalism."

The Rev. Leonard Bacon was born February 19, 1802, in Detroit, Michigan. His father was there, a missionary to the Indians, and died in 1817, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Young Bacon received his preparatory education in Hartford, Connecticut. In the year his father died, he entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1820, at the age of eighteen. In 1824

young Bacon was graduated from Andover (Massachusetts) Theological Seminary, his term of study there being a year longer than the usual course. In 1825 he was ordained and installed pastor of the Center Congregational Church, New Haven, Connecticut. This was his only pastorate, and he held the relation in one form or another for fifty-seven years, and until his death. In September, 1866, he became acting Professor of Revealed Theology in Yale Theological Seminary, becoming pastor *emeritus* of the Center Church. In 1871 he was chosen lecturer on ecclesiastical polity and American church history at the same seminary.

Dr. Bacon was a distinguished champion of New England Congregationalism, and of the traditions and practices of the Puritan fathers. As a sermonizer he has been characterized as "able, but not brilliant. But when any subject of contemporary interest engaged his attention and aroused his enthusiasm, his discourses were able and convincing. Thus, he was a man of much force and of decided individuality, who succeeded in directing the currents of popular thought on many important questions. He loved an argument, not for the sake of displaying his dialectic skill, which was by no means small, but because he was thoroughly in earnest in what he believed and thought, and regarded it as a conscientious duty to argue his case with the heat and vigor of genuine conviction. In his views of Congregational polity and ecclesiastical government he was ranked as a conservative, and he had an antiquarian taste which predisposed him to habits of special research; but he always kept abreast of the times, and was often considerably in advance of it."

His connection with the press was long and creditable. From 1826 to 1838 he was an editor of the "Christian Spectator," a religious magazine published in New Haven. In 1843 he aided in establishing "The New Englander" (now "The New Englander and Yale Review"), a bimonthly, and kept up his connection with it until his death. In company with Rev. Drs. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, New York, and Joseph P. Thompson, of New York City, he founded the "Independent," a religious weekly of New York City, and for sixteen years was one of its regular working editors. In 1863 he retired from its active management, although he afterward frequently contributed to its columns. The peculiar characteristics given to the paper by Dr. Bacon continued to mark its career for many years. In March, 1874, he was one of the moderators of the council of Congregational churches which met at Brooklyn, New York, and took part in preparing a rebuke to Plymouth Church in that city, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor, for dropping Theodore Tilton from its roll of membership without formal trial. In February, 1876, he was also moderator of the advisory council convened in Brooklyn at the call of Plymouth Church, in regard to the Beecher case. The views held by Dr Bacon on the slavery question were well defined and vigorously promulgated, he being in this, as in many other questions of the day, far ahead of his associates. He espoused the scheme for colonization of American negroes early in his career, and was at one time the pillar of the American Colonization Society in New England. He had decided ability as a platform speaker, and used that talent arduously in opposition to the Abolitionists and their belief, as expounded by William Lloyd Garrison. About the year 1850 his views on colonization were materially modified. During the Civil War he took the most pronounced stand in support of the United States government,

and occupied common ground with the Abolitionists.

For many years he was connected with the corporation of Yale College, and was a conservative in regard to its management. He was genial in manner, and had a quiet humor which made his letters and controversial articles interesting to a wider circle than a denominational preacher usually commands. It was said of him when he died: "Leonard Bacon will hold an honorable place in the records of the nineteenth century, and it may be doubted if there be anyone in the Congregationalist body who can adequately supply his loss." He was known during his later years as the "Nestor of Congregationalism." Besides innumerable pamphlets and reviews, Dr. Bacon printed: "Select Practical Writings of Richard Baxter," with life of the author (New Haven, 1831, second edition, 1836, two volumes); "A Manual for Young Church Members" (1833); "Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven" (1839); "Slavery Discussed in Occasional Essays from 1833 to 1846," of which he once said that to know that it moulded Abraham Lincoln's opinions on slavery was satisfaction enough for having written it; "Christian Self-Culture; or, Counsels for the Beginning and Progress of a Christian Life" (1863); "Historical Discourse at Worcester, Massachusetts, September 22, 1863;" "The Genesis of the New England Churches" (New York, 1874), illustrated; "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon" (1876).

Rev. Leonard Bacon died at New Haven, Connecticut, December 24, 1881.

WELLES, Gideon,

Civil War Secretary of Navy.

Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Lincoln, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, July 1, 1802, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 11, 1873. He was a son of Samuel and Ann (Hale) Welles, and was descended from Thomas Welles, a native of England, who was one of the original settlers of Connecticut, treasurer of the colony, commissioner and governor.

Gideon Welles was prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, and entered the Norwich (Vermont) Academy (now University) in 1823, and was graduated in 1826, and receiving the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1836. In 1826, the year in which he graduated, he became part owner and editor of the "Hartford (Connecticut) Times," and remained in connection with that journal until 1854, although he vacated the editorial chair in 1836. The paper was for many years the chief Democratic organ in the State; it stoutly supported Andrew Jackson in his presidential candidacy, and sustained his administration. Mr. Welles was a member of the State Legislature from 1827 to 1835, and in that body and also in his editorial columns severely attacked a legislative measure intended to exclude from the courts witnesses who did not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. He also labored for years for the repeal of laws providing for the imprisonment of debtors, opposed special and private legislation, and began an agitation for a low postage law before the subject had attracted much public attention. He also secured the passage of a law for the efficient organization of financial corporations. He was elected State Comptroller in 1835 by the Legislature, and in 1842 and 1843 by vote of the people, during the intervening years serving as postmaster of Hartford. From 1846 to 1849 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing in the Navy Department.

Mr. Welles had always been an earnest opponent of slavery, and was particularly opposed to its extension into free territory. In 1856 he was one of the organizing members of the Republican party, and was its unsuccessful candidate for Governor. In the Republican National Convention of 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, Mr. Welles was chairman of the Connecticut delegation. Immediately after his inauguration, President Lincoln called Mr. Welles to his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, and he remained in that post until the close of President Johnson's administration, March 3, 1869. Mr. Welles' administration of his department was entirely acceptable to the navy, and to the country at large. In his first report of July 4, 1861, he announced an increase of naval vessels from forty to eighty-two; this and the subsequent increase from time to time during the Civil War period to a total of more than five hundred was mainly due to his energy and persistency. He also introduced the iron-clad type of war ship, and which rendered all others obsolete throughout the world. In cabinet councils he always opposed arbitrary measures, and objected to the blockade of southern ports, holding that such a declaration was equivalent to an acknowledgment of belligerent rights, and that the preferable course would be to close American ports to foreign commerce. He presented these views in writing, at the request of President Lincoln, but the cabinet held to the views of Secretary of State Seward, who sustained the blockade. In the first year of the war, Secretary Welles ordered that negro refugees should be enlisted in the navy.

In 1872 Mr. Welles allied himself with the Liberal Republicans. In 1876 he supported Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and he afterward took strong ground against the findings of the Electoral Commission in the seating of Mr. Hayes. In 1872 he published a paper claiming that the capture of New Orleans was entirely due to naval operations; and in 1873 was published his volume, "Lincoln and Seward." He made many contributions on Civil War events to the principal magazines; and his "Diary," which first appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly," and later was put into book form, was a most valuable contribution to the political and Civil War history of the country. Mr. Welles was a man of commanding figure, and of a strong personality. He married Mary Jane Hale, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania.

VANDERBILT, William Henry,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

William Henry Vanderbilt, financier and philanthropist, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821, the first son of Commodore Cornelius and Sophia (Johnson) Vanderbilt. His father was at that time engaged in steamboat operations in the waters of New York and vicinity.

William Henry Vanderbilt was given, in addition to a common school education, such advantages as were then offered by the old Columbia College Grammar School, in New York City, and at the age of eighteen years began to take care of himself by becoming a clerk in the house of Drew, Robinson & Company, Wall street bankers. He was soon recognized by his employers as a young man of more than ordinary promise, and was rapidly promoted. His employers contemplated taking him into partnership, but close confinement so far broke his health that it became necessary for him to give up indoor work. As he had a natural taste for farming, his father purchased for him a small farm at New

Dorp, Staten Island, where in 1842 he began the cultivation of seventy acres of unimproved land, and in a very short time his farm was returning him a good income. Later, when the Staten Island railroad had been nearly wrecked by bad management, and it was found necessary to place it in the hands of a receiver, Mr. Vanderbilt was appointed, thus beginning his career as a railroad manager. His success with this first enterprise was unqualified; in two years he paid off all the claims against the company, connected the road with New York by an independent line of ferry boats, and placed it upon a secure and permanent financial basis. The stockholders made him president, and he continued to manage the affairs of the road with success for some time. He became the mainstay of his father in his old age. He was elected vice-president of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company in 1864, and the following year vice-president of the Hudson River Railroad Company, thus becoming the executive officer and confidant of his father, whose comprehensive and far-reaching plans he carried out with entire success. Immediately after the death of his father, William H. Vanderbilt was elected president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, with the minutest workings of which he was so thoroughly familiar that he assumed its control understandingly. The management of the New York Central was combined in the hands of Mr. Vanderbilt with that of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central, of both of which he was the president. He was also president of the Chicago & Northwestern and of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroads. On May 4, 1883, he resigned the office of president of the Vanderbilt system, and his sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, were elected to succeed him. Mr. Vanderbilt was also at one time in control of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He sold out his interests in the company in 1880.

In payment of a debt of $150,000, borrowed by General Grant from Mr. Vanderbilt, two days before the failure of Grant & Ward, Mr. Vanderbilt received from General Grant deeds of real estate and his swords, medals and paintings, which he placed in the archives of the government at Washington—a gift to the government. Mr. Vanderbilt's benefactions were many; he presented $200,000 to the endowment of Vanderbilt University, and $100,000 each for a theological school and library in connection with the University; $500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and $50,000 to the Church of St. Bartholomew. In 1881 he gave $103,000 for the removal of the great obelisk from Alexandria, Egypt, to Central Park, New York. Mr. Vanderbilt was a lover of art, his collection of paintings being valued at over a million dollars. He was a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church for the last twenty years of his life. He was domestic in his tastes and habits, and very fond of his home and family, with whom he spent much of his time.

Mr. Vanderbilt married, in 1841, Maria Louisa Kissam, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. Kissam, of Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of eight children, to whom in his will he bequeathed $10,000,000 each; $2,000,000 more to his eldest son, Cornelius; $1,000,000 to Cornelius, son of the latter; and the residuary estate to his two eldest sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, subject to the payment of an annuity of $200,000 to the widow.

While engaged, at his residence, in a spirited discussion of railroad matters

with Robert Garrett, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mr. Vanderbilt was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and died in his study, December 8, 1885.

ADAMS, Alvin,

Founder of Express Business.

Alvin Adams was born at Andover, Windsor county, Vermont, June 16, 1804. Orphaned at the age of eight, he was cared for by his elder brother, a farmer. About 1820 he removed to Woodstock, Vermont, where he was employed for four years and then went to Boston. In that city he was engaged in various occupations until 1840, and then established an express route to New York. He started on his first trip on May 4, in a very modest way by carrying small packages between the two cities. Several months later he became associated with Ephraim Farnsworth, under the firm name of Adams & Company, who took charge of the New York office, and who was soon succeeded by William B. Dinsmore.

For a number of years the express business was limited to Boston, Norwich New London, and New York, but in 1850 the line was extended by the association of Adams with the organization of the pioneer express throughout the mining camps of California, agencies being established along the entire route. In 1854 Adams & Company, Harden & Company, Thompson & Company, and Kinsley & Company, were consolidated into the Adams Express Company, and the new corporation elected as president Alvin Adams, who then disposed of his interests in California to the California Express Company. The business of the Adams Express Company grew rapidly, extending throughout the south and west, and in 1870 to the far west. During the Civil War it became the agent of the United States government for transporting securities, and also did a large business with the soldiers in their various camps. Mr. Adams accumulated a large fortune. He died at Watertown, Massachusetts, September 1, 1877.

CHILD, Lydia Maria,

Author, Reformer.

Lydia Maria Child, a most popular author in her day and one of the earliest American reformers, was a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston, February 16, 1802, daughter of David Francis. After attending the village schools, she studied for a time in a private seminary, and still later was a special student under her brilliant brother, Convers Francis, afterwards a distinguished Professor of Theology at Harvard College. From her nineteenth year she made her home with him in Watertown, Massachusetts, and there in his study she wrote her first story, "Hobomok," that same year. This was met with immediate success, and the following year she produced "The Rebels, a Tale of the Revolution," which ran through several editions. This was followed by "The Mother's Book," which passed through eight editions in the United States, twelve in England, and one in Germany. In 1826 she became editor of the "Juvenile Miscellany," which was the first children's periodical in the English language.

In 1828 she became the wife of David Lee Child, a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, editor of the "Massachusetts Journal," and a friend and admirer of William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Child exerted all his powers of tongue and pen in upholding the anti-slavery cause, which was at that time extremely unpopular in the north. Mrs. Child became deeply interested in the same cause,

and seconded the efforts of her husband with ability and enthusiasm. In 1833 she published "An Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans Called Africans," which called forth a volley of indignation and abuse, from both press and rostrum, including many divines of high reputation for scholarship and Christian character. On the instant she found herself almost friendless; social and literary doors were closed against her; the Boston Athenaeum withdrew her ticket of admission; the sale of books ceased, and the subscriptions to her magazine fell off largely. She was not to be intimidated or discouraged. Whenever opportunity presented itself, she wrote and with telling effect, not only upon the slavery question, but upon a wide range of subjects upon which public opinion was not yet directed—peace between nations, temperance, education and woman's equality with man in the industrial and political world. In 1859, following the capture of John Brown after his abortive attack upon the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, she wrote to him a letter of sympathy under cover of a letter to Governor Wise, of that State, who replied, rebuking her for what he was pleased to term her "misguided enthusiasm." She also received an indignant letter from Mrs. Mason, wife of Senator Mason, of Virginia, the author of the fugitive slave law. These letters were all published in pamphlet form, commanding a circulation of three hundred thousand copies, and proving a power in the crystallization of northern sentiment in opposition to slavery, also further exciting in the south a spirit for an independent republic with slavery as its corner-stone, and incidentally paving the way toward the War for the Union, and the emancipation of the slave. Mrs. Child passed the last years of her life in pleasant retirement at Wayland, Massachusetts, where she died, October 20, 1880.

Her life work is commemorated in 'Letters of Lydia Maria Child, with a biographcial introduction by John G. Whittier, and an appendix by Wendell Phillips" (1882). Her principal published writings are: "The First Settlers of New England" (1829); "The American Frugal Housewife" (1829, thirty-third edition, 1855); "The Mother's Book," "The Girl's Book," and "The Coronal" (1831); "The Lady's Family Library" (five vols., 1832-35); "Philothea," a romance of ancient Greece, (1835); "Letters from New York," (two volumes, 1843-45); "Flowers for Children" (three volumes, 1844-46); "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "The Power of Kindliness" (1851); "Isaac T. Hopper, a True Life" (1853); "The Progress of Religious Ideas Through Successive Ages" (three vols., 1855); "Autumnal Leaves" (1856); "Looking Toward Sunset" (1856); "The Freedman's Book" (1865); "Miria, a Romance of the Republic" (1867); "Aspirations of the World" (1878).

MOTT, Lucretia,

Reformer, Philanthropist.

Lucretia Mott was born on the Island of Nantucket, January 3, 1793. She was descended from the oldest settlers of Nantucket, Thomas Macy and James Coffin, who sought refuge there in 1659 from the persecution inflicted on the Quakers by the government of Massachusetts Bay. Her father, Thomas Coffin, was a sea captain and in his absence on his long voyages the duties of keeping the house and the store fell upon her mother and sisters. Thus were formed the habits of thrift which remained with her to the end of her

life. Her father removed to Boston in 1804, and her early education was obtained in the private and public schools of that city. Subsequently she went to a Friends' boarding school in Dutchess county, New York, where James Mott, her future husband, was then teaching. When she was fifteen she was made assistant teacher, and three years later she married Mr. Mott. From the time of her marriage, her home was in Philadelphia, whither her father had already removed his family.

The financial troubles caused by the War of 1812, and the death of her father, left the two families to struggle through great trials and difficulties. Soon after, her husband gave up his cotton business because its profits were the result of slave labor, and both then resolved to abstain from slave-grown products. Mrs. Mott opened a private school, which met with fair patronage, but as her husband's prospects improved she gave up teaching and began to study theology and the Bible. After the death of her only son, she felt that she was called to a more active life, and she engaged in the ministry of the Friends. Encouraged by those in authority, she so continued until the separation of the society in 1827, when her convictions led her to maintain the sufficiency of "the light within, resting on truth as authority, rather than taking authority for truth." Though the meeting-house was then closed against her, she continued her ministry in the new society, and was more distinguished as a preacher than any other person in her order—that of the Hicksite Quakers. She was singularly beautiful in features and expression, and spoke with simplicity and earnestness. A strong interest for the slave was awakened in her by the ministry of Elias Hicks, and at the Philadelphia convention in 1853, which formed the American Anti-Slavery Society, she was one of the four women who dared to appear as a friend of the slave. She was president of the Female Anti-Slavery Society, founded in Philadelphia the same year; and at their meetings, though meetings surrounded and disturbed by rioters, she remained calm, begging the members to remain steadfast in the prosecution of their business. From that time she braved all kinds of persecution, and travelled thousands of miles "to preach deliverance to the captive and to set at liberty them that are bruised." She was always greater than her creed, and her personality was so fine and rare that she was a powerful force to change and stimulate thought and character. She regarded as an injustice the unequal salaries women teachers received as compared with men, and she resolved to claim for her sex "all that an impartial Creator had bestowed, which by custom and a perverted application of Scripture had been wrested from women." The oppression of the working classes by monopolies, and lowness of wages, engaged her attention also. She actively advocated temperance reform, and the settlement of national differences by arbitration instead of by war. With Garrison, Rogers, Kennard, and others, she was a delegate to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in June, 1840. Mrs. Mott was refused admission as a delegate on the ground that no women were allowed on the platform. Disaffection followed, and William Lloyd Garrison took his place by Mrs. Mott's side in the gallery. In consequence of this rudeness she was greatly lionized in the convention, and hospitably entertained by people of rank and letters.

She remained some months in Great Britain, speaking frequently on slavery. One result following this was the prominence given by it to the so-called "woman

question;" and another was the call which Mrs. Mott, with Mrs. Stanton and others, sent out for the first Woman's Rights Convention, held at Seneca Falls, New York, in July, 1848. Woman Suffrage was then received with great ridicule, but her gentleness and wit were ever ready, and accomplished much in disarming opposition. When in her eighty-sixth year she made her last public appearance at the suffrage convention held in New York in 1878. Though feeble, her enthusiasm seemed as strong as ever, and her eyes sparkled as she gave some amusing reminiscences or happenings in the early days of the conflict, and of the Abimelechs she had slain with her texts. She was always most apt in her Biblical quotations, and had been an antagonist not lightly encountered by laymen or clergy. In her earnestness she continued speaking as she descended the steps of the platform and went down the aisle, while the audience rose and tearfully bade her good-bye.

Her home in the early days of abolition history was a famous station on the "underground railway," and was always a refuge for the poor and oppressed, as well as an attractive social centre to people of culture and letters. She performed her family duties with the same conscientiousness which she put into her service to religion and humanity. Self-denial was the rule of her life, in order that she might exercise a wider charity. In 1856, worn with forty years of arduous labors, she removed into the country near Philadelphia, where she passed a delightful old age, she living to see the cause for which she had so ardently labored, triumph, and woman's position improved beyond the dreams of her youth; and she kept up her interest in social and political matters, and literature, to the last year of her life. She died November 11, 1880.

CARPENTER, Matthew Hale,

Statesman.

Senator Matthew Carpenter Hale was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common school education he was sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, where he entered in 1843, but only remained two years. He went back to Vermont and began to study law with Paul Dillingham, who afterward became Governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar of Vermont, and then went to Boston, and for a time studied in the office of Rufus Choate. In 1848 he settled in Beloit, Wisconsin, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He obtained a reputation for remarkable ability, and in 1856 went to Milwaukee, where he found a larger field.

On the outbreak of the Civil War, Carpenter, who was a Democrat in politics, adhered to the Union cause and made many public addresses in aid of the efforts of the government to recruit its army. He was appointed Judge-Advocate General of Wisconsin, and rendered good service to the Union cause during the continuance of the war. In 1868 he was counsel of the government in a test case to settle the question of the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States Supreme Court, being opposed by Jeremiah S. Black. Carpenter won the case, a success which led to his being sent to the United States Senate to represent the Republicans in Wisconsin. He was elected in place of James R. Doolittle, and served from 1869 to 1875, during a part of which time he was president *pro tem.* of the Senate. Mr. Carpenter was nominated for reëlection, but was defeated in the

Legislature, and again took up his law practice.

When General William W. Belknap, who had been Secretary of War, was impeached before the House of Representatives, Carpenter assumed the task of defending him, and succeeded in obtaining his acquittal through his admirable handling of the case. When the Electoral Commission of 1877 took up the Tilden-Hayes dispute, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency; this was especially remarkable, as the Republican managers had designed engaging him to represent the claims of the contesting candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States Senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until his death. He was a forcible and logical speaker, and very impressive in his appearance and manner of delivery. In particular, his speeches in defence of President Grant when the former was attacked in the Senate by Charles Sumner in the Santo Domingo affair, and that on the bill to restore General Fitz-John Porter to his military rank, were considered his most able and eloquent efforts. In 1861 he was strongly in favor of the Emancipation Act, although he was then a Democrat in politics, and previous to this he had opposed the fugitive slave law, and put himself on record as sympathizing with the abolition movement. Throughout the latter part of his life he was consistent in his position that the protection of the government should always be extended towards the negroes. This he strongly expressed in his speech in the Senate in 1870, when he said: "I am opposed to limiting principles geographically. I am opposed to saying that all men are created equal within certain parallels of latitude, but that God intended the people born north or south of those lines to be the subject of despotism. A man is a man, no matter what may be the color of his skin, and he is entitled to be treated like a man, and to enjoy the rights, privileges, powers and immunities, of a man, under any government which professes to be founded upon the principle that all men are created equal." Senator Carpenter was in favor of centralization of power in the federal government, and he fearlessly so expressed himself in his advocacy of the plan of placing the railroads and telegraph lines under control of the national government. His life was written by Frank A. Flower, and published in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1883. The Senator's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter, but the initials led to many addressing him as Matthew Hale, and about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he became universally known. He died in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1881.

MORTON, Oliver, H. P. T.,

Statesman, Governor.

Oliver H. P. T. Morton, famous in Civil War history as the War Governor of Indiana, and one of President Lincoln's most efficient supporters during that stupendous struggle, was born at Saulsbury, Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823, son of James Throck and Sarah (Miller) Morton, and a descendant of John Throckmorton, who came to this country with Roger Williams in 1631, was one of the Monmouth (New Jersey) patentees and served as deputy in the Colonial Legislature of Rhode Island during 1664-73. James Morton, father of Governor Morton, dropped the first syllable of his family name owing to family reasons.

Young Morton attended the Wayne County Seminary for one year, and after

serving an apprenticeship with an older brother at the hatter's trade, entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1843, but left it two years later. He studied law, in 1846, was admitted to the bar, and located at Centreville, Indiana, where he practiced his profession for six years. In 1852 he was made judge of the Sixth Circuit by the State Legislature, and filled this office until it became elective under the new constitution, eight months afterwards. He was originally an anti-slavery Democrat, and supported Franklin Pierce in the presidential campaign of 1852, but after being expelled from the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, in May, 1854, for refusing to endorse the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he attached himself to the People's party, and was its candidate for Governor in 1856, but was defeated by Ashbel P. Willard. As a delegate to the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1856, he was instrumental in the formation of the Republican party in that State, and in 1860 was elected by that party Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Henry S. Lane, for Governor. He was inaugurated January 14, 1861. On the following day, according to a previous arrangement, Governor Lane was elected to the United States Senate, and the duties of chief magistrate thus devolved upon Governor Morton.

The Civil War broke out very soon afterwards, and the momentous events that followed offered full opportunity for the display of Governor Morton's great executive ability. Before the publication of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, he tendered to him, on April 15, 1861, 10,000 men, and on April 24 he called a special session of the Legislature, which passed appropriation bills to the amount of $1,740,000 to equip, organize and support the State militia. When the Democrats carried the State in 1862, however, the Governor's war measures met with determined opposition from a hostile legislature, which refused to receive his message or to make the appropriations necessary for carrying on the State government. The Democratic majority had also intended to take from the Governor the military command, but an arranged withdrawal of the Republican members from both houses left the Legislature without a quorum, thus frustrating the plan. Governor Morton then conducted the State government alone, refusing to convene the Legislature, and on his own responsibility and with the aid of determined Unionists, he assumed obligations amounting to over $1,000,000. This bold course brought upon him the severe censure of the Supreme Court, but it had the support of his party, and the next session of the General Assembly so far endorsed his action as to order the borrowed money to be repaid out of the State treasury. Thus he had afforded substantial aid to the Federal government at a time when it was sorely needed, and thus he earned for himself the fame of being one of the greatest among the loyal War Governors. During his term, secret organizations were formed for the purpose of resisting the draft laws, promoting desertions from the army, and in other ways hampering the actions of the government. These organizations were known as Knights of the Golden Circle, Order of American Rights, and Sons of Liberty. They resorted to every means in order to accomplish their objects. Several attempts were made to assassinate Governor Morton and seize upon the State government; but the plans were discovered and the conspirators arrested.

In 1864 Governor Morton was again the candidate of his party for Governor, and the tide now being with the Republi-

cans, he was triumphantly reëlected. While filling the second term, he was suddenly stricken with paralysis in the lower part of his body, October 10, 1865, and in November following he went to Paris, France, to consult an eminent specialist. It was in vain, for he was never able to stand again without support. Yet there was no abatement in his power as a debater or in the effectiveness of his forcible popular oratory. At that time Maximilian held the Mexican throne. Governor Morton received instructions from the President and Secretary of State to urge upon the Emperor Napoleon that a longer stay of the French troops in Mexico would be regarded by our government as an unfriendly act. It is claimed that his representations ultimately resulted in the withdrawal of the French troops and the consequent overthrow of Maximilian. On January 23, 1867, Governor Morton resigned the governorship, having been elected to the United States Senate the previous day. He was reëlected to the same position on November 26, 1872, and served until his death. In the Senate he at once became an acknowledged leader of his party, and he left his powerful impress on the legislation of that period. He led the opposition to President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and to him more than to any other man was due the ratification of the constitutional amendments by the requisite number of States. He opposed an increase in the currency, but changed his views on the subject after the panic of 1873; he favored the tenure-of-office law and the acquisition of Santo Domingo, and opposed civil service reform and universal amnesty. During the later years of his service in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on elections and privileges, in which capacity he introduced a bill for doing away with the Electoral College and electing the President by a direct vote of the people. One of his ablest speeches was in support of this measure, which subsequently passed the Senate but was defeated in the House. In ordinary debate he usually read and spoke while sitting, owing to his infirmity, but when dealing with questions of national importance he addressed the Senate standing, supporting himself with his two canes, and thus earned from his political opponents the appellation of "The Devil on Two Sticks." He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1872, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1876, and was one of the most trusted advisers of President Grant. At the Cincinnati Convention he was a candidate for the presidency and polled a strong vote, but after a few ballots he gave his support to Rutherford B. Hayes. He vigorously fought the electoral commission bill, which was designed to settle the Tilden-Hayes presidential contest, but notwithstanding his opposition to the measure he was chosen to head the senatorial party on the commission after it had been adopted. He earnestly advocated laws for the promotion of interstate commerce, and favored woman suffrage in discussing the admission of the proposed territory of Pembina. As chairman of the committee to investigate Chinese immigration, he went to California in 1876, and in 1877 he visited Oregon as a member of a sub-committee to investigate the election of Senator Grover. This was his last public service, as he was taken seriously ill during the journey, and, returning to his home in Indianapolis, completely broken down in health, died there shortly afterwards, November 1, 1877.

Governor Morton married, May 15, 1845, Lucinda M., daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Burbank, of Springdale, Ohio, by whom he had five children. In 1899 a

lifesize marble statue of him, by Charles H. Niehaus, was presented to the nation by the Legislature of Indiana and was placed with appropriate ceremonies in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol in Washington.

FARGO, William George,

Founder of Great Express Company.

William George Fargo, whose name will be ever associated with transportation affairs, was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, May 20, 1818, eldest son of William C. and Tacy (Strong) Fargo, grandson of William and Mary (Congdell) Fargo, great-grandson of Moses Fargo, who emigrated from England about 1680 and settled at New London, Connecticut. His father was a sergeant in the War of 1812, and was one of the picked band of fifty that captured a battery from the enemy at Queenstown Heights, when he was wounded in the thigh.

At the age of thirteen years William George Fargo was employed by a local contractor to carry the mails. Subsequently for several years he was engaged in the bakery, grocery and provision business at Weedsport, New York, but his poor success prompted him to accept the freight agency of the Albany & Syracuse railroad about a year later. At this time an insignificant express service was established between Albany and Buffalo by Henry Wells and George Pomeroy. It was suspended for a period, and resumed with the assistance of Crawford Livingston under the firm name of Pomeroy & Company's Albany and Buffalo Express. In 1842 William G. Fargo became a messenger for this company, and in the following year was promoted to the post of agent at Buffalo. In January, 1844, an express line from Buffalo to Detroit *via* Cleveland was organized by Henry Wells, Daniel Dunning, and William G. Fargo, under the firm name of Wells & Company, and though they had very little capital, these men succeeded in gradually extending their business to Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati and Galena. Mr. Dunning withdrew from the firm in 1845, Mr. Wells disposed of his interest to William A. Livingston, and the firm was changed to Livingston & Fargo. In 1850 the interests of Crawford, Livingston, Wells & Company, proprietors of the line between New York and Buffalo; those of Butterfield, Wasson & Company, proprietors of a rival line between those cities; and those of Livingston & Fargo, owning the lines west of Buffalo—were consolidated into the American Express Company, of which Mr. Fargo's former partner, Henry Wells, became president and Mr. Fargo secretary. In 1869 the Merchants' Union Express Company was consolidated with the American, bringing the capital up to $18,000,000, and Mr. Fargo was elected president. In the meantime (1851) Mr. Fargo and his associates had organized an express service between New York and San Francisco, under the name of Wells, Fargo & Company, which soon spread its operation over the entire Pacific coast and the interior of California and Nevada, and also established a large banking business. Its matter was carried by way of the Panama Isthmus until the completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. This company became the most prosperous of its kind in the world. In 1857 the United States Government asked for proposals from the several express companies for the transportation of mails, and a combination called the Overland Mail Company was formed, which carried the mails until the Civil War. The business was conducted under a total loss of $10,000,000, and when the company was dissolved

in 1861 its various properties were bought by Wells, Fargo & Company, reorganized under a capitalization of $10,000,000. The government transportation was then continued at a profit of $1,000,000 annually. In 1869 Lloyd Tevis, Henry D. Bacon, and D. O. Mills organized the Pacific Express Company, which was afterward added to the property of the Wells, Fargo Company, increasing the capitalization to $15,000,000. Mr. Fargo was a director and vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company, and a director of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to the capital of which he was a large contributor.

He was mayor of Buffalo, his home city for two terms (1862-66). He was a lifelong Democrat, unswerving in his loyalty to the Union, and throughout the Civil War he paid the salary of every employee who enlisted in the Union army. He was a man of determined energy, infinite patience and intense industry, and with sagacity and resource he combined a deep knowledge of men. A brother of William G. Fargo was James C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company.

William G. Fargo was married, in January, 1840, to Anna H., daughter of Nathan Williams, of Pompey, New York, and had three children: Georgiana, who became the wife of Charles W. McCune, of New York; George William; and Helen Lacy, who became the wife of Herbert G. Squiers, of the United States army. William G. Fargo died in Buffalo, New York, August 3, 1881.

GOUGH, John Bartholomew,

Famous Temperance Advocate.

John Bartholomew Gough, famous the world over as a leader in the cause of temperance, and a most brilliant orator, was born in Sandgate, County Kent, England, August 22, 1817. He was the son of a pensioner who had been a soldier in the peninsular war, and from him first obtained the food for his imagination which afterward became of so much use to him, by listening to relations of the siege of Corunna, the burial of Sir John Moore, and other such episodes of the old soldier's war experience. As a boy he is said to have attracted the attention of Wilberforce, from his ability as a reader. A wound in his head, received while he was still young, was considered to have afterward affected his nature and temperament, and inclined him to his unfortunate lapses from temperance.

When only a boy of twelve, Gough came to America, and after a brief stay in the western part of New York State he settled in New York City and began to learn the bookbinding business. Having saved a little money, he sent for his mother and sister, and the family lived together, but was soon reduced to great poverty. In 1835 he lost his mother, and this painful occurrence had such a depressing effect upon young Gough that from this period for a long time his life was one of steady degeneration. Having a good musical voice, and being quite a mimic, he made himself attractive to his associates, and had no difficulty in obtaining the means for dissipation. For a time he performed in farces at the Franklin Theatre, New York, and sang comic songs. He afterward became an actor and travelled through Rhode Island, but obtained little remuneration. Later he had an engagement in a Boston theatre, which lasted him until 1837, and then for a long time he was in an utterly hopeless condition. He married in 1839, and endeavored to redeem himself, occasionally having temperate periods, but gradually going down, until at last he suffered all the tortures of delirium tremens. Then he lost his wife and child, and at length

he became a wretched outcast in the streets of Boston, Worcester, and other towns, until 1842, when he was induced to sign the pledge, and from that time forward struggled until he succeeded in overcoming the drink habit.

He now determined to devote his life to the cause of temperance, and as his brilliant talents as an orator began to make themselves felt, he found no difficulty in obtaining opportunities to lecture in all the towns, even in Boston, where he had so long tramped the streets in abject misery and despair. In 1843 he married again, and from that time on for seventeen years he travelled about, delivering his lectures and telling his stories, always in the interest of temperance. In 1853 he went to England, and lectured at Exeter Hall, London, and throughout the principal English cities. He revisited England in 1857 and again in 1878. The strength of Mr. Gough's oratory lay in his power to delineate imaginary or real scenes, he possessing the qualities calculated to awaken the emotions, either by throwing his audiences into shouts of laughter or bringing them to tears. He was original and very effective in his mode of delivery, his voice was musical, and his memory excellent, serving him well for incidents with which to illustrate his discourses. During the latter part of his life Mr. Gough resided at West Boylston, Massachusetts. He was delivering a lecture at the First Presbyterian Church in Frankford, Pennsylvania, when he was stricken down by an attack of apoplexy, and died a few days afterward on February 18, 1886.

RODGERS, John,

Naval Officer.

Admiral John Rodgers was born in Harford county, Maryland, August 8, 1812, son of Captain John Rogers (1771-1838), and nephew of Captain George Washington Rogers (1787-1832), both of whom rendered distinguished services as naval officers in the War of 1812. Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, born in 1819, belongs to this family, being a son of George Washington.

John Rodgers was appointed midshipman in June, 1834. After a year's leave, during which he attended the University of Virginia, he was attached to the brig "Dolphin," on the Brazil station, in 1836-39, and commanded the schooner "Wave," on the Florida coast, in 1839. He became lieutenant in January, 1840, and between that year and 1843 was engaged in the war with the Seminoles. In 1849-52 he made a careful survey of the coast of Florida. From 1852 to 1855 he commanded the surveying and exploration expedition to the North Pacific and the China seas, and was commissioned commander, September 14, 1855.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to seek active service, and in May, 1861, was ordered to superintend the construction of the "Benton" class of ironclads on the Mississippi river. In 1862 he took command of the "Galena," of the North Atlantic squadron, and in May led an expedition of gunboats to the James river, silenced the rebel batteries, and engaged Fort Darling until the exhaustion of his ammunition compelled him to withdraw. In this action his vessel was struck one hundred and twenty-nine times, and he lost in killed and wounded two-thirds of his crew. On July 16, 1862, he was advanced to the rank of captain, and in 1863 took command of the monitor "Weehawken," of the South Atlantic squadron. On June 17, 1863, in Wausaw Sound, Georgia, Captain Rodgers encountered the Confederate ironclad "Atlanta," which was thought by the Confederates to be invincible, and defeated her in an engagement that lasted only fifteen minutes. For his services he

received a vote of thanks from Congress, and was promoted to be commodore, his commission dating from his victory over the "Atlanta." In 1864 and 1865 he commanded the "Dictator," on special service, and in 1866 and 1867 the monitor "Monadnock," with which he made the passage around the Horn to San Francisco. During this voyage he touched at Valparaiso and endeavored unsuccessfully, in conjunction with General Kilpatrick, the United States Minister, to prevent the bombardment of that city by the Spanish fleet. He proposed joint armed interference to the English admiral, but the latter declined to coöperate. From 1867 until 1869 he was commandant of the Boston navy yard. On December 31, 1869, he was created rear-admiral, and until 1872 commanded the Asiatic fleet, evoking warm praise by his prompt and effective protection of American interests in Corea. From 1873 until 1877 he commanded the Mare Island navy yard, and thereafter until he died was superintendent of naval observation at Washington. He was a man of marked attainments in science; was in 1863 one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1878 succeeded Professor Joseph Henry as superintendent of the lighthouse board, in which capacity he conducted many experiments in optics and acoustics, which tended to materially improve the lighthouse service. His counsels were in constant demand on advisory boards, notably for reconstructing the navy and for the Jeannette relief expedition.

Admiral Rodgers died in Washington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

McCORMICK, Cyrus Hall,

Inventor of Reaping Machine.

Cyrus Hall McCormick, the famous inventor of farm machinery, was born at Walnut Grove, Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 15, 1809, eldest son of Robert and Mary McChesney (Hall) McCormick. His father was a farmer and machinist of great mechanical genius, who invented numerous labor-saving machines for doing farm work. His efforts to perfect a grain-cutting machine, on which he had worked from the time of the birth of his first son, were untiring, but when in 1831 he at last put a machine into the field and it failed to work, he was thoroughly disheartened. Had not young Cyrus, then twenty-two years old, taken up the discarded contrivance as it was left in the field, the McCormick reaper would perhaps never have been perfected. He had displayed much inventive genius in making a sidehill plow, as well as other tools for use on his father's farm.

The first reaping machine made by Cyrus H. McCormick was built in time for the late harvest in 1831, when it was tried on the farm of John Steele, at Steele's Tavern, Rockbridge county, Virginia. In this machine the cutting blade was straight, and might be likened to a straightened-out reaping hook adapted to reciprocate longitudinally; the team was placed in front to walk by the side of the standing grain; the weight of the machinery was arranged directly on the driving wheel, and a wheel was placed under the platform to prevent side draft and to allow the machinery to be easily and readily handled. It was not considered a success, however, and even after he obtained a patent on June 21, 1834, many changes were made. His cutting apparatus never operated satisfactorily, and it was finally discarded in favor of the cutter invented by Obed Hussey, after the expiration of the latter's patent. In 1836 Mr. McCormick became interested in an iron furnace, but the panic of 1837 caused his failure. He continued to work on the farm, and by 1840 he had succeeded in

paying off every dollar of his indebtedness, but this drain upon his time and income prevented him from giving much attention to his invention, except during the short harvesting periods. In 1840 he built and sold one reaper to a neighbor. In the two years following, with the assistance of his father and brothers, he devoted all his time to constructing his machines, which were made entirely by hand, and in the year 1843 twenty-nine were sold. In 1846, after the death of his father, he arranged for the manufacture of one hundred machines in Cincinnati, Ohio, with the assistance of his brother, Leander J. McCormick. On January 31, 1845, a patent was obtained for improvements which covered the reverse angle of the serrations on the sickle, the form of a guard, and a better divider. On October 23, 1847, another patent was granted for additional improvements, among which was a seat for the person who raked the cut grain off the platform, and he also improved the divider. He had many difficulties to contend with and became involved in several lawsuits for infringement, in two of which, with Obed Hussey and John H. Manny, he was defeated, the contention being that McCormick's patents were not valid owing to priority of invention. The development of the reaper, like that of the locomotive, printing press, etc., was a slow process, covering a long period of time and embodying the ideas of thousands of minds. There have been over five thousand patents granted in the United States alone for reaping and mowing apparatus.

Mr. McCormick was more than an inventor; he was a clear-headed, far-seeing business man, and his persistence and enterprise in developing and perfecting the reaping machine enabled him to attain a high position as a manufacturer. He removed to Chicago and built a manufactory in 1848, which developed into one of the largest industries in the United States, known as the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Returns from the sales were largely invested in Chicago real estate and Chicago enterprises. The great fire of 1871 destroyed the factory and a large amount of other property, but the works were at once rebuilt on a large scale, and the reaper and the McCormick business blocks were erected in the heart of the city. In 1859 he endowed the professorships of a theological seminary, to be established in Chicago, which is now known by his name. He also endowed the chair of natural philosophy in Washington and Lee University of Virginia, and contributed to the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, and the College of Hastings, Nebraska. In 1872 he assumed the financial burden of "The Interior," a Presbyterian newspaper still in existence.

In 1858, Mr. McCormick was married to Nettie, daughter of Melzar Fowler, of Jefferson county, New York, and had five children: Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., who succeeded to the presidency of the McCormick company; Virginia; Anita, wife of Emmons Blaine; Harold, and Stanley McCormick. He died at his home in Chicago, Illinois, May 13, 1884.

JOHNSON, Reverdy,

Constitutional Lawyer, Diplomat.

Reverdy Johnson was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796, and was the son of John Johnson, a leading lawyer and eminent jurist, who filled the offices of Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Chancellor of Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Ghiselin, and her father, Reverdy Ghiselin, was the commissioner of the land office of Maryland. Miss Ghiselin was a noted beauty,

as well as a woman of rare intellectual powers.

Reverdy Johnson entered school at the early age of six years—the primary department of St. John's College—and graduated at the close of his collegiate course in 1812, at the age of sixteen. He began the study of law with his father, and was for a time a student under Judge Stephen. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and began the practice of law in Prince George county the next year. It is promising to all young law practitioners to know that when this afterward great, competent and self-possessed lawyer delivered his first speech before a jury, he was so embarrassed that he made an utter failure. The Attorney-General of the State appointed him one of his deputies for Prince George county, an office equivalent to that of the present State's attorneyship. Though so young, he performed these duties in a most creditable manner.

In 1817 Mr. Johnson removed to Baltimore and began to practice for himself, unaided by the fees of a public office. Here he met with success, and his talents attracted the attention of the public along the line of its general welfare, and he was elected to the State Senate in 1821, under the old system of a senatorial electoral college. He at once distinguished himself by his brave, intelligent and comprehensive discussion of public matter—characteristics that marked his public and professional career throughout life. He knew federal issues as well as he understood the narrower limitations of State politics. His professional career had brought Mr. Johnson in contact with Robert Goodloe Harper, William Pinkney, Luther Martin, Roger B. Taney and others, "who had already made the bar of Maryland famous." It was during this period that Mr. Johnson was elected State Reporter to the Court of Appeals, and in conjunction with Thomas Harris published seven volumes of reports, embracing the cases from 1800 to 1827.

Mr. Johnson was reëlected to the Maryland Senate in 1826, served two years, and then resigned to devote himself to his profession, in which he speedily reached "a rank and reputation unsurpassed at the American bar." He was frequently before the Supreme Court in important cases, and his professional abilities were often in demand in distant parts of the United States and even in England and France. In 1845 he was elected as a Whig to the United States Senate and served until 1849. Already Reverdy Johnson had made his mark as a most independent character, disregarding at all times the partisan interest of the organization to which he belonged, when the superior demands of his country called for patriotic action. In 1833 he met with a serious and painful accident. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, had challenged John Stanley, a member from North Carolina, to fight a duel, and Mr. Johnson was one of Mr. Wise's seconds. While practicing for the affray, a ball struck a tree, rebounded, and struck Mr. Johnson in the left eye, destroying its sight.

Mr. Johnson, as a member of the United States Senate, at once reached a high standing, and particularly on account of his courage against the general sentiment of the Whig party, to which he belonged, in supporting the Mexican War. On the accession of General Taylor to the presidency, Mr. Johnson was made Attorney-General, under date of March 7, 1849, and he was continued by President Fillmore until July 20, 1850. In 1854 Mr. Johnson was employed by English claimants to argue a case in London before an Anglo-American commission. During his residency of several months in England

he was received with great courtesy by the barristers and judges, and left a fame that had not been forgotten when he returned fourteen years afterward as the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James. Mr. Johnson was opposed to the proscriptive principles of the Know-nothing party, and that led him into the ranks of the Democrats, and he became a supporter of Buchanan for the presidency. Four years later he favored the election of Stephen A. Douglas.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Johnson was a member of the Peace Congress of 1861, which endeavored to avert the horrors of internecine strife. When that failed, he took a decided stand for the war, in support of the federal government. In 1862, then being a member of the Maryland Legislature from Baltimore county, he was reëlected to the United States Senate, where he supported the conduct of the war, and at its conclusion favored an immediate readmission of the Southern States to the Union. During the war he participated in all the great debates of the Senate, and always opposed harsh and retaliatory measures toward the South. Sometimes his position led him to vote with the Democrats and sometimes with the Republicans. He voted in 1864 for the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

While he opposed the military reconstruction of the South, yet, when the President vetoed the first reconstruction bill, he voted for it on its return to the Senate, because he was convinced that the southern people could secure no better terms. During his senatorship he was made the umpire, by the government, of questions that had grown out of the Civil War at New Orleans. In 1863 he was appointed by President Johnson to be Minister to England, and was confirmed by the Senate. He resigned his seat as Senator and repaired to England, where he received honors and attentions that had never been accorded to any American minister before. Among the questions arising at that time was the settlement of the Alabama claims of the United States against England. This received masterly management at the hands of Mr. Johnson, and he negotiated the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, which was defeated as a purely party measure by the Senate. This treaty obtained for our government all it ever secured in this matter, and it settled its Alabama claims on the basis laid down in the treaty made in Mr. Johnson's mission.

In 1869 General Grant became President, and recalled Mr. Johnson. He was now seventy-three years old, but he returned to his law practice with a vigor of body and energy of mind worthy of a youth. In 1872 Mr. Johnson supported Horace Greeley for President. His practice now was large and important, and his reputation as a great constitutional lawyer unrivaled. His arguments are deemed to be among the best expositions of our organic law, and "it may be said that he will live in American history as one of the foremost expounders of the constitution."

He was a ready and accommodating public speaker. On many an important public occasion his voice was heard for the public weal, and he appeared, in all the harassing cares of his profession or onerous duties of public life, always to have time to serve his fellow citizens as the orator in their public gatherings. May 2, 1844, when the Whig party ratified the nomination of Henry Clay for President in the monstrous meeting in Baltimore on that date, Reverdy Johnson was one of the speakers. On Saturday, May 23, 1846, at the outbreak of the Mexican War, an immense "war meeting" was held in Monument Square. Sam Houston, Sen-

ator from Texas, was introduced, after Mr. Johnson had delivered a patriotic and eloquent address in favor of the war with Mexico. An immense meeting was held in Monument Square on May 3, 1848, to give expression to public sentiment in approval of the recent revolution in France, and Reverdy Johnson was one of the speakers. January 10, 1861, he was orator at a meeting held at the Maryland Institute, favorable to the perpetuation of the Union of the States. In 1869, July 12, the eleventh festival of the Northwestern Saengerbund commenced in Baltimore. On the 14th there was a grand picnic at the Schuetzen Park, at which Reverdy Johnson made an address. On many an occasion the superior abilities of this eminent lawyer and distinguished statesman were at the command of his fellow citizens, who gave honor to the prophet, even in his own country.

Mr. Johnson died February 10, 1876. He was in Annapolis to appear as counsel in an important case in the Court of Appeals. Governor Carroll invited him to dinner at the executive mansion. Here he was the central figure, and charmed all present by the brilliancy of his conversation and his delightful fund of wit, humor and anecdote. His spirits never left him. During the evening he left the company. He was found shortly afterward in the area of the Governor's mansion, between the upper end of the garden and the house, where he had fallen a distance of four or five feet. He was then unconscious, with a wound on his head. He never returned to consciousness, and died in a few hours, some attributing his death to apoplexy.

REDFIELD, Isaac Fletcher,

Jurist, Author.

Isaac Fletcher Redfield was born at Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont, April 10, 1804. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1825, returned to his native State, and after his admission to the bar practiced at Derby, Orleans county, for which he was State's Attorney (1832-35), and later at Windsor. He was a Judge of the Vermont Supreme Court (1835-52); Chief Justice (1852-60), and held the chair of medical jurisprudence at Dartmouth College (1857-61).

In 1861 he removed from Windsor to Boston, and the next year became editor for New England of the "American Law Register." In 1867-69 he was abroad as special counsel of the United States Government to adjust claims against Great Britain, and recover property held on behalf of the defunct Southern Confederacy. His books were the work of his later years; they include treatises on the "Law of Railways" (1857), which reached a fifth edition in two volumes (1873); "Law of Wills" (three volumes 1864-70); "Civil Pleading and Practice," with W. A. Herrick (1868); "Law of Carriers and Bailments" (1869); "Leading American Railway Cases" (three volumes, 1870); an edition of Greenleaf "On Evidence" (three volumes, 1868), and Story's "Equity Pleadings" and "Conflict of Laws."

Judge Redfield received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College in 1849, and from Dartmouth in 1855. He died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 23, 1876.

WINANS, Ross,

Inventor.

Ross Winans, famous as an inventor, particularly in the line of locomotive engines, was born at Vernon, New Jersey, in October, 1796. Nothing is told of his early life or education; but he became a farmer and displayed inventive talent by making a new plow. From this time he

devoted himself to the study of mechanism, more particularly that of railroads. He invented the friction wheel for cars and the outside bearing on axles, now used altogether by the railways of this country. He also invented the eight-wheel car system.

In 1830 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, recognizing his ability, sent him to England under instructions to study the railway systems of that country. He remained a year, gaining information which proved of the greatest importance not only to the Baltimore & Ohio Company, but to railroad enterprise in general throughout the country. He constructed the first locomotive which was successfully used on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and he invented the style of locomotive known as the "camel-back." He organized the great railway machine shops of Baltimore, the largest in the country, and with the assistance of his sons managed them with great success. Being invited by the Russian government to build the rolling stock for the Moscow & St. Petersburg railroad in 1843, he declined the proposition in favor of his two sons. In 1858 he and his son Thomas constructed the first of the so-called cigar steamers. In a circular issued at that time this was described as being wholly of iron, and the length "is more than eleven times its breadth of beam, being sixteen feet broad and one hundred and eighty feet long." Others were built in England by his son, but they were not successful. At the time of the Civil War he was also the inventor of a cannon which was put to use by the Confederates, but which proved to be of no lasting worth.

Mr. Winans was an active Democrat; he strongly favored the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. In 1861 he represented Baltimore in the extra session of the Maryland Legislature. For a time he was imprisoned in Fort McHenry, on account of his opposition to the Federal government. He made a number of selections from the works of eminent writers on scientific topics, and himself published a number of pamphlets on religious subjects.

His wife, Julia Winans, died May 24, 1850. His two sons, Thomas DeKay and William L. Winans, inherited his mechanical genius. Mr. Winans died in Baltimore, Maryland, April 11, 1877.

TERRY, Alfred Howe,

Soldier.

General Alfred Howe Terry was born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 10, 1827, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, December 16, 1890. He attended the schools of New Haven, and Yale Law School, and began the practice of law in Hartford in 1849. He served from 1854 to 1860 as clerk of the Superior and Supreme Courts of Connecticut.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he took the field at once with the Second Regiment of State Militia, of which he had been in command for seven years, enlisting in the call for three months' troops. He was appointed colonel of the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and took part in the battle of Bull Run. Returning to Connecticut he organized the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and served in the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, and the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, having charge of the fort after its surrender. He was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, April 25, 1862, and participated in the demonstration up the Stono river, July 8, 1863. He landed his force

of thirty-eight hundred men on James Island during the operations against Charleston, South Carolina, and commanded the troops on Morris Island during the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Sumter. He was given command of the Department of the South, and commanded the First Division, Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, in the Virginia campaign of 1864; was brevetted major-general, United States Volunteers, August 20, 1864; commanded the Tenth Army Corps, October-December, 1864, and the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, in the battles of Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, Fussell's Mills, Deep Bottom, and the siege at Petersburg. He coöperated with the fleet under Admiral David D. Porter in a second attack on Fort Fisher, his force comprising the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Army Corps, white and colored troops. Major-General Terry arrived off Beaufort, January 8, 1865, and on January 13 the fleet engaged the fort, keeping up a continuous bombardment. On January 15, a combined assault of soldiers and sailors was agreed upon and a bombardment from the fleet took place at 9 a. m., which was the most severe in the history of naval warfare to that time. The heavy guns of Fort Wagner were silenced, and the assaulting column of sailors and marines was landed, and charged up the beach under a sharp fire from the Confederate rifles. The charge was stopped when at the very foot of the fort, the Confederate fire proving too heavy, as the sailors were armed only with cutlass and pistol, and a retreat was made with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded. Meanwhile Major-General Terry had intrenched against a force of the enemy threatening him from the direction of Wilmington. Simultaneously with the attack of the navy, the attack of the troops on the western extremity of the fort was made, and the parapet gained. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued, and after a most gallant defence the Confederate force fell back, disorganized and defeated, surrendering to General Terry more than two thousand men and officers, besides quantities of ammunition, artillery and ordnance.

General Terry was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Army, and major-general, United States Volunteers. He commanded the Tenth Army Corps under General William T. Sherman in North Carolina; was brevetted major-general, United States Army, March 13, 1865, for his services at the capture of Wilmington, North Carolina; commanded the Department of Dakota, and two columns in the movement against the hostile Sioux Indians in Dakota, Montana and Wyoming. He established a supply camp at the mouth of Powder river, June 9, 1876, and detached the Seventh Cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer to the Upper Rosebud, a tributary of the Big Horn river, where the entire command was to assemble on an appointed day. Colonel Custer started June 22, and on arriving at the Little Big Horn he sent Major Reno with three companies into the valley of the stream, while he attempted to cross about five miles lower down. Major Reno was completely overwhelmed by the Indians, and was forced to recross, where he made a stand, and on June 27, 1876, General Terry's command arrived and the Indians withdrew. Colonel Custer's command was entirely wiped out in the valley, and General Terry immediately started in pursuit of the Indians, who surrendered in October, 1876. He subsequently commanded the Department of the South and the military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters in Chicago. He was a member of the

board of officers appointed to examine the evidence in the Fitz-John Porter case, April 12, 1878. He retired from the army in April, 1888.

ALLEN, William,

Governor of Ohio.

Governor William Allen was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1806. His early life was spent at Lynchburg, Virginia, whence he walked to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he studied for two years in an academy, and then read law.

He was admitted to the Ohio bar at the age of twenty-one. Having formed a partnership with a Colonel King, William Allen soon became widely known as a laborious and successful practitioner.

His public career began in 1832, when he was made the Democratic candidate for the Twenty-third United States Congress, to which he was elected by a majority of one vote. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Allen became its foremost Democratic orator, signalizing himself by a speech upon the Ohio boundary line question, in which he antagonized John Quincy Adams. It was in this speech that he uttered his famous phrase, "Fifty-four forty 54° 40′) or fight!" which became the Democratic watchword in the Presidential campaign of 1844—referring to the boundary dispute with Great Britain. He refused to accept any office except such as was conferred upon him by an election of the people, and believed in and advocated what he believed to be Democratic principles. In the Presidential campaign of 1836, which resulted in the election of Martin Van Buren, he was especially active, and in March, 1837, entered the United States Senate from Ohio at an age younger than that of any other member who had ever belonged to that body. He was reëlected in 1843, having by his own efforts secured the choice of a Democratic Legislature in Ohio pledged to vote for him. In the Democratic convention of 1848, when there was a deadlock between the friends of Cass and Van Buren, a committee composed of the supporters of both waited upon Mr. Allen and urged him in the interests of harmony to accept the nomination. This he positively refused, because of his relations with Cass, who afterwards received the nomination. During the campaign he accompanied Cass in a tour through the States of New York and Pennsylvania, and when Mr. Cass was defeated and his own term in the Senate had ended, withdrew from public affairs.

In 1873 he was urged to stand as Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, and was elected. In 1875, in a candidacy for reëlection, he accepted the aid of the Greenback party and made that issue the foremost in the canvass. He was not followed by his party, a large number of whom refused to affiliate with the Greenbackers, and he was badly defeated, the successful candidate being Rutherford B. Hayes, who made a brilliant canvass, and gained by reason of it a national reputation which made him an available and successful candidate for the Presidency. Governor Allen was strong in his convictions, and when he espoused the cause of an irredeemable paper currency he became its most prominent representative and one of its most earnest and eloquent advocates. In 1844 he was equally earnest in the matter of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States referred to hereinbefore. He died July 11, 1879.

BROWNLOW, William Gannaway,

Governor of Tennessee.

Rev. William Gannaway Brownlow, twentieth Governor of Tennessee (1865-69), was born in Wythe county, Virginia,

August 29, 1805. He was left an orphan at an early age, and being thrown on his own resources learned the carpenter's trade, by which he earned enough to pay for schooling and acquired a fair education.

In 1826 he entered the Methodist ministry, and for several years travelled circuits in Tennessee and South Carolina, taking an active part in politics as well as in the extension of his church. He became unpopular in South Carolina by reason of his opposition to nullification. In 1838 he became editor of the "Knoxville Whig," and his unsparing treatment of policies to which he was opposed and political opponents gained him the nickname of "the fighting parson." In 1843 he was a candidate for Congress against Andrew Johnson. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore one of the commissioners to carry out congressional provisions for the improvement of navigation on the Missouri river. In 1856 Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the "Tennessee Baptist," published a severe attack on the Methodist Episcopal church, with the title "The Great Iron Wheel; or, Republicanism Backwards and Christianity Reversed." To this Mr. Brownlow replied with "The Great Iron Wheel Examined and Its False Spokes Extracted." In 1858 he visited the north, and in Philadelphia held a public discussion with Rev. A. Prynne of New York, maintaining the divine right and expediency of slavery. The speeches pro and con were published under the title "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" Mr. Brownlow had no sympathy with the agitation in favor of secession that began in the south in 1860, and suffered much persecution for the stand he took. He refused to pull down the United States flag that floated over his house, or to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and in October, 1861, his paper was suppressed and he removed to the eastern part of the State. While there he was charged with burning railway bridges, and troops were sent out with orders to shoot him on sight, but he crossed the border into the mountains of North Carolina and remained until December, when he received a promise of a pass into Kentucky if he would return to Knoxville. The promise was not kept, for on his appearing he was thrown into jail on a charge of treason and kept there a month; then was released, but detained in his own house under guard until March, 1862, when he was sent inside the Union lines at Nashville, his influence being considered dangerous to the peace of the Confederacy. His wife and children were expelled from Nashville later, and joined him in the north, where he was delivering addresses on political subjects. He returned to Tennessee in 1864, and was elected Governor in 1865 on the reconstruction of the State. During his administration the "Ku-Klux" disturbances occurred in the south, and he made strenuous efforts to suppress the organization in Tennessee, proclaiming martial law in several counties. In 1867 he became involved in a dispute with the mayor of Nashville, who had refused to carry out the provisons of the new franchise law, and could enforce his order only with the aid of the United States troops. He resigned the governorship in 1869, having been elected to the United States Senate, sold out "The Whig," and devoted himself to congressional duties to the end of his term. He then returned to Knoxville and bought a controlling interest in "The Whig," once more becoming its editor. Besides the two books mentioned he wrote, "Rise, Progress and Decline of Secession" (1862). He died at Knoxville, Tennessee, April 29, 1877.

WELSH, John,

Publicist.

John Welsh was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1805, son of John Welsh. He left college without completing the course, in order to enter business life, and acquired wealth through the West India trade. He interested himself in various public enterprises. He was prominently identified with the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War, and in 1864 was chairman of the executive committee that raised $1,500,000 for the use of the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia. He was chairman of the board of finances of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, serving 1873-77, and in recognition of his services was presented with a gold medal and $50,000, with which he endowed a chair of history and English literature in the University of Pennsylvania. He was United States Minister to England, 1877-79; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1861-86, and contributed $30,000 to the endowment fund of that university, and also $10,000 to the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. He was made knight commander of the Order of St. Olaf by the King of Sweden; commander of the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan; and grand officer of the Order of Nizan Iftakan, by the Bey of Tunis. He was prominent in the Protestant Episcopal church. He received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1878, and from Washington and Lee in 1880. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1886.

ROACH, John,

Ship Builder, Manufacturer.

John Roach, the leading shipbuilder of his day, was a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, December 25, 1815. His father was a merchant of high repute for honesty and integrity. His mother possessed good intelligence and great industry, enlivened by keen wit and a buoyant spirit.

John Roach was the eldest son of a large family, and was given the best of the limited facilities for obtaining an education that his birthplace afforded. He attended school until he was thirteen, when a crisis occurred in the family caused by the father endorsing notes of friends, which he ruined himself financially to make good, and shortly afterward died. John Roach determined to come to America, and by his own industry and ambition to achieve reputation in some business and win success in life. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and after traveling on foot some sixty miles, through the influence of a friend who formerly worked for his father secured employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. By his intelligent workmanship and his self-reliance, at the end of a year he had made such a favorable impression upon the proprietor, James P. Allaire, that he granted every request the young man made. By industry and economy at the end of three years he had saved one thousand and two hundred dollars, and drawing five hundred dollars of it from his employer in 1840 he went to Illinois and purchased three hundred acres of land where the city of Peoria now stands. Just at this juncture Mr. Allaire failed in business, and Mr. Roach forfeited the money paid on his land, and lost the remainder of his savings. Returning to New York, he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship-work, at one dollar a day. Having again accumulated a thousand dollars, with three fellow-workmen he purchased a small foundry in New York, and soon

became its sole proprietor. Prosperity seemed now to attend every venture he made, and at the close of four years he had saved $30,000, and had enlarged his works. In 1856 his foundry was destroyed by the explosion of a boiler. Not being able to secure the insurance, after paying his debts he found himself again without a dollar of his own. But he had established a reputation for business integrity, and had good credit in financial circles. He rebuilt his foundry, known as the Etna Iron Works, increased its capacity with facilities for constructing larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Some of the tools introduced were the largest in America. In carrying on the extensive work at this yard he employed over fifteen hundred men turning out immense engines for the steam-ram "Dunderberg," the gunboat "Winooski," the steam-frigate "Neshaning," and the mammoth steamboats, "Bristol" and "Providence," all of which were the largest built in the United States. In 1868 his business had attained such large proportions that to accommodate the increasing demands upon him he bought the Morgan Iron Works, an immense establishment in New York, and soon afterward the Neptune, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire works, and in 1871 the shipyards at Chester, Pennsylvania. He added largely to the Chester plant, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnaces, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and the timber. His immense plant covered a large area of ground, and was valued at two million dollars, under the name of the Delaware River Iron Ship-Building and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner, and where he built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag.

The bulk of his business was for private parties and large corporations, and for these he built one hundred and fourteen vessels. The versatility of his genius was shown in his designing and building the steam yacht "Viking," afterward owned by Samuel J. Tilden, and the "Utowana," which won the Lunburg cup in 1885. His first government work was the building of one pair of the large engines designed for naval ships of the "Wampanoag" class, and the engines for two ships of the "Guerriere" class, the hulls of each being constructed in the government yards, and the "Dunderberg," which was the fastest and most powerful ironclad in the world at the time. It was afterward sold to the French government. This was all the work that Mr. Roach did for the government up to the close of the Civil War.

Mr. Roach favored the protection of American industries, and issued many addresses, remarkable for the amount of valuable statistics they contained of vessels and merchandise of almost every country on the globe. He studied the feasibility of having a native merchant marine. He found that capital inspired confidence among merchants, and proved his good faith by subscribing for a large amount of stock in the lines he had established, and by buying shares in the vessels he had built. He studied modern naval improvements and the requirements of the man-of-war of the future, and became convinced that the completion of the unfinished and old style engines in various navy yards was a waste of money, and recommended that the government build only the improved machinery. This resulted in the Navy Department ordering Mr. Roach to place compound engines in the "Tennessee," first as a trial experiment. The success of this effort demonstrated the value of compound engines, and he was given the

contract to supply the new vessel "Trenton" with them. In 1875 he constructed a sectional dock at the Pensacola navy yard.

The earnestness and practical grasp of Mr. Roach in his advocacy of establishing a native merchant marine attracted the attention of President Garfield, then a member of Congress, who discussed with Mr. Roach his plan for a naval navigation and shipping industry. This plan advocated the incorporation of a large company for the trans-atlantic trade, which should be combined in business effort with all the trunk lines of the American continent, and twenty great ocean steamships were to be built. President Grant favored Mr. Roach's plan, as well as did Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it never reached the point of public action. President Garfield revived it upon his accession to the presidency, and had he lived its object might have been accomplished. In 1883 Mr. Roach began the construction of the famous despatch-boat, "Dolphin," and three cruisers, the "Atlanta," "Boston" and the "Chicago," under the direction of the naval advisory board authorized by Congress and appointed by the President of the United States, composed of two civil engineers and several naval officers, who drew plans, models and specifications for the cruisers. When the "Dolphin" was completed she was accepted by the board, after a trial, as coming up to the conditions and requirements of the contract. For some reason the Navy Department refused to accept the vessel, and appointed another board to put her to special tests; and also decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold good. Much of Mr. Roach's large capital was involved in these contracts, and his failure to effect settlement led him, for the protection of his bondsmen and creditors, to stop business. Accordingly, on July 18, 1885, he made an assignment. From that day until his death he could never refer to the subject without uncontrollable emotion. His career was a marvel of industrial labor, and he impressed his genius and individuality upon the times in which he lived probably more effectually than any other American manufacturer. His life was typical of the possibilities of American institutions. It was dominated by rare fortitude, courage and perseverance, and his abilities commanded international regard, and it closed amid circumstances that excited the warmest of human sympathies.

Mr. Roach was married, in New Jersey, in 1837, to Emeline Johnson. His son, John Baker Roach, succeeded his father in the shipbuilding works at Chester, Pennsylvania, and another son, Stephen W. Roach, connected himself with the Morgan Iron Works in New York City. Mr. Roach's hitherto powerful constitution broke, and he died in New York, January 10, 1887, of cancer in the mouth, similar to that which caused the death of General Grant.

BLAIR, Montgomery,

Cabinet Official.

Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Lincoln, was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, May 10, 1813. He was the son of Francis P. Blair, the founder of the "Washington Globe," the official organ of the Democratic party.

Montgomery Blair was appointed to a cadetship in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in 1835, and served a few months in the Seminole War. He resigned the army, studied and entered the law, and began

its practice in St. Louis, Missouri. Here he displayed marked ability and was soon ranked among the foremost men of his profession. He was almost at once appointed United States District Attorney for Missouri, and in 1842 was elected mayor of St. Louis. From 1843 to 1849 he served as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and was engaged chiefly in United States Supreme Court practice, in which he had had many important cases, one of which was the famous Dred Scott appeal case, in which he was the plaintiff's lawyer. In 1855 he was made by President Pierce solicitor in the Court of Claims. From this office he was removed by President Buchanan because Blair had left the Democratic party on account of its attitude on the Missouri Compromise, he being strongly opposed to slavery extension.

Judge Blair was chairman of the Republican convention of Maryland in 1860, the year of Mr. Lincoln's presidential candidacy, the Republican party of the State then numbering a bare thousand adherents. Immediately upon his inauguration, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Blair Postmaster-General, his rival for the position being Henry Winter Davis. The appointment of Mr. Blair made the fourth Democrat in Lincoln's cabinet, and when it met with some Republican opposition Mr. Lincoln answered with the humorous remark that it made the cabinet even, as he was an old-line Whig. Mr. Blair was a man of strong and marked characteristics. He was the only member of the President's cabinet who did not favor surrendering Fort Sumter before it was attacked. Mr. Blair urged that its evacuation would be a confession of weakness to the South, and the President coincided with him. As Postmaster-General his administration was signally effective. He introduced free delivery of mail in cities, the postal money order system, and the assorting and distributing of mails on running trains. His order excluding alleged disloyal papers from the United States mails created great excitement, but Congress upheld his action. Though of decided views, Mr. Blair was a man of mild and conservative sentiments on the treatment to be given the South. Not being sufficiently radical in the estimation of some leading Republicans, he tendered his resignation September 2, 1864, to President Lincoln.

Mr. Blair supported a gentle policy toward the south, and was credited with being in those trying times one of the most judicious advisers of President Johnson. He was a strong advocate of Tilden's election, and when the Electoral Commission had finished its work he boldly attacked the title of Mr. Hayes. As a member of the Maryland Legislature he succeeded in having resolutions passed reciting that Maryland's vote for President had not had due and lawful effect, by reason of the award of the Electoral Commission, and that the State desired Congress to investigate the subject. He held that "on the 4th of March succeeding the Tilden-Hayes campaign the man who was inaugurated President was not the man who was elected President." He was one of the foremost men of Maryland in endeavoring to have the odious test oaths taken from the constitution and statute books of Maryland. In this he was finally successful, but his great effort to have the courts review the title of Mr. Hayes was never successful.

Judge Blair was simple in tastes and habits, unostentatious, genial and courteous. He had made a large fortune, and spent much time in beautifying his place at Silver Springs that he had inherited from his father. He died on his estate, July 27, 1883.

TAFT, Alphonso,

Lawyer, Jurist, Cabinet Officer.

Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Grant, was born at Townshend, Vermont, November 5, 1814. He was of English descent, one of his ancestors, Edward Rawson, having come to New England in 1636, and being subsequently for thirty-five years secretary of the province of Massachusetts. His grandparents on both sides emigrated from Worcester county, Massachusetts, to Vermont, about the time of the Revolution. His father, Peter Rawson Taft, was reared a farmer, but afterward studied and practiced law, and served many years in the Vermont Legislature.

Alphonso Taft was the only child of Peter Rawson and Sylvia (Howard) Taft. He was brought up on the home farm, and received but the meagre education of neighboring country schools until he was old enough to teach himself. Afterward he taught school for several successive winters, just earning enough to pay for tuition at an academy in the spring, and in the summer working again upon his father's farm. When he was nineteen years old he entered Yale College, graduating in 1833, and was there employed as a teacher in the high school at Ellington, Connecticut. He next accepted a tutorship which he held for two years, attending lectures at Yale Law School in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in 1838, and the next year went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession. After a hard struggle he met with success, and as his reputation grew rapidly, he was employed in some of the largest and most important cases before the State courts. For twenty-five years he had one of the largest practices in the State. Among his law partners were Judge Thomas M. Key, George R. Page, William N. Dickinson and Aaron F. Perry, the last mentioned being a former classmate in the Yale Law School. He was for a few years a member of the city council, and an ardent advocate of the building of railroads, hoping to make Cincinnati, what it afterward became, a great railroad center. He lectured on this subject in 1850, and endeavored in every way to bring Cincinnati and her railroads before the public. He was also very energetic in the cause of education. For many years he was trustee of Yale College, a member of the Union High School board, and a trustee of the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Taft was one of the early Republicans of the Western Reserve, and in 1856 was a member of the convention which nominated General John C. Frémont for President. He was a candidate in the Congressional contest of that year in the First Ohio District, against George H. Pendleton, the latter being elected by a small majority. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Hoadly, in 1865, and was afterward elected twice to the same position, receiving on the last occasion the nomination from both parties. He resigned in 1872 and established a law firm with his two sons. In 1875 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, but a dissenting opinion he delivered on the question of reading the Bible in the public schools was the cause of much opposition to him. The opinion that defeated his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Ohio Supreme Court, and is now the law of the State. In the Presidential campaign that followed, he warmly supported General Rutherford B. Hayes, who held a high opinion of Judge Taft as a pure man and a Repub-

lican. He made several speeches for Hayes and hard money which attracted wide attention. In March, 1876, President Grant appointed him Secretary of War, and three months later transferred him to the office of Attorney-General, in which position he continued until the close of President Grant's second term. He then became a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate vacated by John Sherman, who had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Hayes, but the Republican caucus nomination went to Stanley Matthews on the third ballot. In 1877 and 1879 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio, but was unsuccessful each time. Meanwhile Judge Taft had resumed his law practice, which was not again interrupted until April, 1882, when he was appointed Minister to Austria by President Arthur. From this place he was transferred in 1884 to St. Petersburg, where he served until August 1, 1885.

While in Russia, Judge Taft suffered severely from pneumonia. After his return to American he was troubled with a complication of ailments, and went to Chili for his health. On his return (April, 1891) he stopped at San Diego, California, where he died. In 1841 he was married to Fannie Phelps, of Townshend, Vermont, who died in 1852. In 1854 he married Louise M. Torry, of Millbury, Massachusetts, by whom he had four children: William H. (twenty-seventh President of the United States), Harry W., Horace D., and Fannie Louise. Judge Taft was an upright scholarly man, unostentatious, yet maintaining a proper self-respect, and commanding the admiration of all who knew his fine personal character and high professional abilities. He received from Yale College in 1867 the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died May 21, 1891.

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain,

Soldier, Statesman.

Jeremiah McLain Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Harrison, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830, the youngest of the ten children of Daniel and Jane Fakner Rusk.

He obtained his education in the home schools and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He never after relinquished the occupation of a farmer, although his varied capacities frequently called him to positions of honor and responsibility. After his father's death he drove a stage between Zanesville and Newark, Ohio, to contribute to the support of his mother and two sisters. It was one of the old-time Concord stages that young Rusk at the age of fifteen was proud to drive, and he managed the horses with dexterity. It was then he first met James A. Garfield, who, as a canal boy, was driving a single mule along an Ohio towpath, and he often twitted the future President as he rapidly passed him with his sprightly horses. In 1845 he married Mary Martin, of Ohio, and in 1853 moved to Wisconsin and took up a farm in Bad Ax, now Vernon county. In addition to farming, he drove a stage, having established a line between Sparta and Prairie du Chien, and also opened a hotel in Viroqua, the county seat. His success in capturing a thief who had eluded the grasp of the regular officers of the law, made him so popular that in 1855 he was chosen sheriff, and in 1857 coroner of the county.

In 1861 he was elected to the State Legislature. On September 14, 1862, he entered the Federal army as major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which he was mainly instrumental in recruiting. He had declined the colonelcy, alleging want of

military experience, but his soldierly qualities practically gave him the command from the start. His first service was in the Minnesota Indian campaign, and in 1863 he participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi. In February, 1864, when in command of his regiment, he joined Sherman in the Meridian campaign, and later took part in the operations against Atlanta, Georgia, under General Sherman. There, where McPherson fell, July 22, 1864, Rusk was leading the advance, and in that hard fought battle lost one-third of his men. At one moment he was cut off from his command, surrounded by the enemy, and ordered to surrender; but he broke through the Confederate line and escaped to his regiment with only a slight wound and the loss of his horse, which fell riddled with bullets. In Sherman's "March to the Sea," Colonel Rusk was in command of the advance of the Seventeenth Corps. On the march through the Carolinas, at the battle of Salkahatchie, in February, 1865, in a race to reach the river first, Mower's division was the winner, and Colonel Rusk led its advance brigade. Here again he lost his horse by a shot from a battery, which at the same time killed the bugler who rode close behind. General Sprague in a letter to him said: "You are entitled to and I hope will receive the general thanks of the executive and the people of your State for your faithfulness to the troops under your care. The able manner in which you have discharged every duty in the field entitles you to the gratitude of all who love the cause you have served so well." In June, 1865, when mustered out of service, Colonel Rusk was presented by the officers of his regiment with a testimonial acknowledging him "a gentleman, a hero and a soldier." Colonel Rusk was subsequently made brigadier-general by brevet for gallantry at the battle of Salkahatchie. Returning to his Wisconsin home, in November, 1865, General Rusk was elected by the Republican party State Bank Comptroller, was reëlected in 1867, and held the office until, on his own recommendation, it was abolished by amendment to the State constitution. In November, 1870, he was elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given a representative from Wisconsin. In the Forty-second Congress he served on the committee on public lands and militia. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions, and a member of that on mines and mining, and, being elected a third time in 1874, he served on the committee on invalid pensions and agriculture. A speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives on the tariff and its relation to agriculture was used as a campaign document in 1876. He voted against the salary grab bill, and after its final passage turned his back pay into the national treasury. In Congress he renewed his former acquaintance with General Garfield, on a strong and more intimate basis. When the latter became President, he offered General Rusk the positions of Minister to Paraguay, Minister to Denmark, and chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but all of these were declined.

In 1881 General Rusk was elected Governor of Wisconsin. A month after his inauguration, the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railway Company failed, owing two month's pay to one thousand and seven hundred employees, who became desperate. When citizens appealed to the Governor to send militia to quell the disturbance, his laconic reply was, "These men want bread, not bayonets," and he forthwith sent them provisions. He further required the company purchasing

the effects of the defunct road to provide funds for the payment of these laborers and to reimburse the State for taking care of them during the emergency. While Governor he took an active part in promoting the agricultural and dairy interests of the State, and in forming Farmers' Institutes. During his first term an amendment to the State constitution was adopted providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, and extending the gubernatorial office one year. So uniformly popular was his administration as Governor, that he was three times honored by reëlection, serving continuously from January, 1882, to January, 1889. At a soldiers' reunion at Minneapolis in 1884 Governor Rusk, instead of appearing with a military escort, took with him a band of crippled veterans of the war, each of whom had lost a leg or an arm in the service of their country, thus winning the unbounded admiration of all present. During his second term as Governor, the Milwaukee riots occurred. In this emergency he assumed command in person of the State troops, and dispersed the strikers and quelled the riot. The energy and courage which he displayed won for him a national reputation, and he received praise from all sections of the country. At the Republican National Convention in 1888, Governor Rusk's name was considered for the Presidential nomination. President Harrison, upon the organization of his cabinet in March, 1889, gave him the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, a cabinet office created only one month before the inauguration. General Rusk's long experience as a practical farmer admirably fitted him for the place, which he held with the same success that attended him in all other positions held.

Secretary Rusk's home in Vernon county, Wisconsin, included (though he had made large additional purchases) the original tract he bought in 1853 when he first settled in Wisconsin. His first wife died in 1858, leaving three children, of whom the eldest daughter, and the son, Colonel Lycurgus J. Rusk, survived. By his marriage, with Elizabeth Johnson, he had one daughter and a son. Secretary Rusk died at his country residence near Viroque, Wisconsin, November 21, 1893.

BADEAU, Adam,

Soldier, Author.

General Adam Badeau's fame rests principally upon his three volume "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which, from its first publication, has been recognized as not only a very complete narrative of the military career of the Great Commander, but also as a very full and complete history of the Civil War. The entire work was written, so said a capable critic, "with that soldierly respect for high qualities which is the first characteristic of a good military history." It is painful to record that in the production of this admirable work were involved financial difficulties which seriously clouded the friendly relations of author and subject.

Adam Badeau was born in New York City, December 29, 1831. He was educated by private tutors, and then attended a boarding-school at Tarrytown, New York. As a young man he served as a clerk in the New York Street Department, and during the same period wrote essays and dramatic criticisms for "Noah's Sunday Times," which were afterwards put into book form under the title of "Vagabondia." In 1862 he volunteered his services in the cause of the Union, and was appointed aide on the staff of General Thomas W. Sherman; this General Sherman is frequently confounded

with General William T. Sherman, of Atlanta and "March to the Sea" fame. He was present at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, in May, 1862, and in the defenses of New Orleans from January to May, 1863. When General Thomas W. Sherman was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps in the operations against Port Hudson, Louisiana, Adam Badeau accompanied him, and led an assault upon the Confederate works May 27, 1863, in which he was severely wounded. In March, 1864, he was appointed military secretary to General Grant, with the rank first of lieutenant-colonel, and afterward of colonel of volunteers. The foundation was then laid of the intimate friendship between the two men, which continued twenty-one years, until General Grant's death in 1885. Colonel Badeau was with the commander-in-chief in the Wilderness and Appomattox campaigns, and remained on his staff until March, 1869, when he was retired from the army with the full rank of captain, and the brevet rank of brigadier-general, United States army.

After General Grant's first inauguration as President, General Badeau was appointed secretary of legation at London, and held the post from May to December, 1869. In the early part of 1870 he was sent to Madrid as the bearer of government despatches, and in May returned to London to fill the important position of United States Consul-General in that city. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until September, 1881, excepting the two years (1877-78) during which he was given leave of absence by the State department to accompany General Grant on his tour around the world. In 1875 he was appointed United States Minister to Brussels, and in 1881 to Copenhagen, but declined both appointments. From May, 1882, until May, 1884, he was Consul-General at Havana, and during his tenure of this office he accused the State Department at home of corruption, and alleging that he was refused an opportunity of substantiating the charge, tendered his resignation, which was at once accepted.

Soon after retiring from the diplomatic service, General Badeau entered upon an engagement to assist General Grant in the preparation of his personal memoirs, his duties being mainly those of an amanuensis. When General Grant's health began to fail, General Badeau demanded a certain monthly stipend, and a share of the profits arising from publication; also making some provisions which would virtually give him the larger measure of credit for authorship. This General Grant repudiated as unwarranted by the facts, and he dismissed Badeau. The most pathetic incident in General Grant's history is his labored work with pencil, on a pad on his knee, to almost his last hour. After the death of General Grant, Badeau made certain demands upon the estate, based upon the prior arrangement with General Grant, and the disputed claim was settled by General Frederick D. Grant for the sum of $10,000.

During the last years of his life, General Badeau was a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals, and in those articles chronicled his experience in Europe and the United States. The strain upon his eyes, occasioned by continous application to literary work, had caused cataracts to form on both of them, and during the winter of 1894-95 he underwent several operations for their removal. As an author, General Badeau is best known by his admirable "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant (vol. i, 1868; vols. ii and iii, 1881). He also published "Conspiracy: A Cuban Romance" (New

York, 1885); "Aristocracy in England" (New York, 1886), and "Grant in Peace, from Appomattox to Mt. McGregor: A Personal Memoir" (Hartford, 1887). General Badeau died at Ridgewood, New Jersey, March 19, 1895.

FLINT, Austin, M. D.,

Professional Instructor and Author.

Austin Flint, an accomplished surgeon, and who contributed largely to the medical literature of the country, many of his first papers appearing in the "Buffalo Medical Journal," was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, October 20, 1812, son of Joseph Henshaw Flint, one of the best known physicians and surgeons in the Connecticut Valley; grandson of Austin Flint, of Leicester, who was a surgeon in the American Revolution; and a great-grandson of Edward Flint, who was a noted practitioner at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Austin Flint was a student at Amherst and Harvard Colleges, and later matriculated at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1833. The first three years after his graduation he practiced his profession at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in Boston, and then removed to Buffalo, New York, where he remained until 1844, in which year he accepted the professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the recently established Rush Medical College, Chicago. However, he only remained there one year, and then returned to Buffalo, where he established the "Buffalo Medical Journal," of which he was editor for the subsequent ten years. In 1847 Dr. Flint, with Drs. James P. White and Frank H. Hamilton, founded the Buffalo Medical College, now the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and he was made Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, and was the leading teacher up to the time of his resignation in 1852. The following four years he served as Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine in a strong faculty at Louisville, Kentucky, after which he again returned to Buffalo, accepting there the chair of Pathology and Clinical Medicine. During the winters of 1858-61 he filled the Professorship of Clinical Medicine at the New Orleans (Louisiana) Medical School, and was attending physician at the Charity Hospital.

Dr. Flint removed to New York City in 1859, and accepted the dual position of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and visiting physician at Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine at the Long Island College and Hospital, but resigned from the latter position in 1868. He was a voluminous writer on many subjects, and many of his articles were the accepted text-books upon the principles and practice of medicine. In all his writings he showed himself straightforward and honest, never stating what he did not know, and when he felt that assistance was necessary, he was ever ready to ask it, and always gave full credit for the assistance secured. His writings did not aim at extensive original research, but rather endeavored to popularize the latest and best in medical thought. "The Lancet" called him the "Watson of America." Dr. Flint was an active member of many leading American medical and scientific societies, and was a corresponding member of various similar European organizations. In 1862 he became a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, was its orator in 1868, its vice-president in 1871 and 1872, and its president in 1873 and 1874. On his

induction into the latter office, Peaslee said of him: "We have always found you the high-minded and sympathetic man and the genial gentleman, as well as the finished scholar, the distinguished author, and the skilled practitioner." Dr. Flint retained his membership in the Academy until a short time prior to his death. In 1883 he was elected president of the American Medical Association, was one of the orators at three International Congresses (Philadelphia, 1876, London, 1881, Copenhagen, 1884.) It was his suggestion that led to the meeting of the International Medical Congress in this country in 1887, and he was to have delivered the presidential address as the successor of Dr. Samuel D. Gross, but his death, which occurred in New York, March 13, 1886, intervened. He was the first American to deliver the address in medicine before the British Medical Association, in 1886. He was loved and respected by his fellows, and no stronger proof of this is needed than his selection as the compromise candidate in the Medical Congress of 1877, both parties to that bitter controversy accepting him, and he was a strong factor in bringing about an understanding.

The following is a partial list of his writings: "Practice of Medicine," which ran through several editions, with a sale of forty thousand copies; "Variations in Percussion and Respiratory Sounds," "Clinical Study of the Heart Sounds in Health and Disease," "Physical Exploration and Diagnosis of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs," "A Practical Treatise Upon the Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart," "Essays on Conservatism," "Medicine and Kindred Topics," "Phthisis; Its Morbid Anatomy, Etiology, Symptomatic Events and Complications, Fatality and Prognosis, Treatment and Physical Diagnosis, in a Series of Clinical Studies," "A Manual of Percussion and Auscultation," "Clinical Medicine, A Systematic Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease," "Physical Exploration of the Lungs by Means of Auscultation and Percussion," "Medical Ethics and Etiquette," and "Medicine in the Future," which was one of his last works. From this wonderful height of observation he looked forward as well as backward, and predicted: "That the history of medicine will have a steady acceleration in progress; that knowledge with reference to anatomy, histology and chemistry will advance; that our senses will be aided and augmented; that hearing will be vastly improved by means of microphonic stethoscopes; that a judicious blood-letting will be revived, and that the lancet will again find a place which it lost through over-use; that bacterial etiology will be established and revolutionize the treatment of certain diseases; that the little understood functions of the spleen and liver, the thyroid body, the lymphatic glands, the suprarenal capsules offer problems which will form a vast and fruitful field for future clinical research."

ALCOTT, Louisa May,

Authoress.

Louisa May Alcott, whose principal works, "Little Women" and "Little Men," have been of incalculable value to two generations of young people, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1832, daughter of Amos Bronson and Abby (May) Alcott. Her father removed to Boston, Massachusetts, when she was but two years of age, and personally conducted her education, assisted by his friend, Henry D. Thoreau. This education, with a short attendance at a young ladies' school, did not possess the practi-

cal quality that could be put to ready use in earning a livelihood. When necessity compelled her to support herself, she was obliged to resort to elementary teaching and sewing, and even to house service, and has given some hints of her struggles in a book entitled "Work." The statement that she worked thus to support herself does not bring all the nobility of this fine woman into view. Her efforts were for her family as well as for herself. Every dollar that she could spare from the bare necessities of life went into her home to assist those she loved.

She began to write stories for weekly journals when she was about twenty years of age, and received a mere pittance compared to that given to authors of established reputation for no better literary work. Sixteen years she lived in this way, with just enough success now and then to keep her from becoming altogether discouraged, and then the Civil War broke out. She volunteered as a nurse, and was stationed at Georgetown, D. C. Her first book was inspired by her army experience—"Hospital Sketches," which yielded her the sum of two hundred dollars. She now began to write articles for the magazines, and her book had given her a name that gained acceptance for some of her articles, but most of them were returned and, she says, "consigned to an empty flour barrel." She continued writing short stories for small sums until 1867, when her publishers suggested that she should write a story for girls, and she wrote "Little Women." The work occupied her three months, and she offered to sell the manuscript for one thousand dollars. Her publishers, however, induced her to accept a royalty, and she received many thousands of dollars from the sale of this one book. Eighty-seven thousand copies were sold in three years, and the advance sale of "Little Men," which she wrote soon after, was fifty thousand copies. "Little Women" established her reputation, and editors of magazines began to solicit contributions instead of declining them. She said she invariably supplied their requests by thrusting her hand into the flour barrel, and sending to the editor the article which he had previously returned "with thanks." Her books were so popular with the young that she could not write them fast enough to supply the demand, and it is estimated that she received from them a total of over one hundred thousand dollars. After the publication of her "Life, Letters, and Journals," edited by Ednah D. Cheney, the respect which Miss Alcott had commanded as an authoress was deepened by the respect felt for her as a woman. This book revealed a personality that was greater than her work; it showed a life deeply and simply religious, void of cant and capable of unselfish living.

Her publications are: "Flower Fables or Fairy Tales" (1855); "Little Women" (1867); "Hospital Sketches" (1869); "An Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869); "Little Men" (1871); "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bag," series (1871-82); "Work: A Story of Experience" (1873); "Eight Cousins" (1874); "Rose in Bloom" (1876); "Silver Pitchers" (1876); "Under the Lilacs" (1878); "Jack and Jill" (1880); "Moods" (1864, revised edition, 1881); "Proverb Stories" (1882); "Spinning-Wheel Stories" (1884); and "Lulu's Library" (1885). Miss Alcott died on the day her father was buried, March 6, 1888.

DENNISON, William,

Statesman, Cabinet Official.

William Dennison, Governor of Ohio (1860-62), and Postmaster-General in the cabinet of President Lincoln, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 23, 1815.

He was graduated from Miami University in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and settled at Columbus, Ohio, where after some years of legal practice he became president of a bank and of a railroad.

He was elected to the Ohio Legislature in 1848-50. In 1856 he was a member of the Pittsburg convention which organized the Republican party, and of that which met at Philadelphia, June 17, and nominated John C. Frémont the first Presidential candidate of that party. As Governor in 1860-62, he was very active in supporting the war by raising troops and providing supplies, as well as in protecting the border; threatened by the Confederates from Kentucky, some of his measures at the time were condemned by the opponents of the Federal government. In the confusion and excitement caused by the outbreak of the war, almost every citizen felt that he knew just what ought to be done. Troops should be raised and sent to the front, and because it was not done on the instant, the Governor was blamed for inefficiency. Every step he took brought a torrent of abuse from every quarter. Governor Dennison bore it silently and nobly. Not a word of reproach or complaint escaped him, even when the newspapers of the State abused him for months for mismanagement at Camp Dennison, and he had nothing whatever to do with Camp Dennison, it being under control of the national government. A word from the officer in command at the camp would have shown the injustice of this abuse. In his comprehensive and valuable work on "Ohio in the War," Whitelaw Reid says in reference to this unjust criticism: "To a man of his sensitive temper and desire for the good opinion of others, the unjust and measureless abuse to which his earnest efforts had subjected him, was agonizing. But he suffered no sign to escape him, and with a single-hearted devotion and an ability for which the states had not credited him, he proceeded to the measures most necessary in the crisis." He was successful in favorably placing the loan authorized by the million dollar war bill, and, having secured money he looked around for arms, of which Ohio had a very meagre supply. He obtained from Illinois five thousand muskets, and proposed a measure for uniting all the troops of the Mississippi valley under one major-general. It was through Governor Dennison's efforts that West Virginia was saved to the Union. He assured the Unionists of that State that if they would break off from old Virginia and adhere to the Union, he would send the necessary military force to protect them. When it became necessary to redeem this pledge, Governor Dennison sent Ohio militia, who, uniting with the loyal citizens, drove the Confederates out of West Virginia. At the beginning of the war, his course in dealing with Kentucky, though afterward proved to be a mistaken one, was the same as that adopted by the general government. When the general government was about to refund the Ohio money used for military purposes, the State auditor and the attorney-general decided that this money could not legally be used again for military purposes. Governor Dennison therefore, through his personal agents, caused it to be collected from the United States government, and used it for military purposes instead of turning it into the Ohio State treasury. It was again refunded to Ohio, again collected by his agents, and was thus used over and over again, so that he intercepted in all $1,077,600. It was a high-handed measure, but justifiable on the ground of public necessity.

14757.

He presented satisfactory accounts and vouchers to the Legislature for every dollar, and no shadow was ever cast upon him or his officers who disbursed it.

In 1864 Governor Dennison presided over the national convention of his party at Baltimore, and was called into the cabinet by President Lincoln in October, 1864, as Postmaster-General. This post he held until July, 1866. After some years of comparative retirement and devotion to his private business, he reappeared in the political field as a member of the national convention of 1880, and a candidate for the United States Senatorship, but was not elected. He was a benefactor of Dennison University, founded in 1831 at Granville, Ohio. Governor Dennison died June 15, 1882.

EADS, James Buchanan,

Inventor, Engineer.

James Buchanan Eads, a distinguished engineer, was born in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, May 23, 1820. He attended the public schools of his native place until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents undertook the removal of their household to St. Louis, and while *en route* their possessions were destroyed by fire, and the family was left entirely destitute. The boy at once went to work, first as a peddler of apples, and afterward as clerk in a store. Every spare moment was devoted to study, however, his fondness for mechanics and his great ingenuity leading him to apply himself to engineering and its cognate sciences. This he did in the evening without the advantage of schools or instructors. In 1839 he obtained employment on a Mississippi steamboat as clerk, and here began the real business of his life, which had so much to do with "the Father of Waters."

His first invention was a diving bell boat to recover cargoes from sunken steamers. This was followed by the construction of a larger boat for pumping sand and water from sunken vessels, and raising the vessel and cargo intact. His success resulted in a large business on all the Mississippi tributaries, as well as on the entire river, as theretofore a vessel once sunk was considered forever lost by reason of the shifting sand entirely burying it beyond reach. In 1845 Mr. Eads' business had grown to such proportions as to make him one of the busiest as well as one of the wealthiest men on the river. That year he erected at St. Louis the first glass works built west of the Ohio river.

The navigation of the western rivers having become extremely hazardous by reason of sunken hulks, snags and wrecks, in the channels, Mr. Eads in 1856 went to Washington and proposed to Congress to remove all these obstructions if sufficient appropriations were made. The bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate for want of time. At the outbreak of the Civil War, President Lincoln sent for Mr. Eads to consult as to the practicability of building light-draught ironclads to protect the western rivers. This resulted in his constructing, within the astonishingly short period of one hundred days, eight ironclads carrying an aggregate armament of one hundred and seven heavy naval guns. They were the first ironclad vessels constructed by the United States, and on February 6, 1862, several of them were engaged in the capture of Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, more than a month before the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" were finished. In 1862-63 Mr. Eads constructed six turreted iron vessels in which eleven and fifteen-inch guns, worked by steam, were loaded and discharged every forty-five seconds. The turrets on these were totally different from those designed by Ericsson and Coles. They also con-

0203218

stituted the first manipulation of heavy artillery by steam.

Mr. Eads' next important achievement was the design and construction from 1867-74, of the great steel-arched bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis. The central arch of this triumph of engineering skill has a clear span of 520 feet, while its side arches are 602 feet each. Two of these are much deeper than any yet built, while one, weighing 45,000 tons, is sunk to bedrock 136 feet below high-water mark, through ninety feet of sand and gravel. Another weighing 40,000 tons is founded on the rock 130 feet above high-water mark. In the construction of the caissons many novel devices were employed in order to sink these enormous pieces through to the rock, which methods were afterward adopted in sinking the deepest pier of the East River bridge at Brooklyn. Through a blunder of the contractors a serious difficulty confronted Mr. Eads upon the final erection of the arches of the bridge, the central space between the half-arches proving to be two and a half inches too short to receive the central tubes. It is the popular impression that this trouble was rectified by contracting the arch by the application of ice. According to actual fact, however, Mr. Eads solved the problem by designing a set of tubes that could be shortened or lengthened at will, although such was the ignorance and prejudice of the contractors that they would not adopt his method until the ice application and other equally effective measures had failed.

The next great work executed by Mr. Eads was the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi river by building parallel jetties out into the sea across the bar that had been formed by the sedimentary matter discharged by the current. These jetties prevented the spread of the water, by whose concentrated force alone the channel was driven clear to a depth of thirty feet. He commenced his work in 1874. Previous various plans to accomplish such an end had been attempted, but without success. A commission of seven distinguished engineers, appointed by Congress in 1872, had in 1878 recommended the building of a canal through the left bank of the river near Fort St. Philip, to connect it with Breton bay, by which the bars of the mouth would be avoided entirely. This plan seemed for a time to find much favor with Congress, although stoutly opposed by Mr. Eads, who in many ways sought to convince the public of the practicability of his own methods. He, in turn, was opposed by the chief of engineers of the United States army, and by nearly all the members of the corps, but Congress was at length won over by his earnest persuasions, and, although hampered by many conditions, the contract was awarded him. The sum agreed to be paid for the work was $5,250,000, the estimate for the canal having been $8,000,000. Payments were to be made as the depth of the channel was reached, and to secure first payment at least one-half the work had to be executed. After some years of arduous and unremitting labor during which Mr. Eads gave clear proof of his energy, skill, and good faith, he was compelled to ask Congress to modify the oppressive terms of this agreement, and an advance of $1,000,000 was therefore voted to him. A commission of seven distinguished engineers of the United States army were also appointed to investigate the result of his work, which report, although most favorable to what had already been accomplished, complacently advised against any further payments than those agreed upon. Congress rose to the occasion, and, satisfied that the success of the whole enterprise was assured, an advance of $750,000

was promptly voted—probably the only instance in history of the government where money has been voted to an individual in advance of the specific terms of the agreement. The work was completed in 1879, and during the same year Congress appointed a commission of civil and military engineers, of whom Mr. Eads was one, to prepare a plan for the improvement of the entire Mississippi river and to prevent destructive floods. The first report of this commission showed the acceptance and cordial endorsement of the identical views which, as advanced some years before by Mr. Eads, had met with only opposition and indifference. One most valuable feature of these theories was that, in addition to giving the channel of the Mississippi a low-water depth of twenty-five feet at Cairo, a district as large as the State of Indiana, constituting the alluvial basin of the river, would almost be saved from overflow without the need of levees. This extension of deep water navigation more than a thousand miles from the Gulf of Mexico into the very heart of the Mississippi valley, and the reclamation of such an enormous area of rich lands below the mouth of the Ohio river, would confer a vast and incalculable benefit upon the entire country.

In 1879, immediately after the report of the Inter-oceanic Canal Congress of Paris, under the auspices of Count De Lesseps, Mr. Eads published a project for a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehauntepec, Mexico, by which ships with their cargoes could be safely and inexpensively transported from ocean to ocean. While pushing forward this project, Mr. Eads was engaged by the authorities to devise means for the deepening of the St. John's river, Florida; the Sacramento river, California; the harbor of Toronto, Canada; and the entrance to the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico. Mr. Eads, while abroad, visited all the prominent rivers of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as the great canals. For two terms he was president of the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, and in 1872 was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the University of Michigan. He delivered addresses upon civil engineering before many important bodies, and was the author of a large number of pamphlets and papers upon the same subject. In June, 1884, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, organized in England in 1754, awarded him the Albert medal, he being the first American citizen so honored.

While in the midst of a useful and busy life, intent upon projects that promised to be of worldwide benefit to mankind, Mr. Eads died at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands, March 16, 1887.

FRÉMONT, John Charles,

Soldier, Explorer.

John Charles Frémont, the famous explorer, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 1, 1813, son of John Charles and Anne Beverley (Whiting) Frémont. His father was a native of France and a teacher of the French language, and his mother, who met and married her husband in Norfolk, was a Virginian by birth and ancestry and had inherited a considerable property. In 1818 Mr. Frémont died, and his widow with three infant children removed to Charleston, South Carolina.

Young Frémont entered the College of Charleston in 1828, where he displayed especial aptitude for mathematics, but on a point of discipline he was sent home. He then engaged as teacher in a private

family and conducted an evening school. He taught mathematics on board the United States sloop-of-war, "Natchez," 1833-35, during a cruise, and returning to Charleston was given his A. B. degree by the College of Charleston in 1836. Having passed examination as professor of mathematics, he was appointed to the frigate "Independence." He changed his plans, however, and became an assistant to Captain W. G. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers in surveying a railroad from Charleston to Cincinnati, his chief work being in North Carolina and Tennessee. Completing this work in 1837, he took part with Captain Williams in an expedition against the Cherokee Indians in the mountains of Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. In 1838 he assisted Jean Nicholas Nicollet in exploring, for the War Department, the country north of the Missouri river, and while so engaged was commissioned second lieutenant in the Topographical Engineer Corps. In 1840 he made his report of the survey, personally visiting Washington for the purpose.

At this time he met Jessie, daughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, and an attachment sprang up between the two that caused the Senator to request that the young lieutenant be sent back to the northwest to survey the Des Moines river; and his daughter, fifteen years old, was sent to school. Lieutenant Frémont completed his task and renewed his suit the following year. Failing to obtain the consent of Senator Benson, the young couple were married October 19, 1841; a reconciliation was brought about, and Colonel Benton obtained for his son-in-law command of an expedition to make a survey beyond the Rocky Mountains. He left Washington, May 2, 1842, and in four months had examined the South Pass, explored the Wind River mountains, and ascended 13,570 feet above tide water to the top of what became known as Frémont's Peak. His report was a revelation to the world in the geography of the great west, and won for him reputation as an able, courageous and discriminating explorer. The celebrated trapper and explorer, Kit Carson, accompanied this expedition. In May, 1843, Frémont set out with thirty-nine men to explore the region beyond the Rocky Mountains and to mark out a path to the Pacific. On September 6, 1843, after travelling over 1700 miles, he came in view of the Great Salt Lake, and after surveying it continued his journey, exploring the upper tributaries of the Columbia river and descending that river to Fort Vancouver. He then crossed from the Great Basin to the California valley in the depth of the winter, where no Indian guides would venture. He accomplished the task in forty days, but not without great suffering, and early in March, 1844, reached Sutter's fort in Sacramento, half the horses and mules having been left dead. He turned his face eastward on March 24, passed through the great Salt Lake valley, and reached Kansas by way of the South Pass, July 1, 1844, after an absence of fourteen months. At Washington he made a full report of his expedition, and was promoted first lieutenant and brevetted captain for his services during the two expeditions.

He started on a third expedition in 1845 to explore the great basin and mountain regions of Oregon and California. He reached the Great Salt Lake in October, and recrossed the Sierra Nevada with a few men in the dead of winter to obtain supplies. He went to Monterey, then the Mexican capital of California, to obtain permission to continue his explorations, which General Castro at first granted, but almost immediately revoked, and Frémont was ordered to leave the country.

His men were exhausted, as was his supply of food, and he determined to resist any effort to drive him from the place. He intrenched his band of sixty-two Americans on Hawk's Peak, thirty miles from Monterey, and raised over the fort the American flag. On the fourth day of the siege, Frémont withdrew his force and marched for the San Joaquin valley, and at the same time General Castro proposed a cessation of hostilities. He reached Tlamath Lake, May 9, 1846, and there received orders from Washington to defend the interests of the United States in California and to protect the American settlers on the Sacramento, who had been threatened by General Castro. He returned to California, where he found General Castro marching on the settlements, but gathering together the pioneers he defeated for the purpose of the Mexican government to transfer the territory to Great Britain, and in twenty days had relieved North California from Mexican rule. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of mounted rifles, May 27, 1846, and on July 4, 1846, was elected Governor of California.

He then learned of the occupation of Monterey by Commander John D. Sloat, of the Pacific Squadron, whom he joined with one hundred and sixty mounted riflemen, July 10, and afterward took possession of San Francisco and other points in California. When Commander Sloat was succeeded by Commander Stockton, Frémont coöperated with him by organizing the California battalion of mounted men, of which he was made major. Commander Stockton also appointed him military commander and civil governor of the territory. On January 13, 1847, Governor Frémont concluded articles of capitulation with the Mexicans by the treaty of Cahunga, which ended the war in California, and this left the territory in the possession of the United States. When General S. W. Kearny arrived with a small force of United States dragoons with orders from the War Department "to conquer the country and organize the government" there was a conflict between Stockton and Kearny, each having been commissioned with the same orders, and Frémont recognized the authority of Commander Stockton, under whom the work named had already been done. He left the question of relative rank to his superior officers, meanwhile remaining under Stockton's orders, notwithstanding that Kearny was his superior officer in the regular army. This condition continued until orders from Washington, in the spring of 1847, assigned the command of the troops to Kearny, and shortly afterward Kearny and Frémont set out to make the journey overland to the United States, Kearny having refused permission for Frémont to join his regiment in Mexico, where he had been ordered by the President. On reaching Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Frémont was put under arrest and ordered to report to the adjutant-general at Washington. He arrived there September 16 and demanded a speedy trial. A court-martial was convened November 2, 1847, and on January 31, 1848, Frémont was found guilty of "mutiny," "disobedience of orders," and "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and was sentenced to dismissal from the service, a majority of the court recommending him to the clemency of the President. President Polk disapproved the charge of "mutiny," sustained the remainder of the verdict and the sentence, and remitted the penalty.

Frémont then resigned his commission, as he had asked "for justice, not mercy," and in October, 1848, organized an expedition at his own expense and with thirty-

three men started to mark out a route to California by way of the upper Rio Grande. He lost all his animals and one-third of his men, but reached San Francisco in the spring of 1849. He was commissioned by President Taylor, as a mark of his military feeling against the court-martial, to run a boundary line between the United States and Mexico, but resigned upon his election in December, 1849, as United States Senator from California, under the new State constitution. He took his seat in the Senate, September 10, 1850, the day after California was admitted as a State. In drawing with Senator William M. Gwin, the short term, expiring March 11, 1851, fell to him. He was a candidate for reëlection in 1851, but was defeated, after 142 ballots, by the pro-slavery party.

He then spent two years in Europe with his family. He received a gold medal from the king of Prussia for his discoveries; the "founder's medal" from the Royal Geographical Society of London; and was elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England. He made a fifth expedition across the continent to California, starting in September, 1853, finding passes through the mountains in the 38th and 39th degrees of latitude, about the present line of the Sante fe Railroad. In this journey his party suffered great hardship, subsisting for forty days on horse-flesh and barely escaping starvation. He went to New York in 1855 to prepare a narrative of his last expedition and was received with much favor by the new Republican party on account of his sacrifice in behalf of his anti-slavery principles. He was given the sobriquet of "The Pathfinder," and was made the champion of the new political party whose rallying cry was: "Free Soil, Free Speech, Freedom and Frémont." When the Republican National Convention met in Philadelphia in June, 1856, he was unanimously nominated for President on the first formal ballot, and William L. Dayton was nominated for vice-president. He also received the nomination from the National American party the same year, and in the election received 114 electoral and 1,341,000 popular votes, against 174 electoral and 1,838,000 popular votes for Millard Fillmore. He returned to California in 1858, where he engaged in mining on his Mariposas estate, and in 1860 again visited Europe with his family to obtain further means to work his gold mines.

President Lincoln, at the outbreak of the Civil War, commissioned him major-general and assigned him to the command of the Western Department, with headquarters at St. Louis. On the order of the War Department he had purchased a quantity of arms for the new army before leaving France, and on arriving at St. Louis, July 26, 1861, he fortified the city, prepared to defend Cairo, Illinois, placed Missouri under martial law, organized the first cavalry division of the war, suppressed secession newspapers, arrested outspoken enemies of the Union, began the building of river gunboats for interior operation, and on August 30, 1861, issued a proclamation assuming the government of the State and declaring the slaves of owners in arms against the United States to be free. President Lincoln approved of his action, except as to emancipation, which he asked Frémont to revoke. Frémont declined to do so on the ground that the deed was done after careful thought for the effect it would have on his department. The President annulled the proclamation in a public order, but not until two slaves had been given their freedom. Frémont had planned his campaign, had sent 2,000 of his army of 8,000 men to the defense of

Washington, had cleared Missouri of guerilla bands and had driven Price and McCulloch into southwest Missouri. When he reached Springfield, Missouri, November 2, 1861, he was relieved of his command. Frémont then returned to St. Louis, where he was received with great enthusiasm and his friends at once claimed his removal to be due to political intrigue. In March, 1862, President Lincoln gave him command of the Mountain District of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in June he met and for eight days pursued General "Stonewall" Jackson's army. On June 6, 1862, at Bull Pasture Mountain, General Ashby, Jackson's chief of cavalry was killed; on June 8 the battle of Cross Keys was fought, and Jackson, who had prevented Frémont from reinforcing the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, was obliged to fall back. On June 26 President Lincoln reorganized the troops of the various commanders, as the Army of Virginia, and placed it in command of Major-General John Pope, Frémont outranked that officer, and asked to be relieved from serving under Pope, who he claimed had disobeyed orders in Missouri, and he was ordered to New York in waiting orders. He did not receive another command.

A convention made up of Radical Republicans met at Cleveland, May 30, 1864, and nominated Frémont for President, with General John Cochrane as vice-president. Frémont accepted the nomination and resigned his commission in the army. He afterward withdrew from the canvass "not," he said, "to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the Democratic candidate." In 1878 he was appointed by President Hayes Governor of Arizona Territory, and held the office three years. He was made a major-general in the regular army in April, 1890, and was at once placed on the retired list. This afforded him an annual income of $5,625, of which he was in much need, as his mining and railroad investments had proven disastrous, but which he did not live to enjoy. He published: "Report of the Exploring Expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and to Oregon and North Carolina in 1843-44" (1845); an account of his five expeditions in 1859; and "Memoirs of My Life (1886). He died in New York City, July 13, 1890.

GARRETT, John W.,

Leader in Vast Transportation Affairs.

Long prominent among those who have made a permanent impression upon the history of Baltimore are the Garretts, and the influence of their leadership and enterprise has extended over a large part of the United States. Their activities include the creation of a great banking business, the development of one of the leading railway systems reaching from the Mississippi to the Atlantic tidewater, the establishment of foreign steamship lines, the building of modern terminals, the increase in mining, manufacturing and agriculture, the encouragement of the arts, and the extension of education on advanced lines. So long as Baltimore continues to be a commercial and industrial city and so long as it remains a center of education, the results of the foresight and energy and broad initiative of the Garretts must be appreciated. Of sturdy qualities, full of the pioneering spirit, reverential and conscientious, staunch upholders of the Presbyterian faith, and eager for achievement, the members of this family projected upon the entire community a force that has been felt for generations, and that has been rich in its consequences to the larger life of the City, State and Nation.

John Garrett, the first of this famous

family to emigrate to America, was a native of the North of Ireland. He married Margaret MacMechen, born in Scotland. John Garrett was taken ill during the voyage to America, and died before land was reached. His widow and their children continued their journey to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where they settled. Mrs. Garrett bought a farm and cultivated it successfully. In 1798 she removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and bought another farm, and on this her children grew to maturity.

Robert Garrett, son of John and Margaret (MacMechen) Garrett, was born at Lisburn, County Down, Ireland, May 2, 1783, and died February 4, 1857. In him and his descendants have been united the vigorous traits of this Irish and Scotch ancestry. He was seven years old when his family came to America, and the early death of his father made him a close helpmeet of his mother even at that tender age. For nine years he worked on the farm in Cumberland county, and afterwards on the farm in Washington county, and then at the age of sixteen joined his elder brother in a trading expedition among the Indians. They followed the Monongahela river to its junction with the Allegheny to form the Ohio. Owing to the intense cold they were obliged to pass the winter in an Indian hut at Marietta, which in later years became the eastern terminus of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad. They were well treated by the Indians, and exchanged their goods for various kinds of furs. They reached home in the spring, satisfied with the results of their trip. Close to the scene of their first trading expedition, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad later built an iron bridge across the Ohio river, a son of Mr. Garrett being president of the company. The success of the trading expedition was of great value to Mr. Garrett, for it directed his attention to the west and southwest and their opportunities, and inspired the work that was to make him a large factor in their development. Shortly after the opening of the nineteenth century he moved to Baltimore and was a clerk in the commission house of Patrick Dinsmore, in which capacity he remained some four years, when he became a partner in the firm of Wallace & Garrett, which continued up to the year 1812, when it was dissolved. Here he gained further experience in the handling of western trade. Mr. Garrett removed to Middletown, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and entered into business there, but returned to Baltimore about 1820 and engaged in commercial pursuits. He opened a business on Franklin street, and later removed to Howard street, between Fayette and Lexington streets, which was headquarters for the western and country trade. The experience he had gained in the west was of great benefit to him in his new and broader undertaking, especially in the judgment of distances and the best modes of shipment. He soon became a power in the wholesale grocery, produce, commission and forwarding business, to which he devoted himself. He was in competition with some of the oldest and strongest local firms, but he was able to more than hold his own, and found a specialty in which he was easily first. This was the serving of the western trade by better facilities. He made shipments by packhorses over the Alleghany mountains, and later by fast wagon trains arranged to run by day and night over turnpikes and plankroads and connect with the Pennsylvania canal for Pittsburgh. The fostering of this western trade had its influence upon the foreign trade of Baltimore. Increased demands from the west necessitated larger importations, and Mr. Garrett established

direct communication with the East and West Indies and with South America for goods especially suited for the west, and also with the most important ports of Europe for the exportation of American products. He became the American agent for large shipowners of this country and Great Britain, and in due time he was considered one of the most prominent and substantial merchants and shippers of Baltimore. In those early days transportation for men and wares was done by pack-horse, wagon and stage coach. Other ports had better highways and were nearer the sea than Baltimore, and Mr. Garrett realized that Baltimore's hope of competition with the superior facilities of its rivals lay in the establishment of the best possible connections with the West. So this idea he held forth and advocated on every possible occasion. From 1820 to 1825 he was active in the support of the movement then just gaining headway for quicker service between Baltimore and the growing western country. This plan was the precursor of what is to-day the indispensable Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr. Garrett, when the railroad project began to assume shape, threw to its support all his influence and enthusiasm, and it is a fine chapter of family purpose and zeal that tells how his son was the chief instrumentality in securing for the western land the transportation facilities which he had urged with such clear vision and with such unfaltering resolution.

The firm of Robert Garrett & Sons was formed about the year 1839, and its first location was 34 North Howard street, Baltimore. The new firm, to which the sons of Mr. Garrett were admitted, had connection with the largest financial and exporting houses in London, Belfast, Dublin, and other important points of Europe, and handled a steadily increasing part of the mercantile and financial transactions of the times. In the course of years the firm confined itself exclusively to the banking business, and although the membership of the firm changed, the name has remained the same, and the prestige of the house has been faithfully maintained. As Mr. Garrett's wealth increased, he contributed more and more to the welfare and advancement of the city in which he made his home. Many instances of the enlightened policy of his bank might be cited, but one will serve to show the sentiment which guided him. In the financial troubles of 1853 the securities of the Central Ohio railroad were excluded from sale in New York. The road was important to Baltimore, and the firm of Robert Garrett & Sons furnished the funds necessary to support it over its greatest difficulties, without thought of personal gain, but solely because they considered it a matter of necessity for Baltimore's western trade. Mr. Garrett was one of the earliest advocates of the building of the Connellsville route, later put through by his son, holding that it was the best and shortest route to the west. In fact, through all his work and in all his years of effort and public spirit, he used his arguments and his financial success to bring about the facilities to the west which he had early seen would be so vital to the growth and life of Baltimore.

Mr. Garrett's business interests became many and varied. He entered loyally into the active development of the city. He was a director of the Baltimore Water Company, the Baltimore Gas Company, the Baltimore Shot Tower Company, and the Savings Bank of Baltimore. In 1836 he was one of the organizers of the Western (now Western National) Bank, serving as a director until his death, and being succeeded by his son, his grandson and

his great-grandson. In 1847 he was one of the leading spirits in the establishment of the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. He became one of its directors and gave it his personal service, which continued until he died. He purchased the Eutaw House in 1845, and made it a hotel of the first rank. Five years later he bought the Wheatfield Inn, on Howard street, and replaced it by a new hotel on the site of the present New Howard Hotel. In order to draw more western trade to Baltimore, he saw there must be good accommodations for the visitors, and so he built these new hotels to increase the commercial opportunities of the growing cities. In 1850, after the close of the Mexican War, he became interested in California. In association with others he built the "Monumental City," which was the largest steamship that had ever been constructed in Baltimore, for traffic between Baltimore and San Francisco. The harbor of Baltimore had not then been dredged to its present depth, and there was considerable difficulty in handling the new ship.

Robert Garrett married, on May 19, 1817, Elizabeth, born September 18, 1791, died July 17, 1877, daughter of Henry Stouffer, for many years a prominent merchant of Baltimore, and a member of the city council. Mrs. Garrett was a woman of most estimable character, devoted to her home and family, yet finding time for many charities and good deeds. In 1824 she was one of the organizers of the Society for the Relief of the Indigent Sick, and at the semi-centennial celebration of this institution she was one of the two surviving founders. The ideas upon which this society was established were the basis of the organization of the Baltimore Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Henry S., born March 6, 1818, died October 10, 1867, unmarried; John Work, a sketch of whose life follows; Elizabeth B., born July 25, 1827, married, July, 1892, Dr. E. H. White.

John Work Garrett, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stouffer) Garrett, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820, and died at Deer Park, Garrett county, Maryland, September 24, 1884. After what has been said of Robert Garrett, it would seem somewhat embarrassing to claim for his son a larger fame, and yet it is not inconsistent, for the son was the complement of the father, and what the father saw the son accomplished in a way that gave him recognition and reputation throughout the world. In the effect upon the development and progress of Baltimore, the services of John Work Garrett, especially in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, possessed a value which is simply incalculable. No other American ever did more for his city. His early education was in the schools of Baltimore, and this was supplemented by a course in Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a student there in 1834 and 1835, but did not graduate; he is recorded as a non-graduate of the class of 1838. In 1865 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the college, and in 1866 he was a member of the board of examiners of the Pardee Scientific Department of Lafayette College. He presented a valuable papyrus scroll to the college library. From college he entered his father's business, and became a partner in the firm at the age of nineteen. From the first he showed himself to be a man of prodigious energy and of live interest in vital things. He had the faculty of applied intelligence, and he inherited from his father an abundance of rugged determination. He had a great natural ability for banking, and gradually the entire management of the bank's affairs devolved upon him and his

brother. Under their enterprise and vigilance the business was rapidly extended, and it became the American agency of George Peabody & Company, of London, and of other large and well known firms of Europe, and attained rank as one of the most influential institutions of the United States.

From his early youth, Mr. Garrett had seen opportunities in the development of transportation, and as far as lay in his power had made a personal study of conditions; he realized that with a great continent and a growing population the question would become one of the most tremendous and farreaching the nation had to solve. He particularly considered Baltimore, and argued that with its geographical location it should be a leader in railway traffic. After mature deliberation he began to buy shares in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and this was the beginning of a connection that was to endure throughout his life. The Baltimore & Ohio had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the competition of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. Obstacles had to be overcome, extensions made, improvements inaugurated, and most of this had to be pioneer work. There were few precedents worth bothering about or worth following. Even before his election as a director, in October, 1857, Mr. Garrett had been considering original lines of thought and policy, and when he spoke those in control of the road listened. At that time politics controlled the company, and in his first speech as a director Mr. Garrett was so radical and definite and the impression he created was so deep, that the political power in the management of the road was at once curtailed and the benefits were welcomed by those interested in the true welfare and progress of the company. Johns Hopkins, the famous merchant and philanthropist, was so taken with Mr. Garrett's plan that upon his motion Mr. Garrett was made president. This was November 17, 1858, and president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad John Work Garrett remained until his death, twenty-six years later.

He went into the presidency of the company in a year of financial difficulties, but he lost no time in introducing economies and business methods, with the result that his first annual report showed a gain in net earnings. From that year the success of the road continued. It had its periods of stress, and when Mr. Garrett was dead, the finance committee of the company placed on record this fact: "More than once did John W. Garrett come to the rescue of the Baltimore & Ohio Company with his whole private fortune, and but for his courage and public spirit, its safety and the success it has attained could not have been." This is the literal truth, and it shows how Mr. Garrett made the welfare of the road his own life, living it day by day, and raising it from a weakly managed affair, controlled by party politics, to a great independent system that for years was the training school for the best railroad and transportation men of the world. Another fact shows the quality of Mr. Garrett's devotion. When he became president his salary was four thousand dollars a year. The success and prosperity of the road became assured as the result of his executive ability, the board of directors unanimously voted to increase this salary to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Garrett declined this increase, as also the offers of two other railway corporations, one of which meant an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars and the second fifty thousand dollars. His aim always was to dedicate every possible resource to the advancement and

efficiency of the road, and in his refusal to accept larger compensation for himself was shown the rare unselfishness that makes the leader and the builder.

It is not within the limits of this article to detail the many and remarkable operations in which Mr. Garrett was engaged during his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio; they belong more appropriately to railroad history, but it may be said that for more than a quarter of a century he was one of the ablest and best known Americans, constantly in the public eye because of his activities in the business world. During the Civil War the Baltimore & Ohio was one of the important means of transportation for troops and supplies. The traffic was enormous, and the construction corps, which was constantly employed to make repairs in those troublous days, accomplished wonders. A deputation of Baltimoreans who did not like Mr. Garrett's politics went to Washington and requested President Lincoln to remove Mr. Garrett from the management of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The sharp reply of the President was: "When any or all of you have done half as much to aid this government as John W. Garrett has done, I may consider your request." Mr. Garrett was a close friend of President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and was as much a part of President Lincoln's cabinet as any man in it. He was often called to its meetings when questions of great moment were discussed.

Under Mr. Garrett's management the stock of the Baltimore & Ohio rose to high values, and the company was enabled to invest its surplus in branches, steamship lines and real estate. Mr. Garrett gave considerable attention to the related enterprises which interested his road. Mainly through his advocacy a line of steamships was established between Baltimore and Europe. He was one of the leading spirits in the construction of the dry docks, warehouses and grain elevators at Locust Point. During his presidency the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph was established, and it was afterwards allied with the Bankers' and Merchants' and the Postal Telegraph companies. He was also associated with John W. Mackay and James Gordon Bennett in the laying of the new Atlantic cable to Europe. Under his administration there was negotiated in 1884 the loan which enabled the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to extend its main line to Philadelphia, and then by the Philadelphia & Reading to reach New York City. To the end he was busy with plans and purposes for the advancement of the Baltimore & Ohio.

Mr. Garrett was a statesman who never held political office. He helped ably and constantly in the management of the Democratic party, but he would take no office, even though the governorship of the State was offered to him. For many years he was connected with the Associate Reformed Church, presiding over its board of trustees. He was a close friend of Johns Hopkins, who appointed him one of the trustees of Johns Hopkins University. He was a friend of George Peabody, and was an officer of the Peabody Institute. In many ways he contributed to the improvement and adornment of Baltimore, and did much to increase its attractiveness. He was a patron of the fine arts, and his home held foreign and American pictures that were valuable and widely representative of the best schools. He was one of the organizers of the Employes Relief Association of the Baltimore & Ohio, and its development and usefulness were due in large measure to his initiative and support. With a keen interest in horticul-

ture and agriculture, he paid especial attention to the importation and improvement of famous breeds of horses and cattle. He presided at the meeting for raising funds for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association, and his address became the keynote of the campaign that ended successfully. These are a few of the many good causes which he served and to which he liberally contributed.

Mr. Garrett married Rachel Ann Harrison, born January 17, 1823, who died at Montebello, the family seat in Baltimore county, November 15, 1883, as the result of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage. She was the daughter of Thomas Harrison, a prominent merchant of Baltimore in the days before the Civil War. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett were: Robert, Thomas Harrison, Mary E., and Henry S. Miss Mary Garrett enjoys national esteem for her work in charity and education. Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore is a lasting monument to her philanthropy, and her contributions to Johns Hopkins Hospital, by which the admission of women was secured, and to other institutions, have won for her warm praise.

Mr. Garrett lived a fine life and lived it well, and he was happiest when he was busiest. In appearance he was handsome, impressive and vigorous. Self command and poise were among his characteristics. In any relation and in any emergency he was prompt and dependable. He had confidence and courage and he was always ready to meet any obligation. He had the clear conception of things and the right regard for what was best in the exercise of human activities. With all the elements of a strong character he took up the exacting responsibilities left by a remarkable father, and by his prudence, foresight and industry largely increased them in value, and kept them intact for the benefit of the family. Thus, in all his relations—business, public and personal—he measured up to the stature of a great executive, a splendid citizen and a noble father.

WALLACK, John Johnstone,

Noted Actor.

John Johnstone Wallack, better known to the theatrical profession and the theatre-going public as Lester Wallack, was born in New York City, January 1, 1820, son of James William Wallack. He was educated in England, and commissioned lieutenant in the British army in 1840, but soon abandoned his intended career for that of the stage.

He made his first appearance with his father, in the English provinces, under the name of Allan Field, about 1840, and was seen in Dublin in 1843 as Dom Pedro in "Much Ado About Nothing," assuming the name of John Wallack Lester. He was married to a sister of John Everett Millais, the noted English painter. He subsequently played in Edinburgh, and at the Haymarket Theatre, London, from November 26, 1846, to 1847, when he came to the United States under the patronage of John Barnett, making his American *début* at the opening of the New Broadway Theatre, New York City, September 27, 1847, as Sir Charles Coldstream in Dion Boucicault's comedy, "Used Up." His stage name at this time was John Lester Wallack. After a two years' engagement at the Broadway Theatre, he appeared in various Shakespearean roles at the Bowery, Burton's, Niblo's Garden and at Brougham's Lyceum, of which his father became proprietor in 1852, and upon the latter's death in 1864, became manager of Wallack's (second) Theatre. On January 4,

1882, he opened his new theatre (afterward Palmer's) on the corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street, the first performance being Sheridan's "School for Scandal." He retired from the management of his theatre on May 21, 1888, on account of failing health, and was tendered a dramatic testimonial in the production of "Hamlet" in the Metropolitan Opera House, the cast including Edwin Booth, Modjeska, John Gilbert, Lawrence Barrett, Rose Coghlan, Joseph Jefferson and W. J. Florence.

In addition to his versatile ability as an actor, Mr. Wallack possessed a tenor voice of pleasing quality. Among his principal roles were: Claude Melnotte, in the "Lady of Lyons;" Harry Dorton, in the "Road to Ruin;" Alfred Evelyn, in "Money;" Don Felix, in "The Wonder;" Charles Surface, in "The School for Scandal;" St. Pierre, in "The Wife;" Young Marlowe, in "She Stoops to Conquer," and the leading character in "Monte Cristo." He was the author of original versions of: "The Three Guardsmen" (1849), which he brought out at the Bowery Theatre, New York City; "The Four Musketeers" (1849); "The Fortunes of War" (1851); "Two to One" (1854); "First Impressions" (1856); and wrote "The Veteran" (1859); "Central Park" (1862); "Rosedale" (1862); and "Memories of Fifty Years," posthumously (1889). He died at his home, Stamford, Connecticut, September 6, 1888.

BARRETT, Lawrence,

Noted Actor.

Lawrence Barrett was born in Paterson, New Jersey, April 4, 1838. His father, Thomas Barrett, was a poor Irishman, a mechanic, who to better himself removed to Detroit when Lawrence was a young lad.

As soon as young Barrett was old enough, he was forced to look about for employment, and at first worked in a dry goods store. Like most boys, he was an enthusiast on the subject of the drama, and, possessing a good memory and being a natural mimic, he began to be known as an amateur actor. It is related of him that, having imitated the peculiarities of an obnoxious floor-walker, the latter said to him in a sarcastic manner, "You have mistaken your vocation, young man; you should go on the stage." The boy took the hint, and, applying at the Metropolitan Theatre, was presently installed as a call boy. He was at this time entirely uneducated; in fact, unable to read or write. It is said that he obtained his first knowledge of reading from an old copy of Johnson's Dictionary. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that the boy taught himself to read, and soon began to declaim Shakespeare and other dramatists, until he attracted the attention of the actors and of the management. Told that if he would learn the part of Murad, in the "French Spy," he should have an opportunity of playing the part, he did learn it, and acquitted himself so well that he had other small parts given him. This was in 1853, and the next year young Barrett was in Pittsburgh as a member of the stock company of the Grand Opera House in that city. His first performance of an important part was in a small town out west, at a time when he was playing with Julia Dean's company; the leading man chancing to fall sick, and "The Hunchback" being on, there was nothing for it but that Barrett must play Sir Thomas Clifford. While he did not make a great "hit" in this part, he was sufficiently equal to its demand to obtain the courage and self-confidence requisite for playing leading characters.

In 1856 Mr. Barrett was in New York,

and had an opportunity of appearing before a metropolitan audience, though in an amateurish entertainment. The occasion was the *début* of Mrs. McMahon, who essayed the part of Julia in "The Hunchback," and was glad to avail herself of the services of the rising young actor. Mrs. McMahon was a disappointment, but Barrett was so fortunate as to produce a favorable impression, and was offered an engagement by W. E. Burton, which he at once accepted. He began at Burton's Theatre in February, 1857, in a play by Douglas Jerrold, seldom performed, called "Time Tries All." He now demonstrated the possession of marked talent, and that he was a more than usually exact and conscientious actor. It was a period of great activity on the New York stage. Some of its lights were then living and in their prime; among them Forrest, Wallack, Burton, Charlotte Cushman, Matilda Heron, William R. Blake, Laura Keene, and Edwin Booth, who was just making his *début* as a star in New York. The meeting on the same stage of these two, Booth and Barrett, who were to become so closely united in their art, was a most interesting event in the history of the American stage. In the fall of 1858 Mr. Barrett went to Boston, and made his first appearance at the Boston Museum, with William Warren, in "The Poor Gentleman," sustaining the part of Frederick Bramble. He became the leading actor in the Museum stock company, and during the two years that he remained there grew rapidly in public favor. During this time he played Ingomar, Romeo, and other leading stock parts. At this time E. L. Davenport was managing the Howard Athenæum, and offered Mr. Barrett an engagement. He played here one season, with such actors as Barry Sullivan, Hackett, Davenport and Couldock, and was thoroughly willing to learn of these great artists. From Boston Mr. Barrett went to Philadelphia. The war of the rebellion was now coming on, and the stage began to feel its effect. Somehow, amid the stress and strain of terrible events, the theatrical profession seemed to flourish even more brilliantly than before; the pressure upon men's minds and hearts was such that the demand for relaxation was inexorable. Barrett made his first appearance in Philadelphia as Cassius, a part which he was to make memorable as the greatest of all his efforts. Indeed, this was the second time that Barrett had played this character, for once in Detroit he essayed it, when "Julius Cæsar" was put on and the exigencies required that the boy of seventeen should support a part at which old actors might hesitate. In Philadelphia Mr. Barrett played first at the Walnut Street Theatre, then passing three months in Washington under the management of Mr. Grover, and then returning to play at the Chestnut Street Theatre, where he supported Mr. Booth, Mr. Davenport and other leading stars. Here he also became acquainted with Edwin Forrest, and that great actor took pleasure in correcting the young player when he sinned against the laws of pronunciation.

While Edwin Booth was at the Chestnut Street Theatre, he was arranging for his season at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York. He made a tempting offer to Mr. Barrett, with the result that the latter returned with him as the leading member of Mr. Booth's company. The season was one of the most remarkable ever known in the metropolis, and Barrett soon proved the wisdom of the judgment which had selected him for the important position which he filled. It was during this season that the extraordinary performance occurred, when the three Booths played together, probably for the first and last

time during their lives. The play was "Julius Cæsar," Junius Brutus Booth playing Brutus, Edwin Booth, Cassius, and John Wilkes Booth, Mark Antony. Mr. Barrett now went to New Orleans, under an arrangement with Lewis Baker, and there played most of his popular parts. In 1864 and 1865 he was playing in Cincinnati, in "Rosedale," "The Duke's Motto," and other dramas, having for the time dropped Shakespearean tragedy. From there he went to other cities, and so began his starring experience.

In 1867 he went to England for rest. Next year he went back and played Hamlet in Liverpool, but without making a marked impression. He returned to America, and in San Francisco first met John McCullough, with whom he was to have so intimate a personal and professional relation later on. Mr. Barrett played at first at Maguire's Opera House, and for a long time starred on the Pacific coast, until at length he formed his important partnership with McCullough. The two actors were both so popular that a proposition to build a new theatre appealed to generous San Francisco capitalists, and the project was soon under way. Mr. Barrett went to England to purchase costumes and engage people, and on January 18, 1869, the new theatre opened and continued through a brilliant season of twenty months, when Mr. Barrett sold out to his partner and returned to New York. Here he played at Niblo's Garden, under Jarrett & Palmer, during the latter part of 1870, but in December went with Mr. Booth to his theatre in Twenty-third street, where he continued through the winter, and where he first appeared in "The Man o' Airlie." In this piece Mr. Barrett made such a marked success that he determined to take it on the road, and starred with it until the end of 1871, when he went to New Orleans and assumed the management of the Varieties Theatre. Here he had inaugurated a successful season, when Mr. Booth invited him to New York to play Cassius in the grand revival of "Julius Cæsar." Barrett accepted, and the result was such a success on his part as amazed the old theatre-goers of New York. The play was magnificently produced and ran eighty-three nights. Mr. Barrett's performance of Cassius at once rose to the very highest rank among histrionic efforts, and continued ever after considered to be his greatest character, and probably the finest acting of the part ever seen. Returning to New Orleans, Mr. Barrett continued to run the Varieties, in which he eventually sunk nearly $60,000. In 1872 he played a successful engagement in San Francisco, and from there went to Chicago, thence he set out on one of his longest tours, winding up in Boston in May, 1874. During the next year he made another tour, having now added to his *repertoire* "King Lear," "Richelieu," "Merchant of Venice," "The Iron Chest," "Money," "The Robbers," and a number of other important plays. In the fall of 1878 "Julius Cæsar" was produced at Booth's Theatre, with E. L. Davenport as Brutus, and Barrett as Cassius. The piece ran one hundred and fifty nights. It was followed at Booth's by a magnificent production of "King Lear," with Mr. Barrett as the king. This performance was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the terrible occurrence of the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, which produced a depressing effect on the patronage of all theatres throughout the country that continued for months.

On October 26, 1878, Mr. Barrett produced in Cleveland, Ohio, a play by W. D. Howells, entitled "The New Play," afterward changed to "Yorick's Love," and which became one of Mr. Barrett's most

popular plays. From now until 1884 Mr. Barrett continued to fill starring engagements, and produced one or two new plays from native pens without any marked success. On April 14, 1884, he began an engagement of seven weeks at the Lyceum Theatre, London, making his first appearance in England in "Yorick's Love." Mr. Barrett was a success, but the play was severely handled by the critics. It was followed by "Richelieu," which ran for five weeks, terminating Mr. Barrett's engagement. The season was not a financial success, but Mr. Barrett made an agreeable impression upon his English audiences. Returning to America he resumed his starring tours, with their usual mingling of good and ill success. In the summer of 1887 he began the remarkable combination between Lawrence Barrett and Edwin Booth, which continued with almost unvarying good fortune until the death of Mr. Barrett. The first season began in Buffalo in September, 1887, and it has been publicly stated that the profits at its close amounted to $600,000. A second season was nearly as remunerative, and the two great tragedians started across the continent and opened the new California Theatre in San Francisco, on April 13, 1889. A three week's engagement was played in the Pacific city, when the two stars returned to New York, and Mr. Booth went to the seashore for a rest, while Mr. Barrett sailed for Europe. In 1890 the two tragedians resumed the arrangement which had proved so profitable, and played together until Mr. Barrett's death. At this time they were in New York, at the Broadway Theatre, playing "Richelieu," and other pieces, when Mr. Barrett was taken ill in what proved to be his last sickness.

Mr. Barrett was an actor of admitted ability and versatility, and which is unusual among actors, an excellent man of business. In the character of Cassius, it was admitted that Mr. Barrett was without an equal on the American stage. In "Enoch Arden," "The Man o'Airlie," and "Yorick's Love," his acting was the finest art; but he never succeeded in warming the hearts of his audiences, or in arousing them to enthusiasm, as Mr. Booth. Painstaking conscientiousness, combined with the possession of high ideals, more particularly characterized Mr. Barrett's work than any of the qualities which go to show the possession of actual genius. Mr. Barrett died March 20, 1891.

PENDLETON, George Hunt,

Lawyer, Statesman, Diplomat.

Hon. George Hunt Pendleton, for more than a quarter of a century a prominent member of the Democratic party, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1825. He came of good revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Major Nathaniel Pendleton, a Virginian, was adjutant-general and aide of General Nathanael Greene, during the war, and afterward United States Judge in Georgia; he was a friend of Alexander Hamilton, and his second in the duel with Aaron Burr.

George H. Pendleton finished his education at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and was admitted to the bar a few years after his return home. His first appearance in public life was as State Senator of Ohio in 1853. In 1856 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and served continuously in that body until 1865. In 1860 he was one of the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, coming within two and a half votes of attaining that honor. In 1864 he had become so much of a leader in the Democratic party that he was its Vice-Presi-

dential candidate on the ticket with General George B. McClellan. He was then noted chiefly for his advocacy of the scheme for the payment of the government war bonds in greenbacks. In 1869 he was candidate for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated; the same year he became president of the Kentucky Railroad Company. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1879. His most valuable service there was in procuring the passage of the present civil service law, and for a long time he acted as chairman of the committee on civil service reform. It was because of his decided views on this subject that he was defeated for reëlection. Mr. Cleveland appointed him Minister to Germany immediately after his inauguration in 1885. Throughout his life he was distinguished for his uniform courtesy and address, and he was known among his friends as "Gentleman George."

Mr. Pendleton married Alice, daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He died in Brussels, November 24, 1889.

ROLLINS, Edward Henry,

Financier, National Legislator.

Edward Henry Rollins was born at Somersworth (now Rollinsford), New Hampshire, October 3, 1825, son of Daniel and Mary (Plummer) Rollins, and great-great-great-great-grandson of James and Hannah Rollins, the first of the family in America. He was educated in the Franklin Academy, Dover, New Hampshire, and in the Berwick (Maine) Academy, after which he engaged for a short time in teaching. In 1848 he established a drug business at Concord, New Hampshire.

During 1855-57 he was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, served as its presiding officer, and in 1860 was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He was chairman of the State Republican Committee in 1856, and held the position until he entered Congress, where he represented his State from July 4, 1861, to March 3, 1867. He strenuously opposed the measure adopted in July, 1864, which doubled the land grant of the Union Pacific railroad, but gave the government a first instead of a second mortgage on the property. In Congress he was a member of the committees on the District of Columbia, accounts, public expenditures, and the national committee which accompanied President Lincoln's remains to Illinois. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalists' Convention held at Philadelphia. He became treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in 1869, but resigned when elected to the United States Senate. In the upper house he served from March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1883; and after retiring from that body, became president of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad Company. He was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Concord, and a member of the banking house of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston.

Senator Rollins was married, at Concord, New Hampshire, February 13, 1849, to Ellen M., daughter of John West, and had three sons, one of whom became Governor of New Hampshire; and two daughters. He died at Isles of Shoals, New Hampshire, July 31, 1889.

HEARST, George F.,

National Legislator.

George F. Hearst was born on a farm in Missouri, September 3, 1820. He had but meagre educational advantages, his childhood, youth and early manhood

being passed under the hard schooling of poverty.

The desire to make a fortune was the leading motive of his life. When the gold fever broke out, he crossed the plains and for ten years endured all the hardships of mining life, reaping but few of its rewards. He then went to the Comstock lode, which had just been found. He discovered the value of the blackstone ore from assays, and getting together all the capital he could command invested it in the Ophir mine, and in five years was a millionaire. It was through his association with miners, and in the rough life of the placers of the early California mining days, when adventurers from all parts of the globe were gathered in that part of the country, that Mr. Hearst obtained his close knowledge of men and his peculiar half-humorous charity for the weaknesses of human nature. When he began to be recognized as a power in California, Haggin and Tevis invited him to coöperate with them in their enterprises, and he thus acquired large interests in California lands. Naturally slow of speech, and action, his judgment was invariably good, and he could be quick to think and act when the occasion demanded. An evidence of this ability was given in his negotiations for a Mexican ranch just across the border that had been allowed to go to ruin because it was on the tract that Geronomo used in his periodic raids. Mr. Hearst obtained early information of the capture of the Apache chief, and secured the land at a nominal price (about twenty cents per acre) before the news was generally known, thus for the sum of $200,000 obtaining a tract of land worth to-day several millions.

Mr. Hearst had strong political ambitions, but his advisers were always poorly selected, and sadly interfered with his aspirations. For instance, when his name was placed in nomination by the Democratic party for Governor of California, he came forward and made a speech so rhetorical and florid that it was evident it had been written for him; it fell flat and General Stone secured the nomination. Mr. Hearst afterward came forward and declared in plain, simple language that he would heartily support the candidate. His speech aroused considerable enthusiasm, and was the great feature of the convention. One in the audience called out, "Uncle George, if you had talked that way before the vote, you would have got the nomination." His party, disappointed because of his failure to secure the gubernatorial nomination in 1882, in 1887 secured his election to the United States Senate. While he had no gifts for oratory or public debate, his knowledge of affairs made him exceedingly useful in committees, and he acquired a strong influence with his fellow-Senators, being one of the figures always pointed out to visitors in the gallery. He was a hard and conscientious worker for his constituents, the many friendships he formed in the Senate accruing greatly to the advantage of California. He was a peculiar man, respected for his honesty and loyalty to his friends, and attractive to all with whom he came in contact. Perhaps the most enduring result of his political career was the founding of the San Francisco "Daily Examiner," a morning journal presented by him to his son, William R. Hearst, who has made it one of the best known papers of the United States, and revolutionized journalism on the Pacific coast.

Senator Hearst was well known in the Eastern States by his connection with the turf. He purchased King Thomas for the enormous price of $40,000. As a racer he was a complete failure, never having been known to finish first. For two years Senator Hearst was uniformly unsuccessful

with his horses, but in 1890 the winnings of his stables amounted to $116,000, which gave his name a high place in racing records. He left a large estate estimated at between $15,000,000 and $20,000,000, principally in mines, stocks and ranches. He died in San Francisco, California, March 1, 1891.

HOOD, John Bell,

Noted Confederate General.

General John Bell Hood, a commanding general in the Confederate army during the Civil War, was born in Owingsville, Kentucky, June 29, 1831. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy at the age of twenty-two, became full second lieutenant in 1855, was assigned to the Second Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1858. In 1859-60 he was instructor in cavalry tactics at the West Point Academy, and resigned at the outbreak of the Civil War to enter the Confederate army.

He first served as captain, and served in the lower Virginia peninsula. He was soon commissioned colonel, and sent to Texas, where he recruited a brigade of volunteers, which he brought to Virginia. He was now commissioned brigadier-general, and he and his troops were assigned to General Joseph E. Johnston's army. He took an active part in the battle of West Point, Virginia, May 7, 1862, and which was said to have been brought on by his excessive impatience for a fight. He again distinguished himself at Seven Pines, and in the seven days' battle, in the latter of which he led a charge with his Texans, which occurred at so opportune a moment and was so successful that he was promoted to the rank of major-general. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862, he commanded a division under General Longstreet and forced the passage of Thoroughfare Gap which brought Longstreet to the relief of Jackson, thus effecting a junction of the widely separated wings of the army. He further distinguished himself at South Mountain and the Dunker Church. He gallantly led his troops at Fredericksburg, where he lost his right arm and was obliged to relinquish his command.

On regaining his strength, he was ordered west, and commanded a division in the bloody battle of Chickamauga. During a forward movement, his men were assailed by a large Federal reinforcement, and were on the point of breaking, when General Hood seized the colors. In bearing them forward, he was again wounded, and again obliged to surrender the command to another. His leg was amputated near the hip joint, but early in 1864 he rejoined his command, and although he had remaining but one leg and one arm, he rode his horse and led his men with his oldtime agility and success. Commissioned lieutenant-general, he was given a corps under General Johnston, against General Sherman, and he took a full share in all the subsequent operations and many battles. On July 17 he was given the temporary rank of general and succeeded Johnston as commander of the army. His sally from within the fortifications of Atlanta, and his attack on Sherman's rear, an incident of which was the killing of the Federal General McPherson, is familiar to all students of the great war. General Hood now marched northward and General Sherman set out on his "March to the Sea." Meantime Hood was opposed by Schofield, at Franklin and elsewhere, but he finally arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, where he encountered his great defeat by General George H. Thomas, and was relieved from command at his own request.

After the war General Hood settled in

New Orleans, where he became a commission merchant, and was president of the New Orleans branch of the Life Association of America. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1879, his wife and their eldest child died, and his death followed, August 30, 1879. He wrote "Advance and Retreat: Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate States Armies," and several special papers for magazines: "The Defense of Atlanta" and "The Invasion of Tennessee."

McDONALD, Joseph Ewing,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Joseph Ewing McDonald was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 29, 1819, son of John and Eleanor (Pratt) McDonald, both natives of Pennsylvania, of Scotch and Huguenot ancestry. His father dying during his infancy, his mother subsequently was married to John Kerr, and in 1826 the family removed to Montgomery county, Indiana.

With the exception of two years passed at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he attended school, Young McDonald remained on the farm until he was twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed for a term of six years to a saddler and harnessmaker. He became an excellent workman, and in recognition of his services was released from his apprenticeship three months before its legal expiration. He was at this time eighteen years of age, and having prepared himself by studying during his leisure hours, he entered Wabash College, supporting himself by working at his trade. Entering Asbury University at Greencastle, Indiana, in 1840, he remained until 1842, when he began the regular study of law under the late Zebulon Baird, of Indiana, who trusted him with the management of important cases under his instruction before his admission to the bar in 1844. He was elected by the Democratic party prosecuting attorney for the Lafayette circuit soon after he began to practice, and was reelected in 1845, removing in the same year to Crawfordsville, Indiana.

In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party to the Thirty-first Congress, serving one term; in 1856 he became Attorney-General for the State of Indiana, and was reëlected in 1858. In 1859 his increasing practice obliged him to remove to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-judge of the Supreme Court. This advantageous connection was continued until 1869, when Judge Roache retired. In 1864 Mr. McDonald was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party of Indiana, his opponent being the late Oliver P. Morton; but though he made one of the most vigorous campaigns in the history of Indiana, receiving 6,000 more votes than had been cast two years before for the head of the Democratic ticket, he was defeated.

In 1875, after a warm contest in the Legislature, he was elected to succeed Hon. D. D. Pratt as Senator, and took his seat in the Senate on March 5, 1875, where from the very start he ranked with the leading members. During his term of six years he filled many important commissions, and his speech objecting to the count of Louisiana by the Electoral Commission in the Tilden-Hayes contest, immediately gave him a foremost place among constitutional lawyers. He was an able man in every sense of the word. Broad and deep in thought, possessed of good common sense and fine judgment, his advice was always pregnant with wisdom. He was unfaltering in his adherence to sound Democratic principles and the sobriquet, "Old Saddle Bags," by which he went, showed the pride with which he was regarded by the plain peo-

ple from whose ranks the saddler and harnessmaker had risen. During his latter years he gradually withdrew from politics.

He was married (first) to Nancy Ruth Buell; (second) to Mrs. Araminta W. Vance, and (third) to Mrs. Josephine F. Bernard, daughter of Joseph Farnsworth, of Madison, Indiana. Mr. McDonald had four children. He died at Indianapolis, Indiana, June 21, 1891.

PORTER, David D.,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Admiral David Dixon Porter was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1813, son of David and Evelina (Anderson) Porter.

He was attending Columbian College, Washington, D. C., and in 1825, then a lad of twelve, went with his famous father, then commander of the West Indian squadron, on a cruise on the Spanish main. He was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy, and served under his cousin, David H. Porter, on the schooner "Esmeralda" in 1826, and later on the brig "Guerrero," which was captured off the coast of Cuba by a Spanish frigate, his cousin being killed. He was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy, February 2, 1829, and served in the Mediterranean squadron on the "Constellation," and "Congress" and "Delaware." He was promoted past-midshipman, July 3, 1835, and lieutenant, February 27, 1841; served in the Mediterranean and Brazilian squadrons, 1841-45; was appointed to the Naval Observatory, Washington, in 1845, and in 1846 was sent on a confidential mission to Santo Domingo. On his return he was given command of the steamer "Spitfire," the flagship of the mosquito fleet under Commodore Tattnall, and served in every action on the east coast. He returned to the coast survey at the close of the war, and commanded the Pacific mail steamers "Panama" and "Georgia," 1849-53; commanded a storeship in the United States navy in 1853; was on shore duty at the Portsmouth navy-yard in 1858, where he was serving at the outbreak of the Civil War.

His Civil War service began early in 1861, when he was placed in command of the steamer "Powhatan," with troops for the relief of Fort Pickens. He was promoted to commander, April 22, 1861, and remained in charge of the "Powhatan" in the Gulf blockading fleet until November, 1861, when he visited Washington to urge the Navy Department to undertake an expedition against New Orleans, and his arguments and plans were of great value. He joined the expedition under Admiral Farragut in March, 1862, having command of the mortar fleet consisting of twenty-one schooners and five steamers, and with the fleet bombarded Forts Jackson and St. Philip, compelling their surrender, April 28, 1862. He served under Farragut in all the operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, supporting his advance when Farragut passed the Vicksburg batteries, and on October 1, 1862, was given the rank of rear-admiral and ordered to relieve Admiral Davis in command of the Mississippi squadron. He enlarged his fleet by casing river steamboats with heavy iron plating and railroad iron, and adapting them to the narrow winding streams in which they were to operate. He coöperated with General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, and three times sent expeditions to force a passage for the fleet into the Yazoo delta. The third expedition, composed of five of his best iron-clads, he led in person, and after many difficulties reached the open country, where his progress was checked by the inhabitants,

who blocked the streams with felled trees, obliging the fleet to withdraw. He commanded the fleet that ran the fortifications of Vicksburg in April, 1863, and opened fire on the forts at Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863. During that night, the fleet having successfully ferried Grant's army across the river, he captured the forts at Haynes' Bluff, thus securing access to the upper Yazoo. On July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, but Porter remained in command of the Mississippi squadron until August, 1863. He was commissioned rear-admiral, July 4, 1863, and in the spring of 1864 commanded the naval force in the Red river expedition. After waiting to hear from General Banks, whose army was defeated at Mansfield, Louisiana, he withdrew his fleet, under a harassing fire from the troops on the river bank. On reaching the rapids above Alexandria, the "Eastport" was sunk by a hidden torpedo, and in order to pass the shallow rapids a dam was built by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bailey from timber cut on the river bank. In October, 1864, Porter was transferred to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, to conduct the movement against Wilmington. His fleet comprised five armored ships, including the "New Ironsides," three of the great screw frigates, "Colorado," "Minnesota," and "Wabash," and the sidewheelers, "Powhatan" and "Susquehanna," besides fifty corvettes, sloops-of-war and gunboats. On January 13, 1864, the fleet mounting more than six hundred guns opened fire upon Fort Fisher, continuing it for three days, while under cover of his guns eight thousand troops were landed, and on January 15, 1865, the works were captured by a combined attack of soldiers, sailors and marines. For this enterprise Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress. He succeeded David G. Farragut as vice-admiral of the navy, July 25, 1866, and was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, 1866-69. In March, 1869, he was assigned to duty at the Navy Department in Washington, and on April 15, 1870, succeeded Farragut as admiral, which rank ceased to exist on his death, and was recreated in 1899 for George Dewey. In 1874, when war with Spain was threatened, he was selected to command the fleet. He was president of the board of inspection for several years.

He was the author of: "Life of Commodore David Porter" (1875); "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable" (1878); which was dramatized and produced in New York City in 1887; "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War" (1885); "Harry Marline" (1886); and "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion" (1887). He died at Washington, D. C., February 16, 1891, and was buried with the highest military honors at the Arlington National Cemetery.

STANFORD, Leland,

Capitalist, Legislator, Philanthropist.

Leland Stanford, founder of the university which bears the name of his namesake son, was born in Watervliet, Albany county, New York, March 9, 1824, son of Josiah and Elizabeth Stanford, and a descendant of early settlers in the Mohawk valley. His father a prosperous contractor, engaged in the construction of the Albany Central, one of the earliest railroads in the United States.

Leland Stanford attended the county schools, and Cazenovia College, New York. After leaving college he studied law with the firm of Hadly & Wheaton, and practiced in Albany, New York, and at Port Washington, Wisconsin, 1847-52. He abandoned his profession in 1852 and joined his brothers in a mercantile busi-

ness in California. He founded an independent business in Sacramento, California, and became one of the most successful merchants on the Pacific coast. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860, and in 1861 he was elected Governor of California and served until 1863, when he resigned. He was president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1869 he drove the last spike of the road from Ogden to San Francisco, thus making a continuous route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, which ran its vessels in connection with the Central Pacific system.

On the death of his only son Leland, in Florence, Italy, in 1884, Mr. Stanford set apart $20,000,000 for establishing the Leland Stanford Junior University at Palo Alto, California, to his memory. He was elected United States Senator from California in 1884 and reëlected in 1890, serving from 1885 to 1893, and upon his death in the latter year, George Clement Perkins was appointed to his seat, taking it August 8, 1893. Senator Stanford was chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings and public grounds, and a member of six other committees.

He was married, September 30, 1850, to Jane, daughter of Dyer Lathrop, of Albany, New York. He died at Palo Alto, California, June 21, 1893.

BRAGG, Braxton,

Soldier in Three Wars.

General Braxton Bragg, of the Confederate States army, was born in Warren county, North Carolina, March 22, 1817, son of Thomas and Margaret (Crossland) Bragg, and brother of Thomas Bragg, Governor of North Carolina, United States Senator, and Attorney-General of the Confederate States. Another brother, John Bragg (1808-1878), was a judge in Alabama and a member of Congress from the Mobile district.

Braxton Bragg was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and became second lieutenant in the Third Cavalry, July 1, 1837. He assisted in removing the Cherokee nation to the west in 1838, and served in the Florida wars (1838-42). During the Mexican War, in 1846, for meritorious conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas, he was brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey, September 23, 1846; and made brevet lieutenant-colonel, February 23, 1847, for gallantry at Buena Vista. He served as acting assistant inspector-general in 1849, was on garrison duty in 1849-53, was promoted major First Cavalry, March 3, 1855; and resigned from the army January 3, 1856. Major Bragg was a sugar planter in Lafourche parish, Louisiana, 1856-61, and from 1853 until 1861 served as commissioner of public works of Louisiana.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was made commander-in-chief of the forces in Louisiana by the Legislature of that State. On March 7, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of the Confederate States army, and was placed in command of the forces at Pensacola. He became a major-general, September 12, 1861, and on October 8, 1861, broke up the Federal encampment on Santa Rosa Island, Florida. In February, 1862, he transferred his headquarters to Mobile, and soon afterward was sent with his troops to join the Army of Mississippi, then under the command of General Albert Sydney Johnston, with General Beauregard as commander-in-chief of the department. He established his head-

quarters at Jackson, Tennessee, and commanded the centre of the army at Shiloh. He was made a full general April 12, 1862, and a little later succeeded Beauregard as commander of the department. He now began his movement from Tupelo, Mississippi, through Alabama and Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee, with a view to operations in East Tennessee and Kentucky. He entered Kentucky, September 5th; captured Mumfordsville, September 17th; moved on Bardstown and on Frankfort, where a Confederate provisional government was inaugurated; on October 8th, fought the battle of Perryville, which resulted in a Confederate victory, but as the Federals were reinforced that night Bragg was forced to retreat. He then returned to Tennessee, where his army was somewhat recuperated; on December 31, 1862, and January 1-2, 1863, he fought the battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone river, and after retaining possession of the ground he had won for three days, withdrew to Tullahoma; on September 19-20 he again fought General Rosecrans at Chickamauga and drove him back to Chattanooga. Then followed the disastrous battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, and the retreat to Dalton. General Bragg was relieved of his command December 2, 1863, but on February 24, 1864, was assigned to duty at the Confederate seat of government, and under the direction of President Jefferson Davis was charged with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy. In November, 1864, he was in command of forces in North Carolina, and defended Fort Fisher against the Porter-Butler attack in December. He was noted as a stern disciplinarian. After the war he served as superintendent of the New Orleans water-works in 1869, and later was chief engineer of the board for the improvement of the river harbor and bay of Mobile, Alabama. He was chief engineer of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe railroad in 1874. General Bragg died in Galveston, Texas, September 27, 1876.

ASTOR, William,

Man of Enterprise and Ability.

William Astor was born in New York City, July 12, 1829, second son of William Backhouse and Margaret (Armstrong) Astor. From early life he exhibited a decided ability in literary and scientific pursuits, and after a careful preparatory training entered Columbia University, from which he was graduated in 1849, second in his class. He was then noted as a fine athlete, excelling in all out-of-door sports, thoroughly manly, stanch in friendship, generous, kind-hearted and sincere.

Immediately after graduation, he began an extended tour through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, making numerous intelligent observations on life, scenery and associations along the by-paths of travel, and ascending the Nile to a higher point than the tourists usually reached in those days. The impressions then received by his receptive mind created a lifelong interest in Oriental art and literature. Returning to New York City, he entered the office of the Astor Estate in Prince street, and by his aggressive and intelligent policy in managing and augmenting the vast properties of the family, speedily added a reputation for business ability to his other attainments. Moreover, such was his system and regularity that his times of leisure were frequent. He was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the breeding of high stock, racing and trotting horses. His country seat, "Ferncliff," was a park and farm combined, his stables being among the best

appointed in the country. He was also an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun, but found by far his favorite recreation in travel. In the course of his life he was the owner of several yachts, the best of their times. "The Ambassadress," built for him in 1867, was the largest private sailing yacht ever constructed, and also one of the swiftest. In 1884 he built the "Nourmahal," a heavily sparred steamer, capable of a rapid run under sail alone, and was planning for a trip around the world in her at the time of his death.

During the Civil War, Mr. Astor was earnest and active in support of the Union cause, foregoing his desire to enlist only in compliance with his father's earnest protest. He was instrumental, however, in recruiting and equipping a regiment at Roudout, New York, and a gun squad at Rhinebeck, but felt obliged to decline the command of both. A staunch Republican through life, he was in hearty sympathy with the abolition of slavery, and particularly interested in the movements for reconstruction after the Civil War. He was rigorously faithful in performing the duty of voting at all times, yet, as was characteristic in his family, never sought nor desired public preferment of any kind. He several times refused offers of nomination to prominent offices. In 1875 he made an extensive tour along the coast of Florida in his yacht "Ambassadress," gaining a broad acquaintance with the resources of the State. During his sojourn there occurred the troubles with the Indians in the Everglades, and Mr. Astor, ever to the fore in his country's service, organized a gun squad, and as an aide on the Governor's staff rendered notable services. He later built a railroad in Florida from Palatka on the St. John river to St. Augustine, which has proved one of the most efficient means in development of resources in that part of the country. Purchasing a large tract in Jacksonville, Florida, he erected a block of houses, still the handsomest in the city. In recognition of the State's indebtedness to Mr. Astor's enterprising public spirit, the Legislature awarded him a grant of 80,000 acres of land in Lake county. It likewise gave his name to a thriving town in the same county, which with Lake Schermerhorn, named for his wife's family, and the town of Armstrong, for his mother's family, will serve to perpetuate the memory of his services. He was also offered a nomination as United States Senator.

Mr. Astor was married, in New York City, September 23, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a descendant of one of the oldest Holland-Dutch families in the city. The original ancestors of the family came from the town of Schermerhorn, in Holland, and landed in New Amsterdam in 1642. The name has since been one of the most prominent in the country, while in New York City it has been associated with all that is most conspicuous in social and political life. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were for years the unchallenged social leaders of the metropolis, their cultivation, discriminating taste, refinement and princely hospitality setting an example which society sought to follow. While in New York Mr. Astor was a constant attendant at Trinity Church, and a generous contributor to its charitable activities. He and his wife were largely interested in philanthropic movements, but with a graceful and refined reserve concealed their generosity from the public eye, performing some of their greatest benefices even *incognito*. Mr. Astor was a Mason of high degree, and a member of several clubs of New York City. He had five children, four daughters and one son, John Jacob (4th). He died, after a lingering illness, in Paris, France, April 25, 1892.

CLAFLIN, Horace B.,

Leader in Mercantile Affairs.

Horace Brighton Claflin was born at Milford, Massachusetts, December 18, 1811. He was educated at the village schools, and at an early age became a clerk for his father, John Claflin, proprietor of a general country store in his native place.

In 1831, before he was twenty years old, Horace joined his brother, Aaron Claflin, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, in buying out his father's business, their combined means amounting to $3,000, besides the shares coming to the brothers from their father. Spirituous liquors were then an indispensable part of the stock of a country store; but young Claflin emptied out the liquor casks. The business was so prosperous that at the close of the year the new firm opened a branch store in Worcester, then a town of about two thousand inhabitants. This business also was successful, and a year later the parent establishment was sold out to Aaron Claflin, the other partners remaining at Worcester and restricting their dealings to dry goods. Under the able management of young Claflin the establishment in a few years came to be the largest of its kind in New England outside of Boston, and at the close of ten years he retired from it with an accumulation of $30,000. In 1843 Mr. Claflin removed to New York City, where he formed a co-partnership in the wholesale dry goods business with William F. Bulkley, under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin. This firm continued until July, 1851, when Mr. Bulkley retired and Mr. Claflin admitted to his firm Mr. William H. Mellen and serveral of his former employees, under the style of Claflin, Mellen & Company. Their business extended over the entire Union, but fully one-half of it was at this time with the slave-holding States, where slavery opinions were generally unpopular, and brought loss of trade to any commercial house known to entertain them. In 1859, at a great meeting in Castle Garden, New York City, called to express disapproval of slavery, Mr. Claflin announced himself as an uncompromising friend of freedom, and later expressed satisfaction that his name was included in the list of "Black Republicans" who were held up by slavery advocates for public opprobrium, and declared that his goods were for sale, but not his principles. In 1853 Mr. Claflin and others erected at 111 Broadway what is known as the Trinity Building, to which he removed his business establishment. Rapidly increasing transactions after a few years demanded still larger accommodations, and in January, 1861, he again removed to the corner of Worth and Church streets. The firm was scarcely settled in its new and spacious quarters when the opening of the Civil War caused a suspension of intercourse between the North and South, and locking up fully one-half of the assets of Claflin, Mellen & Company. The house had no alternative but to suspend, and to ask from its creditors a reduction of thirty per cent. upon their claims, and an extension of time in which to make payment. A large majority of the creditors assented, but others representing credits amounting to about $1, 000,000 refused to grant the extended time and sold their demands to friends of Mr. Claflin for about fifty cents on the dollar. Soon after resuming business the firm began to discount its extended paper, and long before the maturity of the extension it had paid the compromise notes, and the additional thirty per cent. which had been unconditionally released, together with interest on every dollar of the whole in-

debtedness. Mr. Claflin then sought out the creditors who had sold their claims at a loss of about one-half and paid them the amount requisite to cover the original demands, with interest on the deferred payments. This speedy result, indicative of Mr. Claflin's energy and integrity, was made possible by the immense volume of business transacted by the firm during the Civil War, its sales in one year reaching the immense sum of $72,000,000. In January, 1864, Mr. Mellen retired and the style of the firm became H. B. Claflin & Company. The amount of its business continued to increase, but owing to the large depreciation of values following the close of the war, sales never again reached the former enormous sum; yet each year after 1865 they no doubt exceeded those of any other commercial house in the world. In the panic of 1873 another crisis came in the affairs of the house. It held millions in solvent commercial paper, the greater part of which was unavailable owing to a restriction of discounts on the part of the banks. The firm, however, met every one of its notes at maturity, but it was forced to ask its creditors on open account to accept in payment its notes at an extension of five months. In providing for these notes Mr. Claflin displayed his usual energy and business resources. He at once offered his immense stock of goods at reduced prices for cash, and thus was enabled to pay every one of the extended notes sixty days before maturity.

Mr. Claflin accumulated a large fortune, but its amount is no criterion of his business success, since he divided the profits of the vast business transactions which he conceived and executed most liberally among his associates. Fully a score of his partners and confidential clerks who had contributed nothing to the capital of the firm, retired from it at various times with ample fortunes. Nor was his generosity confined to his immediate associates; hundreds of deserving young men with slender means owe their start in life to the view he took—that character is a safer basis for credit than capital; and as many more, who came to live in opulence, were by him tided over emergencies which but for his timely liberality would have resulted in bankruptcy. He was a paragon of liberality, and yet no one was quicker than he to feel an unjust demand or firmer in resisting extortion. An instance occurred in 1875, when he was accused of conniving at a gigantic system of smuggling, and suit was brought against him in the name of the United States to recover $1,500,000 for duties on silks which had been entered upon fraudulent valuations. He was a large importer of silks; but about this time he discovered that certain agents of foreign houses were freely offering in the market the style of goods that he handled at much lower prices than he could import them. His competitors were buying these goods and underselling them to his customers, and in self-defense he was obliged to do the same, countermanding his foreign orders. He promptly exposed the irregularity to the collector of customs, and recommended a strict inspection of the invoice valuation as an effectual means of ending the rascality. The return he met for the disinterested act was the suit above mentioned, brought in the name of the United States, but really by corrupt officials and spoils hunters who would receive a moiety of whatever might be recovered from Mr. Claflin, whom they accused of being in complicity with the violators of the revenue. A more iniquitous suit was never instituted. Some well known contemporaries of Mr. Claflin, rather than submit to being publicly charged with

violating the revenue, paid the blackmailers' hush money, and the rascals confidently expected Mr. Claflin to do likewise; and a small portion of the sum they demanded from him would have feathered their nests beautifully. But they did not know the man they dealt with. He defied them; refused several offers of settlement for small sums made to him through semi-official channels, and quietly remarked that he would rather pay $50,000 to lawyers than one dollar to the blackmailers. After being defeated on three occasions in the courts, the instigators of the suit retired from the contest, convinced that Mr. Claflin could not be browbeaten. When this result had become evident, the leading dry goods merchants in New York, to the number of thirty-two—Mr. Claflin's competitors in business—invited him to a complimentary dinner as a token of their approval of his course in having "refused all offers of compromise, and accepting the legal issue—an example much needed in these times." Mr. Claflin's benevolence was without limit. He frequently said to his sons: "We must try to give pleasure to poor people, not to the rich; they do not need our attention." He believed with Sir Humphrey Davy that "life is made up, not of great services or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort." His untiring industry, his sagacity, his strong sense of justice and fairdealing, prominent from the beginning to the end of his remarkable career, were the secrets of his success. The great firm which he established was largely instrumental in making New York City the most important dry goods market of the country. He was in very truth a prince among merchants. He died at his home in Brooklyn, November 14, 1885.

BARNUM, Phineas Taylor,

Noted Showman.

Phineas Taylor Barnum was born July 5, 1810, at Bethel, Connecticut, where his father was the proprietor of the country store and tavern. The father died when the son was quite young, and he went to New York to find employment. Having accumulated some money, he opened a small store in Bethel, and became connected with the lottery chartered by the State for the purpose of building the Groton monument, opposite New London. In 1829 he established and edited "The Herald of Freedom," was charged with libel and imprisoned sixty days.

In 1834 he removed to New York City, and here entered upon the calling which made him world famous. He placed on exhibition an old slave woman called Joyce Heth, advertised as the nurse of George Washington, and one hundred and sixty years old. He paid one thousand dollars for the right to exhibit her, advertised her extensively, and realized large returns. Thereafter Mr. Barnum traveled through the Southern States, exhibiting several small shows. In 1841 he bought Scudder's American Museum in New York, entirely on credit, and by shrewd management was able to pay for it within a year. This became known as "Barnum's Museum," and was a favorite resort for many years. In 1842 he brought before the public Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a dwarf whom he named General Tom Thumb, and exhibited in America and Europe with great success. In 1849 he engaged the famous Swedish vocalist, Jenny Lind, for one hundred and fifty nights at one thousand dollars per night, brought her to America, and provided a concert company to assist her, a venture which returned him a large profit. In 1855 he retired from the show business, and built an elegant residence

in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Here he entered into several local business schemes which eventually absorbed his fortune. He again visited England with Tom Thumb, returning in 1857, and his earnings enabled him to extricate himself from his financial difficulties. He once more took charge of the old museum in New York, which was burned, July 13, 1865. Another museum in a different locality was quickly extemporized, which was also burned. In 1871 he established a great travelling menagerie and circus which attracted much patronage and earned him a large fortune.

He was four times a member of the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature, and mayor of Bridgeport for many years. He was a man of decided public spirit, and his benefactions, which were most liberal, included a public park in Bridgeport, and a stone museum building for Tufts College, filled with specimens of natural history. He also delivered popular lectures in all parts of the country for many years, and wrote his own life, which had a wide circulation, and is as entertaining as any romance. He also published, in 1845, "The Humbugs of the World," and in 1876, "Lion Jack." He died at his home at Bridgeport, Connecticut, April 7, 1891.

POPE, John,

Soldier of Two Wars.

General John Pope was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 12, 1823, son of Judge Nathaniel Pope (1784-1850), a native of Louisville, Kentucky, a graduate of Transylvania College, lawyer in Missouri and Illinois, secretary of Illinois territory, a delegate in Congress from Illinois territory, 1816-18, and United States Judge for the District of Illinois, 1818-50.

John Pope was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1842, and assigned to the Topographical Engineer Corps. He served in Florida, 1842-44, and as assistant engineer on the survey of the northeast boundary line, 1845-46.

He was commissioned second lieutenant, May 9, 1846, and went into active service in the Mexican War. He took part in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista and was brevetted first lieutenant, September 23, 1846, and captain, February 23, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in those engagements, respectively. He served on surveys and explorations in Minnesota, 1849-50; as chief topographical engineer of the department of New Mexico, 1851-53, and as chief of the survey of the Pacific railroad route, near the 32nd parallel of latitude, 1853-59. He was promoted first lieutenant, March 3, 1853; captain, July 1, 1856, for fourteen years' continuous service, and was on lighthouse duty, 1859-61.

From April to July, 1861, under assignment by President Lincoln, he served as mustering officer at Chicago, Illinois. He was made brigadier-general of United States volunteers, May 17, 1861, and assigned to the command of the District of North Missouri, July to October, 1861. He commanded the Second Division of the army in its successful campaign against General Price in Southwest Missouri, October to December, 1861, when he captured large stores of provisions and many prisoners. He commanded the District of Central Missouri, December, 1861, to February, 1862; the army of the Mississippi in coöperation with the gunboat fleet under Flag Officer Foote in the capture of New Madrid, Missouri, March 14, 1862, and the capture of Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. He was promoted major-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. In

the Mississippi campaign he advanced upon and besieged Corinth, Mississippi, April-May, 1862, after its capture pursuing the Confederate army to Baldwin. He was promoted brigadier-general in the regular army, July 14, 1862; and was given command of the Army of Virginia, to which was added the Army of the Potomac, and with the combined army fought the disastrous battles of Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly, resigning his command after the army fell back on Washington. He was transferred to the command of the Department of the Northwest, serving 1862-65; and was commander of the Military Division of the Missouri, January to June, 1865, and of the Department of Missouri, June, 1865, to August, 1866. He was brevetted major-general, United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallantry at Island No. 10, and was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866. He was on leave of absence from October, 1866, to April, 1867, and commanded the Third Military District, comprising Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, 1867-68; the Department of the Lakes, 1868-70, and the Department of the Missouri, 1870-83. He was promoted major-general in the regular army, October 26, 1882, and commanded the Division of the Pacific and the Department of California, 1883-86, when he was retired, being sixty-four years of age. He charged the failure of his operations in Virginia to the omission of General Fitz-John Porter to obey his orders and caused that officer's court-martial.

He was author of: "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande" (Pacific railroad reports, volume iii) and "The Campaign of Virginia, 1862" (1865). He died in Sandusky, Ohio, September 23, 1892.

INNESS, George,

Distinguished Artist.

George Inness was born in Newburgh, New York, May 1, 1825. While he was an infant his family removed to New York City, and a few years later to Newark, New Jersey.

While still a lad he showed a love for art, and considerable talent, which was encouraged by his father, and at the age of thirteen years he was permitted to have a teacher for drawing. Soon after he was attacked with fits of epilepsy, and the disorder lasted for two or three years. At the age of sixteen he begun to study engraving, intending to make it his profession, but ill health again interfered with his progress and he was obliged to remain at home, where, in his intervals of a better physical condition, he took up drawing and painting. When young Inness was just approaching his majority he took a few lessons in art, painting in the studio of Mr. Regis Gignoux, in New York, and with this slight foundation of study he began work as a landscape painter. He painted for a while in New York City, but devoted a good part of his time to the study of nature in New Jersey and Massachusetts. He displayed unusual ability, and his paintings began to grow in demand. He made two visits to Europe, and profited by the study of foreign art and scenery, although he took no lessons in a foreign studio. He passed some time in Florence and Rome, and also in Paris. Upon his return he settled near Boston, Massachusetts, where he resided for some years and where some of his best pictures were painted. In 1862 he went to Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he remained for a short time, but later removed to New York City, which always continued to be

his home. In 1868 he was elected an academician.

It was during the sixties that Mr. Inness was brought into contact with Major George Ward Nichols, who besides being an officer of some distinction during the Civil War (he had served on the staff of General William T. Sherman, and wrote a diary volume on "The March to the Sea"), was also a man of excellent art taste, and who for a time devoted himself to the purchase and sale of paintings in New York. It has been stated that Mr. Nichols engaged for a period of years all the paintings that Mr. Inness should produce, at a stipulated annual sum. The early landscape work of Mr. Inness was remarkable for detail and closeness of finish. It has been claimed that in some of his later work Mr. Inness was too much carried away with the desire not to disturb the general effect, and thus fell into the opposite of the very error which threatened his work in its beginning; but this charge can hardly be brought against him, even in the case of paintings which appear to the careless observer sketchy and unfinished. In particular, Mr. Inness is admitted to excel in painting the scenery of the skies, cloud forms and storm changes, richly hued sunsets, and warm noonday conditions. He is also noted for his skill and accuracy in delineating tree forms. In 1871 Mr. Inness went to Italy, where he resided four years. He doubtless owes much of the spiritual character of his work to the peculiar nature of his mind. A Swedenborgian by faith, he always had a strong leaning to the occult, and the studies of his leisure hours, more particularly as he advanced in years, were chiefly in this direction. Mr. Inness believed that not only the movement of the stars in their courses, but the events of human life, and of the very characters and temperaments of individuals, were all under the influence of numbers, and one of his biographers has said in regard to this belief, "Many of his paintings have a spiritual or allegorical significance." About 1880 Mr. Innness took up etching for a time as a vocation, and with no little success. He certainly succeeded in expressing both his meaning and the poetry of his nature by this method of art work, with great force and beauty.

The list of notable works by Mr. Inness could be greatly extended, but the following paintings are the most important: "Light Triumphant," "A View from the Delectable Mountains," "A View Near Rome," the "Delaware Water Gap," "The Sign of Promise," "Joy after the Storm," "Peace and Plenty," "The Apocalyptic Vision of the New Jerusalem and River of Life," "A Passing Storm," "The Mountain Stream," "Pine Grove," "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," "Washing Day near Perugia," "The Afterglow," "Barbarini Villa," "Autumn," "Twilight," "Summer Sunshine and Shadow," and "American Sunset," which was exhibited among the American paintings in the Paris exposition of 1867. In the exposition of 1878 Mr. Inness exhibited his "St. Peter's from the Tiber" and "View near Medfield, Massachusetts." Later works are "An Old Roadway, Long Island," "Under the Greenwood," "A Summer Morning," "A Sunset," "A Day in June," "In the Woods," "Sunset on the Seashore," and "Durham Meadows." Among the leaders of the school of American landscape art, Mr. Inness has been *facile princeps*. His painting will certainly stand in American art where those of Rousseau and Corot do in that of France. He died at Bridge of Allan, Scotland, August 3, 1894.

WOOLSON, Constance Fenimore,

Author.

Constance Fenimore Woolson, a favorite author in the latter part of the last

generation, was a native of the State of New Hampshire, born in Claremont, March 5, 1838, daughter of Charles Jarvis and Hannah Cooper (Pomroy) Woolson; granddaughter of Thomas Woolson, and great-granddaughter of Judge William Cooper, founder of Cooperstown, New York. Thomas Woolson (1777-1837) settled in Claremont, New Hampshire, about 1813. He invented and patented the first successful cooking stove in America, in 1888; was a representative in the State Legislature, 1825-26; a State Senator in 1828; and in the same year a Presidential elector on the Adams and Rush ticket. Charles Jarvis Woolson, father of Constance Fenimore Woolson, was at one time proprietor and editor of the "New England Palladium;" he assisted in the management of his father's iron foundry, on Sugar river, New Hampshire, and in 1837-38 conducted a similar enterprise in Cleveland, Ohio. The mother of Constance Fenimore Woolson was a niece of James Fenimore Cooper, the famous novelist.

Constance Fenimore Woolson attended a young ladies' seminary in Cleveland, Ohio, and she completed her studies in the famous school of Madame Chegaray, in New York City. She was thirty-one years old when her father died, and family necessities obliged her to aid in their support. She had already shown marked ability with her pen, but without thought of turning it to account in a monetary way, but she now entered upon the writing of her first story, "The Happy Valley," which appeared in "Harper's Monthly" in 1870, and during that and succeeding years she also contributed to "Appleton's Journal." She made her winter residence in St. Augustine, Florida, from 1873 to 1879, and after the death of her mother in the latter year, went to Europe, making her home in Italy for the greater part of the time, and dying in Venice, January 24, 1894, her remains being interred in the Protestant cemetery at Rome.

In addition to her first work, previously mentioned, she was the author of "Rodman the Keeper: Southern Sketches" (1880); "Anne" (1882); "For the Major" (1883); "East Angels" (1886); "Jupiter Lights" (1890); "Horace Chase" (1894); and "Mentone, Cairo and Corfu," published posthumously in 1895. Mr. Stedman spoke of her as a realist with the transfiguring faculty of an idealist, and placed her among the leading women of her century in America.

COLQUITT, Alfred Holt,

Soldier, National Legislator.

General Alfred Holt Colquitt was born in Walton county, Georgia, April 20, 1824. He was graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1844, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He served in the Mexican War as a staff officer with the rank of major. He was a representative in 1855 in the Thirty-third Congress (1853-55), and a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1859. He was a Breckenridge and Lane elector-at-large in 1860, and a member of the Georgia Secession Convention in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he aided in recruiting the Sixth Georgia Infantry Regiment for the Confederate service, and was commissioned captain, and eventually was promoted to brigadier-general and major-general. He was elected chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1872, and on the same day president of the State Agricultural Society, to which office he was reëlected yearly for the six following years. In 1876 he was chosen Governor of Georgia for four years, and in 1880 for two years. He was elected

to the United States Senate in 1883 and again in 1888.

Senator Colquitt was a fine illustration of the influence of heredity. His father was a statesman, an electrical political manager, and an ardent churchman and pulpit orator, and the son inherited in a marked degree most of his traits and won distinction in each character. He was a conspicuous soldier in two wars, the Mexican and that of 1861, in the latter being the victor and hero of the decisive battle of Olustee, or Ocean Pond, Florida, which settled the Federal operations in the Peninsula. He was a temperance and Sunday school leader of signal power and national reputation, winning celebrity at the intellectual centers of the nation. He was elected president of the International Sunday School Convention in 1878. His political conflicts and successes were marvels of public management, evincing a profound knowledge of men, an intuitive grasp of public sentiment, the wisest administrative leadership, and unsurpassed mastery of the hustings. As a high official he was able and conscientious, discharging difficult duties fitly, and making statesmanlike addresses upon the largest public issues. His private life and public career were alike stainless.

Governor Colquitt died at Washington, D. C., March 26, 1894, before the expiration of his Senatorial term.

BEAUREGARD, Pierre G. T.,

Soldier in Two Wars.

General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, a distinguished officer in the Confederate army during the war for the Union, was a native of Louisiana, born near New Orleans, May 28, 1818.

He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy, July 1, 1838; was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery, and at once transferred to the Engineer Corps. He was engaged in construction service in Barataria Bay and Fort McHenry until the breaking out of the Mexican War, in which he took an active part, being present at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico, in which he was wounded. For gallantry in these actions he was brevetted major. After the war he was placed in charge of the river and lake defences in Louisiana. In 1853 he was promoted captain. In November, 1860, he was made superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, but two months later resigned his commission to enter the Confederate army, in which he was commissioned brigadier-general.

Assigned to the command of the South Carolina troops at Charleston, South Carolina, he opened the fire on Fort Sumter which marked the beginning of the Civil War. He commanded at Manassas, Virginia, July 21, 1861, in conjunction with General Joseph E. Johnston. In April, 1862, he was with the army in Tennessee opposing General Grant, and at the battle of Shiloh, where General Johnston fell, he succeeded to the command and conducted the retreat. He faced the Unionists at Corinth, Mississippi, for some weeks, and then was granted leave of absence on account of ill health. Recovering, he was made full general, and given command of the Charleston defences again, and resisted the Union fleet from September, 1862, to April, 1864, besides having under his charge about three hundred miles of seacoast. In 1864 he went to the assistance of General Lee, at Richmond, defeated General Butler at Drury's Bluff, and made a masterly defence of Petersburg. In October he made a futile attempt to check General Sherman's "March to the Sea" through Georgia.

Later he joined forces with General Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina, and in April, 1865, they both surrendered.

After the restoration of peace, General Beauregard was given the presidency of a southern railroad. In 1870 he became adjutant-general of the State of Louisiana, and later was manager of the Louisiana State Lottery. His published works were: "The Principles and Maxims of the Art of War," published in Charleston in 1863; "A Report of the Defence of Charleston," and "A Commentary on the Campaign and Battle of Manassas," published in New York, in 1891. He died in New Orleans, February 20, 1893.

VANCE, Zebulon Baird,

National Legislator, Governor.

Zebulon Baird Vance was born in Buncombe county, North Carolina, May 13, 1830. His grandfather, David Vance, was born near Winchester, Virginia, came to North Carolina before the Revolution, and settled on the French Bend river, and was a prominent soldier in the celebrated attack on Ferguson at King's Mountain, which victory of the American troops was the turning point in the Revolution and the cause of American success. His father, David Vance, was killed in a duel with Samuel P. Corson, and left the subject of this sketch a wild and wayward boy without a restraining hand to guide and protect him.

He was educated at Washington College, in Tennessee, and at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. He commenced to study law, and was admitted to practice in 1852, becoming in the same year county solicitor for Buncombe county. In 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress; was reëlected in 1858, and became an active participant in the stormy scenes in Congress preceding the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion. Like many of the best men of North Carolina, he was opposed to secession, but when the step was taken, followed the fortunes of his native State.

He entered the Confederate army in May, 1861, was commissioned captain of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, and three months later was promoted to the rank of colonel. In the spring of 1862 he took part with his regiment in a series of battles fought upon the peninsula between the York and James rivers, during McClellan's advance toward Richmond, which ended with the conflict at Malvern Hill on July 1. In the autumn of the same year Colonel Vance was elected Governor of the State, a position which he held four years, being reelected in August, 1864. If the troops of North Carolina were the best clothed and best equipped men in the Confederate army, as was claimed, it was due to the sagacity and energy of Governor Vance. He purchased a steamship and established a system of carrying cotton to Europe, receiving in return arms and food and clothing. In May, 1865, when he saw that resistance to the victorious Federal troops was no longer possible, he issued a message counseling peace, and advising the citizens of the State to accept the results of the war. He was arrested on orders from Washington by a detachment of Kilpatrick's cavalry, but was released after a few months. In April, 1867, he was pardoned by the President, and for several years retired to private life.

After the reconstruction period, the Legislature elected him United States Senator, in 1870. However, he had taken such an active part in the war that the Senate refused to admit him, and he resigned two years later. He was again a candidate in 1872, but was defeated by a

coalition of bolting Democrats and Republicans, who elected Colonel A. S. Merrimon. This defeat was compensated for by his third election to the Governorship in 1876, and when Mr. Merrimon's term expired in 1879, he was unanimously elected Senator to succeed him, taking his seat March 18, 1879, without opposition. He was reëlected to the Senate in 1885 and 1891, his term expiring March 3, 1897. On the floor of the Senate he was one of the readiest speakers, and his eloquence and humor made him a favorite at public gatherings.

As a popular orator he had few equals. His "infinite jests and most excellent fancy," his pathos and brilliancy, made him irresistible before the people. Both in public and private discourse his points were illustrated with anecdote so apt and piquant that the popular mind retained the argument, when a graver mood would be forgotten. He was an opponent of the civil service law, which he fiercely attacked in several speeches, and urged its repeal. He was an ardent advocate of tariff reform and a strong supporter of President Cleveland. He took great interest in the early history of the country, and was prominent in the celebration of the Mechlenberg Centennial of the Declaration of Independence of that little town, which had been issued some months before the Declaration at Philadelphia.

In 1889 he suffered an unfortunate affliction in the loss of one of his eyes, the sight of which had gradually been growing weaker for several months. Senator Vance was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Newell, daughter of Rev. Thomas Empsy; she died at Raleigh, November 3, 1878; his second wife was Mrs. Florence S. Marten, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Steele, of Kentucky, whom he married in June, 1880. Senator Vance died at Washington, D. C., April 14, 1894.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds,

Justice United States Supreme Court.

Justice Howell Edmunds Jackson was born at Paris, Tennessee, April 8, 1832, son of Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. His father, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who soon after his marriage removed to Paris, Tennessee, and later to Jackson. He attained eminence in his profession, acquired considerable property, and became influential in the conduct of public affairs, being twice a member of the Legislature, but refusing all further public honors. Judge Jackson's maternal grandfather, Rev. Robert Hurt, was a Baptist minister, widely noted for his eloquence and ability. His paternal grandmother, Elizabeth (Ball) Jackson, was first cousin of George Washington's mother. Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson left two sons, both of whom became distinguished; Howell Edmunds, of this review; and General William Hicks Jackson, who attained equal prominence in other walks of life.

Having attended private schools until his sixteenth year, Howell E. Jackson entered West Tennessee College, and graduated in 1849. During the two succeeding years he studied at the University of Virginia, and then read law for three years at Jackson, Tennessee, under Milton Brown and Judge A. W. O. Totten, of the State Supreme Court. In 1855 he entered the Law Department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated in 1856 with the first honors of his class. While in the law school he was called upon to preside over a moot court, and acquitted himself so creditably that Judge Robert J. McKinney wrote to his father, Dr. Jackson, that he would be willing to have his son's

opinion published as his own in the reports of the Supreme Court. After graduating from the law school he read law still another year, making five years devoted to professional study before attempting to practice. He had only two cases during the first two years of his practice, which was begun at Jackson, but to both of these he gave work so thorough as to insure success, and also establish his reputation upon a firm foundation. He removed to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1860, and formed a law partnership with Hon. David M. Currin, ex-member of Congress, which, however, was discontinued by the Civil War. He entered the Confederate service among the earliest in his State; but was at once detached and made receiver for West Tennessee under the sequestration act. While involving great labor, this position left him much leisure, which he devoted to laborious and systematic study of the law. When West Tennessee fell into the hands of the Federal forces, he was prevented from joining the army by the necessity of caring for the funds in his custody, no other person being authorized to receive them.

After the war he resumed law practice in Memphis, in partnership with B. M. Estes, rapidly building up a large and lucrative business. His practice was varied, embracing office work of the most delicate and responsible character, as well as litigation in both State and Federal courts. His services were mainly prized as a counselor and chancery lawyer. He was not less successful, however, in the severest jury contests, where he achieved triumphs by candor, earnestness and forcible logic, winning and convincing the jury. In 1874 he removed to Jackson, Tennessee, to practice principally before the Supreme Court. In 1875 and again in 1877, by appointment of the Governor, he served on the Court of Arbitration for West Tennessee, this tribunal being a provisional adjunct to the Supreme Court, created to assist in disposing of the cases accumulated during the war. Previous to 1880 Judge Jackson had never taken an active part in politics, but in that year he was prevailed on to accept the nomination for the State Legislature from the Democracy of Madison county, made without his knowledge, and was elected after an exciting contest, during which, in joint debate with his opponent, he proved himself as able on the hustings as at the bar. During his term, in January, 1881, occurred a deadlock in the selection of United States Senator, which was broken when his political opponents, moved by their high esteem for his character, came to his support, immediately his name was put before the Legislature and his election was secured on the first ballot. He served as Senator from March 4, 1881, until April 15, 1886, demonstrating extraordinary intellect, high statesmanship and wide acquaintance with history and principles, and taking high rank as a debater, constitutional lawyer and committee worker. In 1886, on the death of Judge John Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, he was appointed by President Cleveland, despite his protest, to fill the vacancy. When Judge Jackson's nomination was communicated to the Senate, an executive session was at once moved and carried, the rule of referring all nominations to a committee was suspended, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed. To complete this procedure, unprecedented in the honor it conferred, the rule requiring two days to elapse before the President is notified of a confirmation, was also suspended.

Among the many grave questions of constitutional, maritime, commercial and

interstate law coming before Judge Jackson during his seven years on the circuit bench were the interstate commerce and the anti-trust acts of 1890. He construed them, in elaborate opinions, and both his decisions were affirmed by the Supreme Court. His reported decisions illustrate not only wide legal scholarship, but also concise business methods and extraordinary powers of concentration, which, with equal thoroughness, mastered both law and facts. Although a Democrat, he was in 1893 appointed by President Harrison to succeed Judge Lamar on the Supreme Court bench, and the nomination was confirmed without partisan opposition. Justice Jackson's short career in this high office was distinguished by the same unremitting attention to duties and the same fidelity and thoroughness as had marked his former judicial labors.

His health began to fail shortly after his appointment, and the disease which at last proved fatal made such encroachments upon his strength that he was compelled to leave his duties. While absent, there arose a tie in the Supreme Court in the famous income tax cases, and as there could be no decision without his presence, and as the good of the country seemed to demand an immediate adjudication, Judge Jackson, already near to death, made his way back to Washington, with the purpose of fully discharging his high duty. His efforts were heroic and pathetic. He heard the argument and participated in the decision, delivering with labored breath a dissenting opinion, whose vigor, clearness and masterful reasoning demonstrated that the mind may remain bright, though the body be tottering with weakness. This was his last judicial work. He died at his home near Nashville, Tennessee, August 8, 1895.

His death was lamented throughout the Union, and called forth innumerable press encomiums and eulogistic resolutions from the bars of the courts over which he had officiated. Judge Jackson was profoundly religious, and long an elder in the Presbyterian church. In manner he was reserved, although affable and easy of approach. His opinions were decided, and he was frank and courageous in expressing them, yet free from all bitterness and personal invective. While he consistently held the dignity of the judicial office at the highest point, he ever maintained with all members of the bar most gracious and pleasant relations.

Judge Jackson married (first) Sophia, daughter of David B. Malloy, of Memphis, Tennessee; married (second) in 1876, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of General William G. Harding, of Davidson county, Tennessee. By his first wife he had three sons: Henry S., of Atlanta, Georgia; William H., judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Howell E., of Nashville, Tennessee; and a daughter Mary, who died before her father's death. By his second wife he had one son, Harding A., of Nashville, and two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of Dr. M. G. Buckner, of Nashville, and Louise Jackson.

SMITH, Edmund Kirby,

Soldier, Educator.

General Edmund Kirby Smith was born in St. Augustine, Florida, May 16, 1824, son of Joseph Lee and Frances Marvin (Kirby) Smith, and grandson of Elnathan Smith, an officer in the Revolutionary army. His father was major of infantry during the war of 1812, attained the rank of colonel, and was afterward judge of the Superior Court of Florida.

Edmund Kirby Smith was graduated

from the United States Military Academy at West Point, just in time to enter the Mexican War at its beginning, as brevet second lieutenant. Promoted to full second lieutenant, he was brevetted a grade higher for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and to captain for similar conduct at Contreras. After the war he was assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, 1849-52; and was on frontier duty, 1853-61. He was commissioned major, January 31, 1861, and resigned April 6, same year, to enter the Confederate service.

Immediately commissioned lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, he was in June promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade under General Joseph E. Johnston at the battle of Manassas, July 21, where he was severely wounded while leading a charge. On October 11 he was made major-general, and placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee. He was one of the most strenuous of the war leaders, and, as a means to the conversion of the entire populace to the secession cause, he urged the arrest and imprisonment in southern prisons of leading citizens who did not take up arms—a policy which conditions made practically unnecessary, though his proposition may have had great weight in producing the result he sought. He commanded the advance of General Bragg's army in Kentucky, was promoted to lieutenant-general, October 9, 1862, and succeeded General Holmes in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, comprising all the forces west of the Mississippi river. He surrendered his army at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in May, 1865, his being the last of the Confederate troops to lay down their arms. After the war he was president of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, 1870-75; and professor of mathematics in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, from the latter year until his death, March 28, 1893.

HUNT, Richard Morris,

Distinguished Architect.

Richard Morris Hunt was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, October 31, 1828, son of Jonathan Hunt, who was at one time a member of Congress, and was a brother of the celebrated artist, William M. Hunt.

He was graduated at the high school in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1843, leaving immediately afterward for Europe, where he entered the atelier of Samuel Darier, in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1844. In 1845 he studied with Hector Lefuel, and the following year entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he remained some time, and then spent several years in traveling in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He returned to Paris in 1854, and was appointed Inspecteur des Travaux by the government, the appointment directing his energies upon the construction of the buildings connecting the Tuileries with the Louvre. Lefuel was in charge of this work, and he gave Mr. Hunt the Pavillon de la Bibliotheque for his province. This was practical training in the French school of academic architecture, which takes splendor, dignity, and a certain monumental feeling as the most necessary merits of its construction.

In 1855 he returned to America with a foreign experience that is unique in the annals of American architecture, and soon opened an atelier on the plan of the French architectural, where a number of the new leading professional men studied. His powers were soon recognized, and he had scarcely settled in New York before he was invited to share in the completion of the Capitol at Washington. He served

for six months as assistant to Thomas U. Walter, the architect in charge, when he returned to New York and founded the practice which he carried on to the day of his death. He did not strike out in new lines, but he was overflowing with vitality. How far he could go in the direction of mere elegance and sensuous beauty was shown in Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's house on Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street an enchanting revival of old French motives, and stands alone for exquisite finish and daintiness. Being aware that it was a masterpiece, the contractor caused a statue of Mr. Hunt, dressed as an artisan, to be presented in stone upon the apex of the house. The Astor house of Fifth avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and the Gerry house near by, are admirable illustrations of what can be done for American architecture with French ideas. These ideas made him more successful with city houses than with country dwellings, and the best things he did in country architecture, like the "Breakers" of Newport, were modifications of his accustomed style. But better than either city or country houses were Hunt's public buildings. In the Administration building of the World's Fair at Chicago he struck the grand note of a formal magnificence of academic and official dignity. It was this building that brought Mr. Hunt the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architecture, which is regarded as one of the chief prizes of architectural merit in the world. Mr. Hunt added much to the artistic side of the Fair, and his energy and taste was of incalculable service to the army of workers concentrated in Jackson Park. For a long time Mr. Hunt divided with H. H. Richardson the position of personal supremacy in architectural inspiration, but since Richardson's death the style which promised to form itself into a school has gradually given place to the abstract principles which Mr. Hunt taught his countrymen. He did not mould their styles to his, but he drilled them, in the logic of architecture, in those elements which are independent of temperament, and in this inspiration he was one of the most remarkable artists of his time. His genius was recognized both abroad and at home, and many honors were conferred upon him, among the most conspicuous of which are: Associate of the Academic des Beaux Arts, of which he had been for years an honorary and corresponding member; Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur; honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and also of the Ingenieur and Architecten Verein; associate member of the Institute of France; and president of the American Institute of Architects; member of the Societe Centrales des Architecten Francais; and academician of St. Luke, Rome. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1892. Among his more important works may be mentioned the Lenox Library; the Tribune building; the Coal and Iron Exchange of New York City; the pedestal for the Statue of Liberty; and the residences of Governor Levi P. Morton, at Rhinecliff on the Hudson; Henry G. Marquand, New York City, also country house at Newport; Ogden Goelet, at Newport; Archibald Rogers, at Hyde Park; George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, North Carolina; Maturin Livingston, and C. O. D. Iselin, New York City; and Marble House for W. K. Vanderbilt, at Newport, Rhode Island; the Yorktown Monument; United States Naval Observatory at Washington City; Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Vanderbilt Mausoleum, Staten Island. Mr. Hunt served on the juries of the Exposition Universelle in

Paris, 1867, and at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. After an illness of two weeks he died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 31, 1895.

STORY, William Wetmore,

Author, Sculptor.

William Wetmore Story was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 12, 1819, son of Joseph and Sarah Waldo (Wetmore) Story, grandson of Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story, and the great-grandson of William Story.

After graduating from Harvard College in 1838, where he was the poet of the class, and from the Law Department in 1840, he studied under his father and in due time was admitted to the bar. His first work was the preparation of the "Report of Cases argued and determined in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit," which was published in three volumes in Boston in 1842. He also prepared a "Treatise on the Law of Contracts not under Seal" (1844), and in 1847 issued a "Treatise on the Law of Sales of Personal Property." He developed a great love for literature, and during this time contributed various articles in prose and verse to the "Boston Miscellany" and other periodicals. In 1844 he was called upon for the Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, and delivered a remarkable poem entitled "Nature and Art," which was a revelation of the artistic ideals of his soul. In 1847 he collected his poems into a bound volume, which met with appreciative consideration.

His artistic taste led him to efforts in modeling, and finally drew him to Italy in 1848, where he spent the remainder of his life devoting his genius to literature and sculpture. Upon the dedication of the statue of Beethoven at the Boston Music Hall in 1856, Mr. Story delivered a poem of great artistic merit. He produced some exquisite pieces of statuary, and it is difficult to decide in which branch of art he excelled. He was also an accomplished musician. He modeled a statue of his father for the chapel of Mount Vernon cemetery; also a statue of Edward Everett for the Boston public garden, and busts of James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Joseph Quincey, which are examples of the delicacy and correctness of his chisel. The bronze statue of George Peabody, erected in London in 1869, was modeled by him, a replica of which Robert Garrett presented in 1888 to the city of Baltimore. He was appointed United States Commissioner of Fine Arts to the World's Fair in Paris in 1879, and was decorated by the governments of France and Italy. He was made a professor in the Academia d'egli arcadi Sta. Celicia. Oxford University gave him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, and the University of Bologna, on its eight hundredth anniversary, conferred upon him a degree. Among his famous pieces of statuary are: "Sappho," "Saul," "Delilah," "Helen," "Judith," "Sardanapalus." In 1887 he executed a monument to Francis Scott Key, which was placed in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California. This monument was the gift of James Lick, who bequeathed $60,000 for this purpose. It is fifty-one feet high, and consists of a double arch, under which the figure of Key is seated. A figure of America with an unfolded flag surmounts the arch. The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City owns his "Cleopatra" and "Semiramis," which are fine examples of his art.

His literary work has been no less prolific and meritorious. In 1851 he published the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story;" a volume of "Poems" in 1856;

"The American Question" in 1862; "Roba di Roma; or Walks and Talks about Rome," in 1862; "Proportions of the Human Figure, According to a New Canon, for Practical Use," in 1866; "Graffiti d' Italia," in 1869; "The Roman Lawyer in Jerusalem," in 1870; "Tragedy of Nero," in 1876; "Castle St. Angelo," in 1877; "He and She; or a Poet's Portfolio," in 1883; "Fiammetta," in 1885; two volumes of poems in 1886; "Conversations in a Studio," in 1890; "A Poet's Portfolio—Second Readings," in 1893. Of the "Tragedy of Nero," the "Saturday Review" says, "There is little room for detailed criticism; there is only the general consciousness that this is the laudable work of a good, and even excellent, ability." The "Nation" thus characterizes the "Poems" published in 1886: "Restrained as it is, it is not less beautiful, not less impressive, because of its quiet tones."

Mr. Story was married in October, 1843, to Emeline Eldredge, of Boston. His son Julian, an artist of note, married the celebrated singer, Emma Eames. Another son, Waldo, became a well known sculptor. Mr. Story died in Rome, Italy, October 7, 1895.

McCULLOCH, Hugh,

Financier, Cabinet Official.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury under three Presidents, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, December 7, 1808; son of Hugh and Abial (Perkins) McCulloch; grandson of Adam and Louisa (Brown) McCulloch, and a descendant of Hugh McCulloch, baillie of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. His father was one of the largest ship owners in New England, but sustained severe losses during the war of 1812-15. Adam McCulloch, his grandfather, emigrated from Scotland about 1766 and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Maine.

Hugh McCulloch attended Thornton Academy, Saco, Maine, and matriculated at Bowdoin College, class of 1829, but was obliged to leave before graduation on account of illness. He was a teacher in 1826-29. He studied law in Kennebunk and Boston, and in 1833 removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he practiced law. He was cashier of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana, 1835-56, and when the institution was reorganized as the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1856 he was elected president. He served in that position until 1863, when Secretary Salmon P. Chase made him Comptroller of the United States Treasury. McCulloch stipulated in his acceptance that as soon as he had placed the newly-enacted national bank law in operation, his resignation would be accepted. The work of reorganization was particularly difficult, as the large eastern banks distrusted the system and disliked to have their individuality absorbed in a national system. The objection was compromised by allowing the banks to retain their former names, prefixing or adding the designation "National." In less than three years the national banking system was in full operation without disturbing the current business of the country.

Upon the resignation of William P. Fessenden, Secretary Chase's successor, in March, 1865, Mr. McCulloch was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Lincoln, and he was retained in President Johnson's cabinet. Secretary McCulloch raised the amount due five hundred thousand discharged soldiers and sailors in less than six months, and also converted $1,000,000,000 of short-time obligations into a funded debt in less than two years. He was opposed to

legal tender notes, and advocated the return to specie payments and a steady reduction of the national debt, and his views were sustained by Congress. He resigned the office March 4, 1869, and in 1870 he established in London a branch of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company. Upon the outbreak of the great panic of September, 1873, the American firm failed. The London firm carried through the panic and continued business for some time. He was a member of a syndicate organized in 1877 for the purpose of funding the debt of the Southern States. During the administration of President Arthur he declined a position on the Tariff Commission, but in 1844, upon the resignation of Walter Q. Gresham, he succeeded him as Secretary of the Treasury, serving until 1885. He was the only Secretary of the Treasury to hold office under three Presidents. He supported the tariff reform policy of President Cleveland in 1888.

He spent his last days in Washington and at his country seat in Maryland, Bowdoin College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1863, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1889. He was the author of a series of letters written in London for the "New York Tribune" (1875), and "Men and Measures of a Half Century" (1883). His widow, Susan McCulloch, daughter of Albon and Maria (Platt) Man, was born in 1818, married in 1838, and died at Sparkill, New York, July 25, 1898, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Yale. Secretary McCulloch died at his country home, near Washington, D. C., May 24, 1895.

YOUNG, Pierce Mason Butler,

Soldier, Congressman, Governor.

Pierce Mason Butler Young was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, November 15, 1839. His father, Dr. R. M. Young, was the son of Captain William Young, a gallant Revolutionary soldier who lived and died at the Rock House, near Greenville, South Carolina. His mother, Elizabeth Caroline, was the daughter of George Jones, of Spartanburg, a wealthy planter and merchant.

Pierce M. B. Young, at the age of thirteen, entered the Georgia Military Institute at Marietta, Georgia, and in 1857 was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained for four years, and was about to graduate when the Civil War broke out, and he returned home to enter the Confederate army.

He was appointed first lieutenant in the First Georgia Regiment of Infantry by Governor Brown, but declined, preferring the appointment of second lieutenant of artillery. He was attached to General Bragg's staff at Pensacola, on engineer duty, and was aide at the same time on General W. H. T. Walker's staff. He was appointed adjutant of Cobb's Georgia Legion, and in the fall of 1861 was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Seventeenth Georgia Infantry Regiment, but declined, when appointed major in the Confederate States army. By frequent promotions he became brigadier-general of cavalry in 1863, and major-general of cavalry in 1864. General Young was one of the most dashing and brilliant cavalry officers of the war, and fought his way to major-general at twenty-three years of age; he was three times wounded in battle, and was mentioned three times for gallant conduct on the battlefield in corps orders of General J. E. B. Stewart. Many stories are current of his heroism, among them the saying that he would not own or deny, that in one of his dashing charges he prefaced it with the utterance: "Now, boys, for h—l or promotion."

After the war he returned to his plantation in Bartow county, Georgia, and was elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, serving principally on the military committee. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions which nominated Seymour in 1868, Tilden in 1876, and Hancock in 1880, at all times working hard for the success of his party. He was appointed by President Hayes a commissioner in 1878 to the Paris International Exposition, and in 1885 Consul-General to St. Petersburg by President Cleveland, resigning in 1887. He was very prominent in the politics of his State, and in 1871 received forty votes for the nomination of United States Senator, and in 1880 his name was mentioned in the nominating convention for Governor. He died in New York City, July 6, 1896.

WISE, Henry Alexander,

Lawyer, Public Official.

This distinguished Virginian was born at Drummondtown, Accomac county, Virginia, December 3, 1806, son of Major John and Sarah (Cropper) Wise. He was orphaned at the age of six years, and his early training was by an aunt, and Major John Custis, an uncle by marriage. He was a student at Washington (Pennsylvania) College, graduating in 1825; studied law under Judge Tucker, at Winchester, Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1828, and removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he engaged in practice.

Returning to Virginia in 1830, he almost immediately entered upon public life. After holding various local offices, in 1832 he was elected to Congress as a Jackson Democrat, over Richard Coke, who was suspected of nullification tendencies, which he strongly opposed; a duel ensued, in which Mr. Coke was slightly wounded in the arm. Mr. Wise was returned to Congress for six consecutive terms, and rose to the highest prominence. He adhered to President Tyler in his controversy with Congress, and with Thomas W. Gilmer and others belonged to what was known as "The Corporal's Guard." In 1843 he was nominated as Minister to France, and was rejected by the Senate; in 1844 he became Minister to Brazil, where he remained until 1847. In 1850 he was elected to the State Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was a presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket; nominated for Governor as a Democrat in 1855, he defeated the American (or Know-Nothing) candidate when that party seemed irresistible. He was Governor of Virginia from January 1, 1856, until January 1, 1860, and in 1859 with the aid of State troops suppressed the John Brown outbreak, ending in the execution of Brown. In 1860 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia Secession Convention, and advocated "fighting within the Union" for redress. When the decision was forced, he voted for secession. At the outbreak of the war he was made brigadier-general in the Confederate army, and sent to Western Virginia, where he won the battle of Scary Creek, but a misunderstanding with General Floyd led to his recall. Ordered to Roanoke Island, he remained until Burnside's assault, in which his eldest son fell—Captain O. Jennings Wise; he himself was ill at Nag's Head, and escaped. He was later engaged in the defense of Chapin's Farm, then transferred to South Carolina; in May, 1864, he reached Petersburg with his command just in time to resist the first Federal attack upon the city, which he held at great odds; he remained here until the

final movements of General Lee, and his was the last command engaged at Appomattox. After the war he resumed law practice in Richmond, and beyond brief service as commissioner to fix the Virginia-Maryland boundary lines, he took no part in public affairs. He was author of "Seven Decades of the Union," a most valuable work. He possessed a remarkable and marked individuality, being one of the most eloquent public speakers of a period when oratory was a most common weapon. He married Anne Eliza Jennings. He died in Richmond, September 12, 1878.

His son, Henry Alexander Wise, Jr., was born at "Onancock," Accomac county, Virginia, in August, 1834. He was a student for a year at the Virginia Military Institute, then entering William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, under the teachings of Bishop Johns. He next entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and graduated in 1858, being ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church the same year. In 1859 he was ordained priest at St. James Church, Richmond. He entered upon ministerial work as assistant to Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D. D., and occasionally officiated at Hebron Church, Goochland county. He was soon called to the Church of Our Saviour, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was serving at the outbreak of the Civil War. While he refrained from discussing political questions, his southern sympathies were known to his parishioners, and in deference to them and in consonance with his own feelings, he returned to his home in Virginia. He was assistant rector of St. James Church, Halifax county, 1864-66; rector at Harrisburg, in 1866; and of Christ Church, Baltimore, Maryland, from 1867 until his death, at Richmond, Virginia, February 10, 1869.

SCOTT, Thomas Alexander,

Accomplished Railroad Manager.

Thomas Alexander Scott, a railroad manager of surpassing ability, was born in London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1824, son of Thomas Scott, the keeper of "Tom Scott's Tavern" on the old Limestone turnpike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.

He attended the country schools in winter, worked on the farm in summer, and served as clerk in stores in Waynesboro, Bridgeport, and Mercersburg. He was clerk to the toll collector at Columbia on the State road, 1841-47; chief clerk to the collector of tolls in Philadelphia; and in 1851 entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In this employment he found his true sphere, and his advancement was rapid. In 1852 he was made general superintendent of the Mountain District of the railroad with headquarters at Duncansville, and became general agent of the Pittsburgh office in 1853. In 1855 he was made general superintendent of the entire line, as successor to General Lombaert, and was elected vice-president of the company in 1859. In order to clothe him with sufficient authority to faciliate the transportation of troops and supplies, soon after the outbreak of the war he was appointed on the staff of Governor Andrew G. Curtin, and, with the aid of United States troops, opened the new line of railway from Washington to Philadelphia. The government now found it expedient to further extend his powers, and he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, May 3, 1861, and put in control of all government railways and telegraphs, and to the same end was also made Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Cameron, 1861, and under Secretary Stanton until May, 1862. In that capacity he utilized the transporta-

tion of the northwest and of the western rivers for the benefit of the United States army. On September 24, 1863, he accepted a government commission to repair the railroads and superintend the transportation of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps from Virginia to the relief of General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, Tennessee—the most remarkable railroading achievment in the course of the entire war. He was chosen president of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania railroad in 1864, and in 1871 became president of the Pennsylvania Company. He was also president of the Union Pacific railroad, 1871-72, and the founder and first president of the Texas Pacific railroad. He resigned the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1880. He died in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ERICSSON, John,

Engineer, Inventor.

John Ericsson, engineer and inventor, was born in Langbanshyttan, province of Wermland, Sweden, July 31, 1803. Heredity had much to do in bringing him to his great distinction. His father Olof Ericsson, was a mining proprietor, and his brother, Baron Nils Ericsson, was colonel of engineers and became chief of the Swedish railways. His mother was a women of excellent family and superior education.

John Ericsson was born in the midst of mines and iron works, and among the first sounds he heard was the clang of the cumbersome machinery used for drawing coal from the mines. As a boy he showed great enthusiam and interest in everything connected with mining, and it was thus that his natural talent was early developed. A German engineering officer who had served under Bernadotte, and a Swedish governess, gave him his first instruction, but his own tendency was already toward mechanics, and before he was eleven years old he had designed a model for a miniature saw-mill and constructed it with his own hands. He made many contrivances, one of which, a new style of pumping engine, being shown to Admiral Count Platen, so interested that distingushed engineer that he appointed young Ericsson a cadet in the corps of mechanical engineers, and after six months gave him employment at the Gotha ship canal. At the age of fourteen the boy was engaged to lay out the work of a section employing six hundred workmen. He occupied his leisure in making drawings of every implement and machine connected with the canal. At the age of seventeen, despite the protest of Count Platen, he entered the Swedish army as an ensign; and here his beautiful military maps attracted the attention of King Charles John (Bernadotte), and he was soon promoted to a lieutenancy. Next, he passed with distinction a competitive examination for appointment on a survey of northern Sweden. At the same time he made drawings for the canals and other public works. When about twenty-two years old he constructed a condensing flame engine of ten horse-power, and in 1826 went to England to introduce it, but without success. After having been promoted to a captaincy, he resigned from the army in 1827, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He produced an instrument for taking sea soundings, a hydrostatic weighing machine, and tubular steam-boilers with artificial draughts by centrifugal fan blowers, thus dispensing with huge smoke stacks, and economizing fuel. He made a self-acting gunlock by which naval cannon could be automatically adjusted to any elevation, notwithstanding

the roll of the ship, and which was first applied in 1843 to the wrought iron gun of the naval ship "Princeton." In 1829, John Ericsson competed with George Stevenson for the prize of £500 for the best locomotive engine for the Liverpool & Manchester railroad. He produced the celebrated steam-engine "Novelty," which was planned, completed and placed on the trial rails within several weeks. The speed demanded was only ten miles an hour; Ericsson's engine made thirty, yet the decision was against him, as the judges decided to make traction power rather than speed the critical test; and the prize was awarded to the "Rocket," which drew seventeen tons for seventy miles at the rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour. This year also he invented a steam fire-engine for which he received in 1840 the gold medal of the Mechanic's Institute in New York. Ericsson's most important invention was the screw propeller, which revolutionized navigation, and for which he received a patent. He made his first experiments on the Thames. In 1838 he was engaged to construct a vessel for the Delaware and Raritan canal. This boat was sent from Liverpool to New York under sail, with her machinery stowed in her hold. She was named the "New Jersey," and was employed as a tow-boat on the river Delaware for a quarter of a century.

Ericsson was now urged by Commander Stockton to come to the United States and he arrived in November, 1839. In 1841 he furnished designs for the screw war-ship "Princeton," the first vessel to have her propelling machinery below the waterline and out of reach of hostile shot. This vessel dictated the reconstruction of the navies of the world, and is considered as the foundation of the steam marine. Numerous propelling vessels were built and furnished with engines by Ericsson, and his propellers were in successful application on more than sixty vessels in the United States before a single attempt was made to evade his patent. Ericsson's pet invention was the caloric engine, as early as 1833; it created a great sensation in London, where lectures were delivered on it by Dr. Dionysius Lardner and Michael Faraday. The first engine failed owing to the high temperature which destroyed the valves and other parts by oxidization. In 1853, however, the caloric ship "Ericsson," of two thousand tons, was propelled by a motor on the same principle, but never succeeded in its application to vessels, though it was eminently successful for mechanical purposes, more than six thousand such engines having been built up to 1887, hundreds being employed in New York city pumping water into private dwellings. In 1862 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded to Ericsson the Rumford gold and silver medals. Ericsson's first idea of what came to be known as the "Monitor" was conceived in 1836, and in 1854 he presented to Empéror Napoleon III plans of a partially submerged armored vessel, with guns in a revolving shot-proof cupola, placed centrally on the deck. The "Monitor" was designed and built by Ericsson at Greenpoint, New York, in 1861, for the United States government. When the proposition for its building was accepted, the only drawing completed by the designer was a mere outline to illustrate the stability of the structure; but by the exercise of extraordinary energy, working plans were soon made, and the "Monitor" was launched in one hundred days from the laying of the keel. She arrived at Hampton Roads just in time to defeat, on March 9, 1862, the Confederate ironclad "Merrimac," which on the day preceding had destroyed the "Cumberland"

and "Congress," and was about to sink and disperse the government wooden fleet. This victory undoubtedly changed the whole course of the war. Other iron-clad vessels of the "Monitor" type were built with extraordinary rapidity after the victory at Hampton Roads. The "Weehawken" defeated and captured the Confederate ram "Atlanta;" the "Montauk" destroyed the "Nashville;" and in 1864 the "Monitor" captured the ram "Tennessee." Russia, Sweden, Norway and Turkey then adopted the American turret system, and when the "Miantonomoh" crossed the ocean, even the English government yielded and carried the same construction out on a far larger plan. In 1881 Ericsson devised his latest war-vessel, the "Destroyer," an iron boat with hull almost entirely submerged, upon which was a deck house of iron. The hull was 130 feet long, and only twelve wide and eleven deep. It was a double-ender, and propelled by an engine of one thousand horse-power. The armament consisted of a single gun, whose muzzle opened directly into the water. It was of sixteen-inch calibre, and discharged three hundred pounds of gun-cotton and a 1,500-pound projectile, which could be directed against an iron-clad's hull beneath the waterline. One of Ericsson's peculiar inventions was his sun motor, erected at New York in 1883, which developed a steady power obtained from the sun's rays.

Besides various Swedish orders and decorations, Ericsson was a knight commander of royal orders in Denmark and Spain; King Alfonso of Spain gave him the grand cross of naval merit, and he received from the Emperor of Austria a special gold medal for advancing naval science. Congress passed votes of thanks to him; Wesleyan University gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1862; and he was elected an honorary member of various scientific institutions in Europe and America. In 1867 a huge monument, quarried out of a single piece of granite was set up at his birthplace. It bore the following inscription in the Swedish language: "John Ericsson was born here, 31st of July, 1803." There also stands on the high road of the quaint village which was his birthplace, an iron shaft on a pedestal of coarse granite with an appropriate inscription to John Ericsson. For more than a quarter of a century the great inventor lived in the house in which he died, No. 36 Beach street, New York, a plain old-fashioned building. He was a widower and childless. His death took place in New York City, March 8, 1889. His remains were restored to his birthplace under convoy of an American iron-clad, and with great public solemnity at both ends of the voyage.

WASHBURN, Emory,

Lawyer, Governor, Statesman.

Emory Washburn, eighteenth Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 14, 1800, son of Joseph and Ruth (Davis) Washburn. He was fifth in descent from John Washburn, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and grandson of Seth Washburn, an early settler of Leicester, which he represented in the Massachusetts Legislature and Senate. Seth Washburn was also a soldier in the Indian wars and in the Revolution, performing the duties of major at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was a granddaughter of Mary Chilton, the first white person to step on Plymouth Rock at the landing of the Pilgrim colonists. Their son, Joseph Washburn, born 1755, died 1807, was an ensign and lieutenant in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Continental army, being

EMORY WASHBURN

on duty at Saragota when General Burgoyne surrendered, and subsequently serving under General Washington. After the war he was appointed deputy sheriff of Worcester county, and so continued to his death. His wife was a daughter of Ebenezer Davis, of Charlton, and by her he had seven children, of whom Emory, was the sixth.

Emory Washburn was educated at Leicester Academy, and at the age of thirteen entered Dartmouth College, whither he was attracted by the appointment of his former pastor, Rev. Zephaniah Swift Moore, as Professor of Ancient Languages. Two years later, when Professor Moore became president of Williams College, the young man followed him, and was graduated there in 1817. He began law studies at Williamstown with Charles Augustus Dewey, later judge of the State Supreme Court, and continued at Harvard University under Professor Asahel Stearns. On his admission to the bar in 1820, he entered on practice at Leicester, where he was town clerk for several years. In 1826-27 he represented the town in the State Legislature, and was appointed, with Abner Phelps and George W. Adams, of Boston, to the committee which made the first report on the practicability of a railway between Boston and Albany. In 1828 he removed to Worcester, where he attained prominence in civic and official life, being elected to the State Legislature in 1838, and to the Senate in 1840. While Senator (1841-42) he was chairman of the committee on judiciary, and in 1843 he was elected judge of the Worcester Court of Common Pleas for a four-year term. During 1830-34 he was aide on the staff of Governor Lincoln, and for many years law partner of Governor John Davis. In 1853, while in Europe, he was nominated, without his knowledge or consent, Whig candidate for Governor, and was elected by a large majority over George S. Boutwell. He was reëlected in 1854, being virtually the last candidate of his party, which soon after expired in the rising tide of the American or Know Nothing party. In 1856 he was appointed Bussey professor of law in Harvard University, and occupied the chair for twenty years. Upon his resignation in 1876 he opened a law office in Cambridge, and once more participated in public and political issues.

His name was widely mentioned for Congress, but refusing this, he was later elected to the Legislature by an overwhelming vote, and continued a member of that body until his death. Governor Washburn was for several years one of the State Board of Education, and was especially concerned in normal schools. He was a prominent founder of the Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science, and a trustee of Leicester Academy and Williams College. For over fifty years he was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and as its secretary for twenty-six years contributed to its learned reports. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1854, and its vice-president, 1874 to 1878; for many years a director of the American Social Science Association, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. As a member of the International Code Commission, he prepared several important papers; as president of the trustees of the donations for education in Liberia, he conducted during many years lengthy correspondence and many perplexing negotiations in its behalf, and as president of the State Board of Trustees of the School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children, he performed memorable service.

Governor Washburn was noted for his scholarship and oratorical powers, fre-

quently delivering addresses and lectures on topics connected with law, history and literary subjects. Besides numerous review articles and pamphlets, he published: "Judicial History of Massachusetts" (1840); "History of Leicester" (1860); "Treatise on the American Law of Real Property" (1862 and 1868); "Treatise on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes" (1863 and 1867); "Testimony of Experts" (1866); and "Lectures on the Study and Practice of the Law" (1871). In 1854 Harvard and Williams colleges conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Of his character as a lawyer, his intimate friend and legal associate, Hon. George F. Hoar, said:

On the whole, the most successful of the Worcester bar in my time in the practice of his profession, was Emory Washburn. He was a man of less intellectual power undoubtedly than either of his great contemporaries and antagonists, Allen, Merrick or Thomas. Yet he probably won more cases, year in and year out, than either of them. He was a man of immense industry, * * * indefatigable in his service of his clients, often kept at work until one or two o'clock in the morning. His mind was like a steel spring, pressing in every part of the other side's case. No strength of evidence to the contrary, no current of decisions settling the law, would prevent Washburn from believing that his man was the victim of prejudice, or persecution or injustice. But his sincerity, his courtesy of manner and his kindness of heart, made him very influential with juries, and it was rare that a jury sat in Worcester county that held not half a dozen of Washburn's clients among their number. I was once in a very complicated real estate case as Washburn's associate; Charles Allen and Mr. Bacon were on the other side. Mr. Bacon and I who were juniors, chatted about the case just before the trial. Mr. Bacon said, "Why, Hoar, Emory Washburn doesn't understand that case the least in the world, but you may depend upon it, he will make the jury misunderstand it just as he does," and he did. * * * He was public spirited, wise, kindhearted, always ready to give his services without hope of reward or return, to any good cause. * * * He left no duty undone. Edward Everett Hale used to say, "If you want anything done, go to the busiest man in Worcester to do it, Emory Washburn." * * * He was a thorough gentleman, courteous, well bred, and with an entirely sufficient sense of his own dignity. But he had little respect for any false notions of gentility, and had a habit of going straight at any difficulty himself.

Governor Washburn was married, November 2, 1830, to Marianne Cornelia Giles, who survived him with three children. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 18, 1877, from pneumonia, contracted while on duty in the State Legislature.

HARTRANFT, John Frederick,

Civil War Soldier, Governor.

General John Frederick Hartranft was born in New Hanover, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1830, son of Samuel E. and Lydia (Bucher) Hartranft. He was a student at Marshall College, 1847-49, and was graduated from Union College, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1853, and received that of Master of Arts in 1856. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and practiced in Norristown, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops to suppress the Rebellion, he recruited the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, enlisted for three months' service, and of which he was elected colonel. This term of service of the regiment expired the day before the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and it had been ordered to Harrisburg. Colonel Hartranft, however, obtained leave to serve on the staff of General William B. Franklin in the battle of Bull Run, and he was subsequently mustered out with his regiment, July 27, 1861. He now recruited the Fifty-first Pennsyl-

vania Volunteer Regiment for a term of three years or during the war, and was commissioned colonel, November 16, 1861. With his command he took part in the Burnside expedition to North Carolina in 1862, and led the attack on Roanoke Island, February 7, and in the battle of New Berne, March 14. With the Army of the Potomac he was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Chantilly; in the Ninth Corps, he took part in the battle of South Mountain, and at Antietam he led the charge at the stone bridge. He commanded his regiment at Fredericksburg, then went with the Ninth Corps to Kentucky, and was engaged in the battles of Campbell's Station and the defense of Knoxville. He subsequently served under General Grant in the campaign against Vicksburg, in command of a brigade, protecting the besieging Union troops from an attack in the rear. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he went with General Sherman to Jackson, Mississippi. Being transferred to General Grant's army in Virginia, he commanded a brigade in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, May 12, 1864; took part in the operations before Petersburg, was given command of the Third Division, Ninth Corps, July 2, 1864; and was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his services in the recapture of Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865.

On May 1, 1866, General Hartranft was elected Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and on August 29, 1866, refused a commission as colonel in the regular army. He was reëlected Auditor-General in 1868, and was Governor of Pennsylvania from January 21, 1873, to January 18, 1879. He removed to Philadelphia in 1879, was postmaster of the city by appointment of President Hayes, 1879-80, and subsequently collector of the port of Philadelphia. He was major-general in command of the Pennsylvania National Guard, 1879-89.

An equestrian statue of General Hartranft, in bronze, one and one-half life size, executed by F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, was placed in front of the capitol building in Harrisburg in 1899. On the front of the monument is the inscription: "John Frederick Hartranft. The Hero of Fort Stedman. Born December 16, 1830. Died October 17, 1889." On the northern side: "Colonel 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, April 20, 1861-July 27, 1861. Colonel 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, November 16, 1861-July 2, 1864. Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, May 12, 1864-January 15, 1866. Brevetted Major-General, March 25, 1865." On the southern side: "Commander 3rd Division, 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1864-1865." On the rear, "Auditor-General, May 1, 1866-November 8, 1872. Governor, January 21, 1873-January 18, 1879." He died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1889.

CORCORAN, William Wilson,

Philanthropist.

William Wilson Corcoran, founder of the famous Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington City, was born at Georgetown, D. C., December 27, 1798, son of Thomas Corcoran, a native of Ireland, who settled in Georgetown when a youth, and for many years was one of its leading citizens, and for a time its magistrate, postmaster and mayor.

William W. Corcoran received a collegiate education at the Georgetown College, and began his business life as a dry-goods merchant at Georgetown at the age of seventeen. He subsequently engaged in the banking business in Wash-

ington City, in 1839, forming a partnership with George W. Riggs, the son of a wealthy Maryland gentleman, and in 1844 the firm of Riggs & Corcoran purchased the old United States Bank building, opposite the United States Treasury. During the Mexican War the firm made extensive loans to the government. These loans were unusual, and pronounced hazardous by the conservative bankers of the times; in fact, Mr. Riggs deemed the investment so unwise that he withdrew from the firm, but Mr. Corcoran emerged from the venture with safety, honor, and considerable profit; in fact, this is considered the foundation of his great wealth. In 1854 Mr. Corcoran retired from the banking business, and gave his time entirely to the management of his private affairs.

His attention was now directed to plans for carrying out extensive benevolent projects, and resulted in the organization of a system that embraced in its compass every aspect of human life. Oak Hill Cemetery, the Louise Home for Impoverished Gentlewomen, which was erected by him as a memorial to his wife and daughter, the Corcoran Art Gallery, rich endowments to colleges and universities, gifts to churches, church homes, and theological seminaries, and public charities, consumed over five million dollars.

Mr. Corcoran married, in 1835, Louise Among Morris, daughter of Commodore Charles Morris. She died in 1840, leaving a son and daughter. The son died shortly after his mother, but the daughter grew to womanhood, and for many years presided with brilliant success over her father's house. She married George Eustis, a member of Congress from Louisiana, and died in 1867, at Cannes, France, leaving three children. Mr. Corcoran died in Washington, D. C., February 24, 1888.

HOAR, George Frisbie,

Distinguished Statesman.

No more popular and truly meritorious family name comes to the mind in writing of the many celebrated family circles of Massachusetts than that to which the late lamented Senator George F. Hoar belonged. His ancestors from the early-day Massachusetts Bay Colony were men of great courage and activity. One writer says: "They were in advance of the times in which they lived, and were leaders to a higher and better sphere both in a social and political sense."

The earliest of the male ancestors in this country of Senator Hoar was John Hoar, one of three brothers who came with their sister and mother from Gloucester, England. The husband and father, Charles Hoar, was sheriff of Gloucester, and died before his family came to America. His wife Joanna died at Braintree, 1661. The line is traced through their son, Leonard Hoar, who was president of Harvard College from 1672 until shortly before his death in 1675; his son, John Hoar, a lawyer, distinguished for bold, manly independence, resided at Scituate, Massachusetts, from 1643 to 1655, located in Concord, about 1660, and there died April 2, 1704; his son, Daniel Hoar, born about 1655; his son, Daniel Hoar, born in 1680, died in Concord, February 8, 1773; his son, John Hoar, born January 6, 1707, died in Lincoln, Massachusetts, May 16, 1786; his son, Samuel Hoar, born in Lexington, Massachusetts, August 23, 1743, who was an officer in the patriot army during the Revolution, and was a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts; his son, Samuel Hoar, born May 18, 1778, an eminent lawyer, contemporary with Choate, Mason and Dan-

iel Webster, frequently represented the town of Lincoln in the Massachusetts Legislature, was a senator from 1813 to 1816, and was elected to Congress during the years 1835-37-44; died at Concord, Massachusetts, November 2, 1856; he married Sarah, daughter of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, who was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the framers of the United States Constitution, judge and United States Senator, and mayor of New Haven until his death.

Senator George Frisbie Hoar, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 29, 1826. The scenes of his boyhood were cast in pleasant places, in the midst of fine influences, all calculated to unfold the germ of the true life to be enacted. After his common school days at Concord, he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1846. He chose the honorable profession of law for his calling in life, fitting himself in Harvard Law School and in the law office of Judge Thomas, of Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, and at once began the practice of his profession in Worcester, which city has ever since claimed him as one of her most honored citizens. Mr. Hoar very rapidly rose to a very eminent rank in his profession. By native genius of mind, well disciplined by a thorough educational training, and augmented by an uncommon energy, he steadily moved forward and became a recognized leader. In 1869, when he entered Congress, after twenty years at the bar, his legal practice was the largest of any west of Middlesex county, and the most valuable in a financial point of view.

It was in 1849, at the age of twenty-three, that George F. Hoar first entered the political arena, as chairman of the Free Soil party for Worcester county, where the party was the best organized of any county in the United States. When he was twenty-five years of age, in 1851, he was elected as a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. He was its youngest member, but became the leader in law matters, and to him was given the task of drawing resolutions protesting against the compromise measures of the national government as to slavery in 1850. He had so far advanced in political life that he could have succeeded Hon. Charles Allen in Congress, but he would not listen to the call made by his friends, as it would be to put politics before the law, his chosen profession. Had he at that time entered the congressional field, he would no doubt have been among the foremost in the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. He would not go to Congress, but did not refuse to serve in the State Legislature, which was pressed upon him. In 1857 he was a member of the Senate and chairman of the judiciary committee, and in that body he made a masterly report. He was always ready to make campaign speeches, and but few advanced more thorough, extended and logical arguments.

In 1868 Mr. Hoar was elected a representative in Congress as a Republican, and in this, the Forty-first Congress, he was a member of the committee on education and labor, and his chief work was the preparation and advocacy of the bill for national education. The bill did not pass in that session, and Mr. Hoar reported it in the next, and finally in the Forty-third Congress it was passed by the House, but failed in the Senate. He was instrumental in passing the Eads jetty bill, and thus was opened up the New Orleans ocean-commerce line. He was connected with the electoral commission bill, associated with General Garfield, Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, and Judge Payne, of Ohio,

in settlement of the disputed presidential election in 1876. In 1876 his resolution not to be a candidate for reëlection was announced as final, and the people elected his successor. But the next Massachusetts Legislature chose Mr. Hoar to succeed Mr. Boutwell as United States Senator, and he took his seat March 4, 1877, at the beginning of President Hayes' administration. He became chairman of many important committees, including that of privileges and claims and the judiciary. He was the author of the bill for distributing the balance of the Geneva Award; the Lawell bankruptcy bill; the presidential succession bill; the tenure of office act; the Bureau of Labor statistics, and many others. In 1883 and 1889 he was reëlected to his seat in the Senate. He had four times served as chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. In 1880 he was president of the National Convention at Chicago, by which General Garfield was made presidential nominee. In 1898 President McKinley tendered him the ambassadorship to London, but on account of his extreme age and desiring to further serve in the Senate, he respectfully declined.

Senator Hoar enjoyed travel, especially in Europe. From his first visit to England in 1860 he made voyages in 1866-68-71-92-96-99. He was a member of the Worcester Fire Society for fifty years. This society was formed in 1793, and was limited to a membership of thirty persons; it has come to be a social and historical body of much interest. In 1903 Senator Hoar published his "Autobiography of Seventy Years." One paragraph in the introduction of this work reads: "The lesson which I have learned in life, which is impressed more deeply as I grow old, is the lesson of Good Will and Good Hope. I believe that to-day is better than yesterday, and that to-morrow will be better than to-day. I believe that in spite of so many errors and wrongs, and even crimes, my good countrymen of all classes desire what is good and not what is evil."

While much of his time for more than one-third of a century had been in Washington, yet Worcester, Massachusetts, felt the touch of his influence and life. He was the prime mover in establishing a Free Public Library in the city. He materially aided in placing the Polytechnic Institute on a solid foundation. He was a great friend and help to Clark University. He was a trustee of the Leicester Academy, and first president of the St. Wulstan Society at Worcester. He also was instrumental in founding the Worcester Art Society and Worcester Club. He was an honorary member of the Worcester Mechanics' Association. At the time of his decease, he was the oldest member, save two, of the American Antiquarian Society, and was an honorary member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, as well as active in the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was chairman of the Public Preservation Committee of Massachusetts, and helped to mark permanently the old Revolutionary landmarks by proper stones, tablets, etc. He bought the old house in which had lived General Rufus Putnam, at Rutland, and made it a permanently preserved historic relic of Revolutionary times.

While Senator Hoar was a lifelong friend and helper of the colored race, he did not believe in mob law. He always took a deep interest in the freedom of the South, and gave liberally toward its educational institutions, believing that education would sooner or later solve the race problem. One of his acts of great kindness was seen in securing the charge of two small Assyrian girls, who accompanied their mother to this country in 1901 to be with their father, who had

been in this country several years, and had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. Before landing at Boston harbor, the officers discovered that one of the girls was afflicted with a disorder of the eye known as trachoma, and considered incurable in adults, and contagious. They, under the law, were ordered not to land on our shores, but to return at once to their native country. The various officials endeavored in vain to evade the existing law, but were thwarted. The steamer was to sail the following day, but Senator Hoar, whose son Rockwood made the facts known to him, sent a touching telegram to President Roosevelt, and secured a peremptory order to release the children; they were brought to Worcester, cared for and soon cured. When President Roosevelt visited Worcester a few months later, he wished to see them, and he met them at Senator Hoar's residence, where all parties were pathetically touched by the scene. Soon afterward Senator Hoar had the law so amended that such a proposed hardship could not again exist in this country through "red tape."

Senator Hoar married (first) in 1853, Mary Louisa Spurr, daughter of Samuel D. Spurr. Mrs. Hoar at her death left two children: Mary, and Rockwood (now deceased), who graduated from Harvard College in 1876; was elected district attorney for Worcester county in 1899, serving until January 1, 1905; in the autumn of 1904 he was elected to a seat in Congress as the nominee of the Republican party for his district. Senator Hoar married (second) Ruth Ann Miller, daughter of the late Henry W. Miller, of Worcester; she died about a year in advance of her husband.

Senator Hoar, who had been styled "The Grand Old Man," died at his home in Worcester, September 30, 1904. He was a firm believer in the Unitarian faith, and was identified with that church many years. His funeral was attended by one of the largest concourses of people ever seen in the Commonwealth on such a sad occasion. His remains now repose in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts. A most remarkable testimony to his popularity and worth was furnished by the people of Worcester after his death. A representative committee of citizens was formed to take charge of funds for a suitable memorial, and in a few months the fund was ample for the purpose, contributed by some thirty thousand different persons, representing nearly every family in the city, and many in other parts of the State and Nation. The memorial took the form of a bronze statue executed by the famous sculptor, Daniel Chester French, and it was located in perhaps the most conspicuous spot in the city, near the City Hall, at the corner of Main and Front streets. Senator Hoar is represented as seated in a massive bronze chair, with manuscript in one hand, his overcoat thrown over the left arm of the chair, and a bag of legal papers beneath the chair. The pedestal is a great monolith of granite, bearing bronze tablets containing the inscriptions. The statue was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies June 26, 1908, in the presence of a vast gathering of people. Mayor James Logan presided; Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, late chaplain of the United States Senate, a lifelong friend of Senator Hoar, offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

CAMERON, Simon,

Cabinet Official, Diplomatist.

Simon Cameron, the first Secretary of War under President Lincoln, was born in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799, son of Charles Cam-

eron, whose ancestors of the third generation had immigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland. His father, who was a country tailor, had a continual struggle with poverty, and at last his failure in business caused a dispersion of his family.

Simon Cameron, then but nine years of age, was adopted by a physician, whose idea it was to fit the boy for a medical career. The lad, however, was disinclined, and at the age of ten he became an apprentice to a printer. After learning his trade, he worked as a journeyman at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, also at Harrisburg, and in the government printing office at Washington. While employed in the office of the "Harrisburg Republican" he met Samuel D. Ingham, then Secretary of State for Pennsylvania, and owner of the Doylestown "Democrat," which had fallen on evil days. He was invited by Mr. Ingham to undertake the editorship of the paper, and so cleverly did he fulfill the requirements of the position that the journal was shortly restored to popular favor, and he became a popular figure in local political circles. In 1821 he purchased the "Harrisburg Republican," which he renamed the "Intelligencer." This paper he conducted with great ability, and his bold and vigorous advocacy of a high tariff policy, and of John C. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency, commanded the attention of statesmen and politicians everywhere. Increasing fame was accompanied by increasing profits, and he came to have command of sufficient funds to enable him to undertake large business operations. As cashier of a bank and president of two railroad companies, he acquired a handsome fortune. He also was made Adjutant-General of the State.

In 1845, upon the resignation of James Buchanan as United States Senator, Mr. Cameron was elected to fill the unexpired term, acting with the Democratic party. He retired from the Senate, March 3, 1849. In 1854, upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise bill, Mr. Cameron left his party and aided in organizing the People's party. In 1857 the new party controlled the State Legislature, and elected Mr. Cameron to the Senate, to succeed Richard Brodhead. During his second term he took a conspicuous part in the discussion of the vital question of the hour, the conflict between North and South on the slavery question, and he was so pronounced in his advocacy of peace and conciliation that his loyalty to the Union was at the time questioned. He was one of the Presidential candidates who had a strong support in the convention of 1860, and he failed of securing the nomination of Vice-President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln through a lack of harmony in the Pennsylvania delegation. Immediately upon Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Cameron was called to a place in his cabinet, and, resigning his seat in the Senate, March 4, 1861, became Secretary of War. After the attack upon Fort Sumter, realizing that war was inevitable, Secretary Cameron advocated the most strenuous war measures, going so far in that early day as to favor a proclamation of emancipation of all slaves who would desert their masters and enlist in the Union army. In this he stood alone among his associates, and, feeling that his usefulness would be impaired by their opposition, he resigned his portfolio in January, 1862, and President Lincoln at once appointed him Minister to Russia. In November, 1862, he resigned this office, but during the short term of his occupancy he had succeeded in enlisting the friendship of Russia in the Federal cause. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Unionists' National Convention of 1864, and to the Loyalists' Philadelphia State

Convention of 1866. He was again returned to the Senate in 1867, succeeding Edgar Cowan. In 1873 he was elected to the Senate for the fourth time. Not being in sympathy with the civil service policy inaugurated by President Hayes, and feeling inadequate to the undertaking of a conflict of such magnitude at his advanced age, he resigned his seat in 1877, and his son, James Donald Cameron, was at once elected his successor. Simon Cameron's control of his party in his own State was wellnigh absolute, and his consummate ability as a political leader was universally acknowledged. He became known as the "Czar of Pennsylvania politics."

He died at his home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1889.

MORGAN, Junius Spencer,

Financier, Philanthropist.

Junius Spencer Morgan was born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1813; son of Joseph and Sally (Spencer) Morgan; grandson of Samuel and Martha (Eells) Spencer. His parents removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817, and Junius attended the public school, and was a cadet in 1825-28 at Captain Alden Partridge's Military Academy (now Norwich University), Vermont. He was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Hartford, and in the banking house of Morgan, Ketchum & Co., in New York, 1834-36. He was a member of the Connecticut Governor's Foot Guards, 1838-41.

He was junior partner of the firm of Howe, Mather & Company, dry goods merchants at Hartford, 1836-51, and then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where with James M. Beebe he founded the dry goods establishment of J. M. Beebe, Morgan & Company. He visited England in 1853, and in 1854 severed his connection with the Boston firm to enter into partnership with George Peabody & Company, bankers, in London. Mr. Peabody retired from the business in 1864, and the firm became J. S. Morgan & Company. While on a visit to the United States in 1877, Mr. Morgan was given a dinner in New York City in recognition of his action in upholding the foreign credit of American institutions.

Mr. Morgan gave large sums of money to charity and to educational institutions, including $50,000 to Trinity College, and $25,000 to the Orphan Asylum, Hartford, in 1886, in memory of his mother; and subscribed $100,000 for a free public library in Hartford on condition that a building fund amounting to $400,000 should be raised. He gave a large painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City in 1887; a collection of early editions of Virgil, valued at $50,000, to Princeton University in 1896, and a complete series of fac-similes of manuscripts in London relating to America from 1763 to 1783 to Yale University. He left a fortune of nearly $10,000,000 at death, and bequeathed large sums to relatives, partners and servants.

He was married, May 2, 1836, to Juliet, daughter of the Rev. John and Mary (Lord) Pierpont, of Boston, Massachusetts. He died in Monte Carlo, Monaco, April 8, 1890.

HOE, Richard March,

Printing Press Manufacturer and Inventor.

Richard March Hoe, famous as the inventor of the printing press which bears his name, was born in New York City, September 12, 1812, son of Robert Hoe, who was born October 29, 1784, came from Hoes, Nottingham, Leicestershire, England, in 1803, settled in New York, and engaged in the manufacture of printing presses, with Peter and Mathew

Smith, and afterward manufactured the Hoe press. He died in Westchester county, New York, January 4, 1833.

Richard M. Hoe was given a common school education, and in 1827 became an apprentice in the workshops of his father, a mechanician, as did his brother Robert in 1830, and another brother, Peter Smith, in 1833. Upon the death of his father in 1833, Richard M. Hoe became senior member of the firm. He constantly improved the printing presses manufactured by his house, and introduced the fixed cylinder on which the electrotype plates were placed, with impression cylinders travelling around it, which evolved into the revolving type cylinder, or rotary press, gradually increasing the number of cylinders from two to four, six, eight and ten. He then made a press that would print on both sides of a sheet or web of paper, the roll being passed through the press at the rate of eight hundred feet a minute, and the completed newspaper cut, pasted, folded, and ready for delivery, in a single operation of the one machine. He combined with the manufacture of printing presses that of steel circular saws, and patented in the United States and Europe a process for the rapid and automatic grinding of saws. As their factory increased in the number of workmen, Richard's son Robert became interested in the business. They introduced an apprentice's school for the free instruction of two hundred pupils. His brother Robert, born in New York, July 19, 1815, died in Tarrytown, New York, September 13, 1884. Richard March Hoe died in Florence, Italy, June 7, 1886.

BELKNAP, Gen. William W.,

Civil War Soldier, Cabinet Official.

General William Worth Belknap, a distinguished officer during the war for the Union, and Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Grant, was born in Newburgh, New York, September 22, 1829. His father was that General William Goldsmith Belknap who was conspicuous in the Mexican War, and was brevetted brigadier-general for brilliant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

William W. Belknap entered Princeton College in his nineteenth year, and after his graduation became a law student in the office of Hugh Caperton, of Georgetown, District of Columbia. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Iowa, locating in Keokuk, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and soon forming a partnership with R. P. Lowe, who afterward became Governor of the State. He not only came to a leading place at the bar, but became active in political affairs, and as a Democrat was elected to the State Legislature. In 1860 he allied himself with the Republican party. On the outbreak of the war for the Union, he was prominent in recruiting the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, of which he was commissioned major, and soon rose to the colonelcy. In the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862, he distinguished himself and was severely wounded the first day, but remained with his command until nightfall, and the consequent lull in battle. Throughout the war he enjoyed the friendship and fullest confidence of Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan and Howard, under all of whom he served in succession, and every promotion he won was earned on the field of battle. In 1864, after the capture of Atlanta, after a long and arduous campaign he was promoted brigadier-general, and given command of the famous old Iowa Brigade, at the head of which he made the "March to the Sea" under General Sherman. During the latter months of the war he was in com-

mand of the Fourth Division of Grant's original Army of the Tennessee, and rode at its head in the Grand Review in Washington City, just before the army returned to civil life. General Belknap was now offered a commission as field officer in the regular army, but which he declined.

He was now (in 1865) appointed a collector of internal revenue in Iowa, and continued in that position until October 13, 1869, when he resigned to accept appointment as Secretary of War at the hands of President Grant. He held this high station until March 7, 1876, when, under informal charges of corruption in office, he tendered to President Grant his resignation, which was at once accepted. He was afterwards brought before the United States Senate under impeachment proceedings brought by the House of Representatives, under the accusation of promising to appoint to an Indian post tradership one Caleb P. Marsh, in consideration of certain monies to be paid quarterly to him (Belknap). The impeachment proceedings were quashed in the Senate on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, but, on the question of guilty or not guilty, the vote was thirty-seven for and twenty-three against. It was more than a belief among those most familiar with the questioned transaction that General Belknap was absolutely innocent of complicity in the illegal acts charged against him, that he was even ignorant of the facts in the case until the charges against him were aired, and that he then hastily presented his resignation in order to protect one whom he felt he was in honor bound to shield from public censure. After his retirement from the cabinet, he resided for some time in Philadelphia, thence returning to Washington City, where he conducted a successful law practice until his death. He was found dead in his bed in a Washington City hotel, on the morning of October 13, 1890, his death having evidently occurred during the previous night. The writer of this narrative was a close personal friend of General Belknap, and was probably the last person who saw him alive, the two having spent the evening together in the general's room.

ALLISON, William Boyd,

Distinguished Statesman.

William Boyd Allison, who bore a leading part in national councils for many years, and particularly during the Civil War period and the years immediately following, was born at Perry, Wayne county, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He was of Irish descent, his grandparents having emigrated to Pennsylvania. His father, John Allison, was born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and removed to Perry, Ohio, in 1823, where he engaged in farming.

William Boyd Allison attended the neighborhood schools as a boy, where he showed great proficiency and eagerness to learn. When sixteen years of age he went to the academy at Wooster, Ohio, and subsequently spent a year at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania. He then taught school for a short period, after which he spent another year at Western Reserve College in Hudson, Ohio, and then began the study of law at Wooster. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar. His political leanings were toward the old-line Whig party, upon which were afterwards laid the foundations of the Republican party. He held the office of deputy county clerk. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first Republican State Convention in Ohio, and in the Presidential campaign of the same year supported for the Presidency John C. Fremont, the first Presidential candidate

of the new party. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Salmon P. Chase for Governor. In 1857 he removed to Iowa and settled in Dubuque. He rose rapidly to prominence at the bar and in politics, and in 1860 was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of its secretaries, assisting in counting the votes which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was called to the staff of Governor Kirkwood, and rendered efficient aid in organizing and placing volunteers in the field.

The Congressional career of Mr. Allison opened in 1862, when he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress; he was reëlected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee during the greater part of this time, where his calm judgment and great financial ability made him one of the members chiefly relied upon by the President and Secretary of the Treasury to devise plans for raising the money needed to carry on the war. At its close he was an ardent advocate of the reconstruction measures and the extension of the suffrage to the freedmen. In 1870 he declined a fifth nomination for Congress, and was a candidate before the Legislature for a seat in the United States Senate, but suffered defeat. In 1872, however, he was elected Senator, defeating Hon. James Harlan, and he was reëlected for four successive terms. His taste for finance and questions of political economy caused his selection as chairman of the Senate committee on appropriations, in which capacity he was diligent and conscientious, never allowing an appropriation to be recommended without having thoroughly considered its necessity and usefulness. He took a prominent part in all tariff debates, advocating a course midway between that of the high protectionists and that of the revenue reformers. He was chiefly instrumental in framing the Senate tariff bill of the Fiftieth Congress, and pruned down the more extravagant propositions of the McKinley bill as it came from the House. He also urged measures of reciprocity, and secured their adoption. He had been reëlected in the meantime in 1879 and again in 1885. In 1880 President Garfield tendered to him the position of Secretary of the Treasury; eight years later, President Harrison made the same proffer, but both were declined. He was a Presidential candidate before the Republican National Convention of 1888, and also that of 1896, but was defeated in both instances. In 1892 he was chairman of the delegation from the United States to the International Monetary Conference in Berlin, where he displayed great ability in his advocacy of the American contention for bimetallism.

Senator Allison was held in great esteem and confidence by his associates both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. He was a ready, earnest debater, not easily disconcerted by attack and always clear and logical in the presentation of his arguments. Never a bitter partisan, he always held the respect of public men in both parties and never used his public position to enrich himself. His tastes were refined, and he was an agreeable host and a general favorite both in his public and private life. He died in 1908.

HAYNE, Paul Hamilton,

Poet.

Paul Hamilton Hayne, one of the most beloved favorites of Southern poets, was

born in Charleston, South Carolina, January 1, 1830, son of Lieutenant Paul Hamilton Hayne, of the United States Navy, who died at sea when his son was an infant.

His mother, from whom he inherited his poetic gifts, was possessed of independent means, and under her care and the guardianship of his uncle, Robert Young Hayne, at one time Governor of South Carolina, he received every advantage of education his native city could offer. He entered Charleston College at seventeen, and was graduated with distinction in 1850 at the age of twenty, carrying off the prizes for English composition and elocution. He then studied law, and was for a time engaged in its practice, but soon laid it aside to devote himself exclusively to literature. His first published lines were "On the Ashley River," and were printed locally, as were other verses written when he was quite young. As a mere child he was devoted to the study of the poets of England, especially those of the Elizabethan age. At the age of twenty-three he edited "Russell's Magazine," published in Charleston, South Carolina, and was editorially connected with the "Charleston Literary Gazette," "Southern Opinion," "Southern Society," and other periodicals. He delivered lectures on literary subjects, and with his friends, William Gilmore Sims, Henry Timrod and others, helped to create such a literary atmosphere in the city as had never been known before. The Civil War ruined all his plans.

He entered the Confederate service as an aide on the staff of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, and was stationed for a time at Fort Sumter, but was kept by ill health from active service in the field. During the bombardment of Charleston his home was burned, a valuable library destroyed, and the ancestral belongings of generations lost. Completely impoverished and with failing health, he removed to a few acres of pine land in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, where on the summit of "Copse Hill" he built a small cottage of boards placed perpendicularly and battened, with rude blinds, and planted ivy and jasmine in profusion. Here he passed the remaining years of his life, laboring unremittingly with his pen for the support of himself, his wife and son, until his death. It is said of him that no southern poet has ever written so much or done so much to give a literary impulse to a community as he, and so thoroughly was he appreciated by his English friends that he was called by them "The Laureate of the South." His first volume of poems was published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, in 1855; his second, "Sonnets and Other Poems," in 1857; his third, "Avolio: A Legend of the Island of Cos," in 1860. A volume of "Legens and Lyrics" appeared in 1872. In 1873 he prepared an edition of "The Poems of Henry Timrod," a friend who also had lost everything in the war. The latter was accompanied by a biography of sixty pages, which Margaret Preston calls "one of the most pathetic biographical memorials of which literature gives an example." In 1875 his "The Mountain of the Lovers, with Poems of Nature and Tradition," was published. In 1882 D. Lothrop & Company, of Boston, brought out a complete edition of his poems. After that, however, he wrote a number of important poems that have not yet appeared in a volume.

Mr. Hayne married, in 1852, Mary Middleton Michel, of Charleston. Her father, Dr. William Michel, of France, was the youngest surgeon in the army of Napoleon I.; he afterward received a gold medal from Napoleon III. "for services under Napoleon I. at the battle of Leipsic." Mr. Hayne was frequently called

upon for lectures after the war, and delivered "The Literature of Imagination" many times. He also read an address before the Ladies' Memorial Association of Montgomery, Alabama, and appeared in public several times at meetings of literary societies assembled to do him honor. He was never connected with any educational institution. His travels were confined to the Southern States, with occasional trips to the north, the latter being generally on business connected with his publications. He was a most polished gentleman, and, while he did not court society, in company he was genial and companionable, and entirely devoid of inordinate self-esteem. His literary works were the spontaneous outburst of his heart, and the commendation which he received, at times seemed to him to be excessive, so foreign to his nature was mere love of praise.

He died at "Copse Hill," his home among the pines, July 6, 1886, leaving one son, William Hamilton Hayne, who inherited his father's frail physique and his strong poetic temperament.

AGNEW, David Hayes,

Surgeon, Professional Teacher.

Dr. David Hayes Agnew was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1818, son of Robert and Agnes Agnew. His family traced its lineage from Norman invaders of England through residents of Scotland and the North of Ireland, and down through early settlers of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Agnew studied at Moscow Academy, Chester county, and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, and completed his classical studies at Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, where he remained a year. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, intending to follow in the footsteps of his father, an eminent physician, and was graduated in 1838. He settled near Nobleville, Chester county, and practiced until 1843, when he joined his wife's brothers in establishing the firm of Irwin & Agnew, iron founders; continuing the business left by his father-in-law. A general depression of the iron business and other adversities were followed in 1846 by the failure of the firm, and Dr. Agnew resumed practice in Chester and Lancaster counties. In 1848 he removed to Philadelphia, determined to devote himself to the study and teaching of anatomy and surgery, which he preferred to general practice. In 1852 he became connected with the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and for ten years gave instruction there. In 1854 he was elected a surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, in which he had already lectured occasionally as a substitute for the Professor of Surgery; and to him is due the establishment in that institution of a pathological museum. He also established the Philadelphia School of Operative Surgery. In 1863 he became demonstrator of anatomy and assistant lecturer on clinical surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in the same year was elected surgeon to Wills's Eye Hospital. In 1865 he was elected surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and in 1867 surgeon to the Orthopedic Hospital. During the Civil War he performed many important operations on wounded soldiers, chiefly at the general hospital at Hestonville, West Philadelphia, and at the Mowry Army Hospital at Chestnut Hill. The latter was the largest hospital in the country, and Dr. Agnew and Dr. Thomas G. Morton alternated as consulting surgeons. At one time the gunshot wounds treated amounted to five thousand.

Dr. Agnew was elected to the chair of

clinical surgery in the University of Pennsylvania in 1870; in the following year became professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the same institution, and retained these positions until 1889, when he resigned them to be created *emeritus* professor of surgery and honorary professor of clinical surgery. His position as attending surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital was resigned in 1884, but he remained as consulting surgeon. In 1889 he received the distinction of an election to the presidency of the College of Physicians, the crowning honor of his life. He had come to Philadelphia without experience in surgery, and with nothing but his own self-reliance and perseverance to depend upon. He had lived to count his pupils by the hundreds, to enjoy a lucrative and increasing practice, and to have his services in demand throughout the Middle States. His professional reputation, in the words of one of his biographers, J. William White, M. D., of Philadelphia, depended chiefly on the following factors: (1) The clearness of his teachings; (2) The soundness of his judgment; (3) The precision of his operations; (4) The character of his writings. He was a natural teacher, making the dullest subject interesting, and expressing his thoughts concisely and clearly. He was a rapid yet cautious operator, and at the most trying times displayed a wonderful coolness and presence of mind. He was employed in a number of celebrated surgical cases, the most notable being that of President Garfield, when the eyes of the whole world were turned upon him as the chief operator. Dr. Agnew, who was as ready in diagnosis as he was rapid in using the knife, never entertained any hope of more than relieving his patient's suffering, as from the first he regarded his condition as hopeless. He not only gave up for weeks his own practice, but also refused to make any charge for his services; and, although he was not responsible for those portions of the treatment that were most bitterly criticized by outsiders, he silently shared the blame that fell upon all the practitioners concerned, as a matter of professional honor. "In special departments of surgery," says Dr. White, "he has probably excelled by not a few, but taking the whole round, including gynecology, opthalmology, genito-urinary surgery, syphilography, orthopedics, etc., he attained a degree of eminence which has rarely, if ever, been equaled, and to which our own times and generation furnish no parallel."

Dr. Agnew was a man of great nobility of character, great personal magnetism, varied scientific attainments, infinite patience, fertility of resources, acute powers of observation, and possessed great mechanical skill. He had extraordinary physical strength and courage, yet his touch was most delicate, and his nature was simple, tender and sympathetic. Dr. Agnew was the author of a number of papers on various subjects, contributed to medical journals, and of several medical books; but his renown as a writer was acquired by a work "that will remain unrivalled in surgical literature," his "Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Surgery" (three volumes, 1878-83; second edition, 1889).

Dr. Agnew was married, November 21, 1841, to Margaret Creighton Irwin, a member of a well known family of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1892.

McDOWELL, Irvin,

Soldier in Two Wars.

General Irvin McDowell was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October 15, 1818, son of Abram and Eliza (Lord) Mc-

Dowell. The McDowells, shortly after the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689, in which they took part, immigrated to America, locating first in Pennsylvania and then in the valley of Virginia, and members of the family removed thence to Kentucky about 1790, where Abram McDowell enlisted in the War of 1812, his uncle commanding a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, in which he served, and at the close of the war he removed to New Columbus, Ohio, and settled there.

Irvin McDowell attended the College of Troyes, France, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1838. He served on frontier duty during the Canadian border disturbances in 1838; on the Maine frontier, 1838-41; was assistant instructor of infantry tactics of the United States Military Academy in 1841, and was promoted first lieutenant, October 7, 1842. He served in the war with Mexico, and was brevetted captain for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Buena Vista, February 23, 1847. He was assistant adjutant-general to General Wood's division, "Army of Occupation," in Mexico, 1847-48, and assistant adjutant-general in the War Department at New York City, Washington and Texas, 1848-61. He was brevetted major and assistant adjutant-general, March 31, 1856. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he was assigned to duty in organizing and mustering volunteers into service at Washington, D. C., and later was in command of the Military District of Washington. He was promoted brigadier-general, United States army, May 14, 1861, and commanded the Department of North-East Virginia, and the defences of Washington, south of the Potomac. He commanded the Federal army at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; was in command of the Army of the Potomac in the defence of Washington, 1861-62; was transferred to the command of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, in 1862, and was promoted major-general of United States Volunteers, March 14, 1862. He commanded the Army of the Rappahannock, April 4 to August 12, 1862; the Third Corps, Pope's Army of Virginia, August 12 to September 6, 1862, taking part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, August 9, Rappahannock Station, August 25, and Manassas, August 29. He was retired from active duty, September 6, 1862. He was president of the court for investigating alleged cotton frauds, May to July, 1863, and president of the board for retiring disabled officers at Wilmington, Delaware, 1863-64. He was in command of the Department of the Pacific, 1864-65; the Department of California, 1865-68; the Department of the East, 1868-72, and of the Division of the South in 1872. He was promoted major-general, United States army, November 25, 1872, having received that rank by brevet March 13, 1865, for Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862. He was retired from active service, October 15, 1882, and resided in San Francisco, California, where he died May 5, 1885. He was married, in 1849, to Helen Burden, of Troy, New York.

FISH, Hamilton,

Legislator, Diplomat, Statesman.

Hamilton Fish, who served as Secretary of State, as Governor of the State of New York, was also one of the important men of the Civil War period, and a man of great intellectual and personal worth. He was born in New York City, August 3, 1808, son of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish, the latter named a descendant of the Dutch Colonial Governor of New Amsterdam.

He was graduated from Columbia College in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. From the beginning of his law studies he interested himself greatly in the affairs of his native State, being a Whig in politics. For several years he was a commissioner of deeds. In 1834 he was a candidate for the Assembly on the Whig ticket, but was defeated, and made no further attempt to enter political life until 1842, when he was a candidate for Congress against John McKeon, from the Sixth District of New York City. He was elected and served one term, but was an unsuccessful candidate for reëlection in 1844. In 1846 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Whig State Convention, but a party known as "anti-renters" supported John Young, who had been nominated for Governor by the Whig party, and Addison Gardiner, who had been nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the Democrats, and as the "anti-renters" then controlled many thousand votes, they succeeded in electing John Young as Governor and Addison Gardiner as Lieutenant-Governor, defeating Silas Wright, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hamilton Fish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1847, Addison Gardiner being made a judge of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Fish was again placed in nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, and was elected by thirty thousand majority. In 1848, the opposing candidates being John A. Dix and Reuben H. Walworth, Mr. Fish was elected Governor of the State of New York. In 1851 he was elected United States Senator to succeed Daniel S. Dickinson, and served his full term, retiring in 1857. In the Senate he strenuously opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and from the formation of the Republican party in 1856 he acted with that party, though not especially prominent in it.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1857, he resumed the practice of law in New York City. He visited Europe with his family in 1859-60. On his return he again became active in politics, exerting his ability and influence in the campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. On the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Fish was one of the first to uphold the Union cause with voice and purse. At a meeting held in Union Square, he was one of the committee appointed to represent New York in directing and controlling the forces which had been let loose by the firing on Fort Sumter. He was a commissioner with Bishop Ames, appointed by Secretary of War Stanton, in January, 1862, "to relieve the necessities and provide for the comfort of Federal soldiers in Confederate prisons," and the refusal of the Confederate governors to receive the commissioners except for the purpose of arranging for a general exchange, resulted in the system of exchange soon after adopted. On March 11, 1869, Mr. Fish became Secretary of State of the United States in President Grant's cabinet, to succeed Elihu B. Washburn, appointed United States Minister to France, and he held the position up to the close of President Grant's second term, March 3, 1877, and in President Hayes' cabinet up to March 12, when William M. Evarts was called to the office. He originally suggested the joint high commission to arrange the differences with Great Britain in 1871, and of which he became a member, and was made plenipotentiary to sign the treaty settling the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary question with Great Britain the same year. In Novem-

ber, 1873, he negotiated the settlement of the "Virginius" question with the Spanish Minister at Washington.

Governor Fish was a trustee of Columbia College, 1840-93, and chairman of the board, 1859-93; president of the General Society of the Cincinnati, 1854-93; chairman of the Union Defence Committee, 1861-65; president of the New York Historical Society, 1867-69; trustee of the Astor Library, and one of the original trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, appointed by the founder. Mr. Fish's benefactions were many and liberal; bequeathed $50,000 to Columbia College; $5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $2,000 to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia College in 1850, from Union College in 1869, and from Harvard College in 1871.

Governor Fish married, in 1836, Julia Kean, daughter of the Hon. John Kean, of New Jersey. She died in 1887, leaving three sons: Hamilton, Nicholas and Stuyvesant, and four daughters, who married, respectively, William E. Rogers, Colonel Samuel N. Benjamin, the Hon. Hugh Oliver Northcote, of England, and Sidney Webster. Governor Fish died at Glen-Clyffe, New York, September 7, 1893.

STONE, Lucy,

Reformer, Lecturer.

Lucy Stone, a pioneer in reform movements, and one of the earliest advocates of woman suffrage, was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 13, 1818, daughter of Francis and Hannah (Matthews) Stone, granddaughter of Colonel Francis and Sarah (Witt) Stone, and of Solomon and Lydia (Bowman) Matthews, and a descendant through Johnathan, Johnathan, Nathaniel, and John, of Gregory Stone, born in Great Bromley, England, who came to America in 1635 or 1636, and settled in Cambridge, where he died in 1672. Colonel Francis Stone, with his father, Johnathan Stone, served in the French and Indian War, and was an officer in the American Revolution, commanding a company of four hundred men in Shays' rebellion, 1787.

Lucy Stone attended the common schools, and by self-efforts earned a college education, being graduated in 1847 from the classical department of Oberlin College, Ohio. While a student there she gave especial attention to the study of Greek and Hebrew, in order to aid her in an accurate interpretation of the Scriptures as bearing upon the subject of equal suffrage, to which cause she had decided to devote her life. She delivered her first lecture on woman's rights in Gardner, Massachusetts, in 1847. She lectured under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society in 1848, and at the same time publicly advocated the cause which she had most at heart—that of woman suffrage. She was married, May 1, 1855, to Henry B. Blackwell, a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, but continued to be known by her maiden name.

She settled in New Jersey in 1857, and continued in her chosen work. She was a lecturer in the woman suffrage amendment campaigns from 1867 to 1882; one of the founders of the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869 and its president in 1872, and chairman of its executive committee, 1869-89. She was co-editor of the "Woman's Journal," 1870-72, and its editor-in-chief, 1872-93, her husband and daughter being associated with her. She published a "Protest against Taxation without Representation" (1857),

and was actively associated with various equal suffrage movements and organizations.

In 1869 she removed to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where her death occurred, October 18, 1893.

AKERS, Benjamin Paul,

Sculptor.

Benjamin Paul Akers was born in Saccarappa, Maine, July 10, 1825. His father was a wood-turner, self-educated and of limited means, eccentric, independent, liberal, poetical and unpractical. His mother was refined, energetic, spontaneous, enthusiastic, sympathetic and broad. He was the eldest of eleven children, and was christened Benjamin, but his playmates nicknamed him "St. Paul," and he became known to the art world as Paul Akers.

The family removed to Salmon Falls, on the Saco river, and Paul worked in the shop and attended school. His skill in designing ornamental woodwork at once disclosed artistic ability. His first effort in marble was the rough lifelike outline of a neighbor who periodically passed the shop. His reading was directed solely by his inclination, and he read Plato, Aristotle and Dante, and afterwards German and French literature. When he had studied Goethe, his horizon was widened and he saw beyond the confines of his rural surroundings. He made some efforts with both pen and brush at home, and then determined to adopt literature as a means of satisfying a longing and to provide the more practical needs of life. He went to Portland, and found employment in a printing office. In a shop window of that city a bust by Brackett determined his lifework, and he at once went to Boston, where he received instructions in plaster-casting. The next winter he spent at home and executed a medallion head, a bust of the village doctor, and a head of Christ. In 1850 he opened a studio in Portland, Maine, and made busts of the poet Longfellow, John Neal, Governor Gilman, of New Hampshire; Professor Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College; Samuel Appleton, of Boston, and other prominent men, which gave him considerable reputation. He subsequently visited Italy, and returned in 1853, and the following winter modelled his well known "Benjamin in Egypt," destroyed with the Crystal Palace in New York in 1854. His experience in Italy and its revelation to his immature art spirit he discloses in a letter written in 1852: "I was thrown at once from a world where not in all my life had I seen art, although I lived there with my own shadowy creations—not strong, for I knew not the mighty or the feeble—thrown at once into a world where all was art. All around me, on earth, in the far heavens, were multitudes of forms, all silent but all demanding place; and none might help me, none to say 'here' or 'there;' I only in this mighty realm to appoint, to assign. I was set down in the Louvre a boy from the woods of that new world, no idle spectator." While in Florence he executed two bas-reliefs, "Night" and "Morning," for Samuel Appleton, of Boston, and sent home several portrait busts. In 1854 he spent some time in Washington, modelling the busts of distinguished men, among them President Pierce, Edward Everett, Gerrit Smith and Sam Houston. He afterward had a studio in Providence, Rhode Island, where he made busts of several prominent persons. In 1855 he again went to Italy and remained there three years, producing in Florence and Rome some of his best known works, among which were: "Una and the Lion," "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," "The Pearl Diver," and an ideal

head of Milton, which last two are described in "Marble Faun" by Hawthorne. By permission of the authorities of Rome he was allowed to make a cast of a mutilated bust of Cicero that lay neglected on a shelf in the Vatican. To this he restored the eyebrow and ears, and modelled the neck and bust, and Akers' "restored Cicero" is an accepted portrait. In 1856 he travelled in Switzerland, Germany, France and Great Britain. In England he studied the authorities for his bust of Milton, which when seen in Akers' studio Browning designated "Milton, the Man Angel." He planned a free gallery of art for New York, to contain copies in marble of the chief works of ancient art, but in the midst of his work and plans his health failed and he returned home in 1858, and the next year started for Rome, where after his arrival he entered upon the execution of a commission from August Belmont of a statue of Commodore Perry for Central Park, New York, which was left unfinished. His state of health precluded further work, and in 1860 he returned home and the same year was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, afterward known in the literary world as Elizabeth Akers Allen. He died in Philadelphia, in May, 1861.

EARLY, Jubal Anderson,

Lawyer, Soldier.

According to Philip McDermott, M. D., in his "Families in Ireland from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Century," the name Early is derived from the Celtic Maolmocherighe, translated meaning "Early Rising." The coat-of-arms of the Early family: Gules a chevron between three birds, argent. Crest: A dexter arm erect perpendicular, the arm holding a gem ring or, stone gules. Motto: *Vigilans et tenax.*

The line of descent to Lieutenant-General Jubal Anderson Early, of the late Confederate States army, is through Jeremiah Early, who was born in Middlesex county, Virginia, December 9, 1705, and died in 1787. His son, Colonel Jeremiah Early, born in 1730, died in 1779. His son, Jubal Early, who married Mary Cheatham. Their son, Colonel Joab Early, born in 1791, died in 1870, and was buried with Masonic honors. His son, Captain Samuel Henry Early, born in Franklin county, Virginia, January 22, 1813, and died in Charleston, West Virginia, March 11, 1874. He was admitted to the bar, but did not devote himself entirely to that profession. For a few years he was postmaster of Coopers, Virginia, engaged in the manufacture of salt at Kanawha Salines, and while engaged in that business he invented and patented a pump for salt and oil wells to prevent injury from gas; was interested in agricultural pursuits; enlisted in the Civil War, and was a public spirited citizen. He married, at Lynchburg, Virginia, Henrianne Cabell, daughter of Dr. John Jordan and Henrianne (Davies) Cabell, and among their children was Jubal Anderson.

Lieutenant-General Jubal Anderson Early was born in Franklin county, Virginia, November 3, 1816. He received a good education, enjoying the benefit of the best schools in his region of the country, and was well grounded in the dead languages and elementary mathematics. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, by President Andrew Jackson, through the agency of Hon. N. H. Claiborne, member of Congress from his district, in 1833, and graduated in 1837. His highest standing in any branch during military studies at West Point was in military and civil engineering, in which

he stood sixth in his class, and his general standing at graduation was eighteenth. On graduating he was appointed second lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery, and was assigned to Company E. He served in the Seminole War, 1837-38, under General Jessup. He went through the campaign from the St. John's river south into the Everglades, and was present at a skirmish with Indians on the Lockee Hatchee, near Jupiter Inlet, in January, 1838. This was his baptism of fire, hearing for the first time the whistling of hostile bullets.

In the fall of the year 1838, having resigned from the army, he commenced the study of law in the office of N. M. Taliaferro, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Franklin county. During the Mexican War he was appointed major in a regiment of volunteers from Virginia, and was mustered into the service of the United States on January 7, 1847. During his military service he was a strict disciplinarian, but was never harsh in his treatment of his men, and was always respected and loved by them. After the war he returned to his law practice, which soon became considerable, and he was regarded as one of the best lawyers in his section of the State.

He sat in the State Legislature of Virginia in 1841-42, and was commonwealth attorney from 1842 to 1852, except during 1847-48, when he served in the Mexican War, as before stated. In 1861 he was a member of the Virginia Convention called to determine the position of the State in the impending conflict growing out of the slavery agitation. At the first he earnestly opposed secession, but was soon aroused by what he deemed to be the aggressive movements of the Federal government, and determined to draw his sword for the defense of his native State and the Confederate cause. He was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Virginia Infantry, and with this rank commanded a brigade at Blackburn's Ford and Manassas, in the latter battle making a successful onslaught upon the Federal right in flank which aided in precipitating the rout which immediately followed. He was promoted brigadier-general to date from that battle. At Williamsburg, Virginia, he led the charge of his brigade upon the Federal position, and was wounded. In the Manassas campaign of 1862 he commanded a brigade of Ewell's division of Jackson's corps, participating in the movements against the Federal General Pope, and the defeat of the Federal army in the final engagement.

In the Maryland campaign and at Sharpsburg, after the wounding of General Lawson, he took command of Ewell's division, and skillfully directed it at a critical moment against the Federal attack at Fredericksburg. In January, 1863, he was promoted major-general, and during the Chancellorsville campaign was left with his division and Barksdale's brigade, about ten thousand men, to hold the heights of Fredericksburg, where he made a gallant fight against Sedgwick's corps. At the opening of the Pennsylvania campaign he was entrusted by Ewell with the attack upon Winchester, which resulted in the rout of Milroy and the capture of four thousand men, and thence he marched *via* York toward Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. At the Susquehanna river he was recalled to what was fated to be the field of Gettysburg, where he actively participated in the successes of the first day's fighting, and on the second made a desperate assault on the Federals, gaining vantage ground which he was unable to hold singlehanded. At the opening battles in the Wilderness, in temporary command of Hill's corps, he successfully

resisted the Federal attempt to flank the army of General Lee, and at Spottsylvania Court House, the same command, he met and defeated General Burnside. Again he struck that commander an effective blow at Bethesda Church in the movement to Cold Harbor, and after the battle at the latter place he made two attacks upon General Grant's right flank.

On May 31, 1863, he was commissioned lieutenant-general, and soon afterward was detached upon the important duty of defending the Confederate rear threatened by Hunter at Lynchburg. He promptly drove Hunter into the mountains, and then marched rapidly down the Shenandoah Valley, crossed into Maryland, and defeated Wallace at Monocacy, and, with a force reduced to about eight thousand men, was about to asssault the defences at Washington when the city was reinforced by two corps of Federal troops. Retiring safely into Virginia, he was on active duty in the Shenandoah Valley in order to interrupt the Federal communications and keep as large a force as possible from General Grant's army. Finally General Sheridan was sent against him with an overwhelming force, against which Lieutenant-General Early made a heroic and brilliant resistance at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He then established his army at New Market, and after Sheridan had retired from the valley he fell back to Staunton. When the Confederate army surrendered, he rode horseback to Texas, hoping to find a Confederate force still holding out. Thence he proceeded to Mexico, and from there sailed to Canada. Subsequently he returned to Virginia and resumed his law practice for a time, but in his later years spent a third of the year at New Orleans, Louisiana. He died at Lynchburg, Virginia, March 2, 1894.

FAIR, James Graham,

Financier, National Legislator.

James Graham Fair was born near Belfast, Ireland, December 3, 1831. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1843 and settled at Geneva, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. He completed his studies in Chicago, receiving a thorough business education, and paying special attention to chemistry and mathematics. In 1849 he joined the rush to the newly discovered gold fields of California, and while crossing the plains displayed such shrewdness, coolness, practical wisdom and endurance, that, young as he was, the leadership of the emigrant party was tacitly accorded to him.

Upon reaching California he engaged in mining on Feather river, but, realizing that surface digging would soon be exhausted, he began extensive tunneling operations to develop the ore bodies which supplied the surface diggings. In 1853 he turned his attention to agriculture in Petaluma, but soon returned to mining, in which, as a practical and scientific operator, he never had a superior. When the Comstock lode in Nevada was discovered, Mr. Fair removed to Virginia City, and became interested in silver mining, in which his fortune was amassed. He was superintendent of the Ophir mine in 1865, and of the Hale and Norcross in 1867, and meanwhile became interested in many other of the large mining companies. In 1867 Mr. Fair formed a partnership with John W. Mackey, James C. Flood and William T. O'Brien, to engage in mining enterprises. The first venture of this firm was wresting the control of the Hale and Norcross mine from the Bank of California, and making it dividend paying. They subsequently secured thirteen other mines, including the famous California

and Consolidated Virginia mine from the Bank of California, together with the Union Mill and Mining Company, organized by Messrs. Ralston & Sharon. The firm then developed their properties and opened the three "bonanzas," which produced $137,000,000, most of which was divided between the respective partners. It was to Mr. Fair's executive mind and untiring energy that these enormous results were possible. He had a wonderful instinct for determining the localities of ore deposits, a genius for devising appliances for accomplishing his ends, and a rare administrative ability which kept both men and machinery in perfect working order.

His prominence in the State of Nevada resulted in his being sent to the United States Senate in 1881 to succeed Senator Sharon, where he exerted a strong influence in furthering silver legislation. He was made a member of several important committees, and his keen intelligence and broad practical information made his speeches terse, clear and pertinent. With his associates he established the Nevada Bank with a capital of $10,000,000, but in 1886, on withdrawing from mining interests, he also retired from the bank. When, however, his late associates became involved in ruinous wheat speculations, Mr. Fair's sympathies were aroused, and he advanced all the money needed for the restoration of the bank, which was reorganized with himself as president. The reëstablishment of the credit of a gigantic corporation in a moment, and his subsequent management by which he cleaned up the famous wheat deal and extricated the bank from its unfortunate predicament, were considered to be some of the greatest feats of financiering the world had ever seen. His health became broken from unremitting attention to business, and after a short illness he died in San Francisco, December 28, 1894. He left a son and two daughters, one of whom, Theresa Alice, was married to Herman Oelrichs, of New York; the other, Virginia, married, in 1899, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

PHELPS, William Walter,

Lawyer, Soldier, National Legislator.

William Walter Phelps was born in New York City, August 24, 1839, son of John Jay and Rachael Phelps. He was a descendant of William Phelps, of Gloucestershire, England, whose brother John is said to have been Oliver Cromwell's private secretary. William Phelps emigrated to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and thence to Windsor, Connecticut, of which he was one of the founders. He was a member of the first court or legislature held in Connecticut, and served as a magistrate from 1638 to 1643. Many of his descendants were prominent during the Revolutionary War. John Jay Phelps was a native of Simsbury, near Windsor, where his ancestors had lived for generations. Removing to New York he engaged in business, became very prosperous as an importer, was the organizer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and bequeathed most of his property to his son, William Walter.

The latter was graduated from Yale College in 1860, standing second in his class, and after a tour through Europe entered Columbia Law School, where he was graduated valedictorian in 1863. He then began practice in New York, and notwithstanding his youth became counsel for a number of banks and trust companies and for nine railroads. Pressure of private affairs led him to gradually give up his general practice, and he also declined a position on the bench of the Sixth Judicial District. The death of his father,

in 1869, obliged him to withdraw from practice and to devote his attention to the management of his estate and the trusts connected with it. He spent considerable time in improving the grounds about his country-seat at Teaneck, near Englewood, New Jersey, and in directing local politics. About this time a large number of the alumni of Yale joined in a movement to secure for the graduates of that institution a share in its government, and Mr. Phelps was so influential in carrying the measure through that he was elected to the board of trustees and was repeatedly reëlected. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth New Jersey District and was elected by a large majority. During his term in the house, from December 1, 1873, until March 3, 1875, he made a brilliant record as an orator and as an independent thinker, boldly attacking the franking privilege and the civil rights bill, and delivering a number of speeches on financial questions that showed thorough understanding of monetary problems. He was a member of the house select committee sent to Louisiana to investigate the outbreak of the White League against the State Legislature, and of the committee on banking and currency. He based his opposition to the civil rights bill on its unconstitutionality, and on his conviction that it would injure rather than help the colored race. This brought about his defeat (by seven votes) when he stood for reelection in 1874. In 1880 and 1884 he was a delegate-at-large from New Jersey in the national conventions of those years, and supported James G. Blaine with great ardor. His health broke down in 1880, and he sailed for Europe with his wife and daughter, and while absent was (1881) appointed Minister to Vienna by President Garfield. The position was an agreeable one and he filled it with ability, resigning only because a change of administration made it necessary. Returning to New Jersey in the summer of 1882, he was nominated for Congress from his old district, was elected, and in 1884 and 1886 was reëlected. During this period he served continuously on the committee on foreign affairs, and was one of the three commissioners who represented American interests at the international conference on the Samoan question, held in Berlin in 1889. He took strong ground in behalf of a protective tariff while in Congress, supported the bill to indemnify the Chinese, who had suffered outrages in the far west, and was prominent in the discussions on the merchant marine and the Congressional Library. His services in connection with the settlement of the Samoan question brought him forward as a possible candidate for the office of United States Minister to Germany, and this position was tendered him by President Harrison on June 26, 1889. In September he presented his credentials to the German Emperor and continued to serve until June 4, 1893. His familiarity with the German language and with German customs, his social nature and lavish hospitality, added to an attractive personality, made him very popular and in so far as the state of his health would permit, he labored assiduously at his post. Shortly before he sailed for home he was asked by Governor Werts, of New Jersey, to become one of the lay judges of the Court of Appeals and Errors of that State and accepted, performing his duties most faithfully until the spring of 1894, when he was compelled to go south for his health.

Judge Phelps was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, one of the founders of the Union League and University clubs of New York City, and at

the time of his last illness was under appointment as a member of the constitutional convention of New Jersey. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1889. His gifts to Yale College aggregated about $100,000, and he was a liberal giver to the town of Englewood. His estate at Teaneck was enlarged by purchase until it contained over two thousand acres. He owned a fine collection of pictures and a large library, and in his beautiful home he delighted to gather men of letters as well as men eminent in politics. Among his more notable speeches are those on "The Franking Privilege," February 24, 1874; "Sound Currency," April 1, 1874; "The Civil Rights Bill," February 4, 1875; "Fitz-John Porter's Case," February 1, 1884; "The Lasker Resolutions," March 19, 1884; an oration before General Grant and his cabinet at a Grand Army reunion in Paterson, New Jersey, on "The Dangers of the War," and one on Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Decoration Day, 1886, on "The Dangers of Peace;" a tariff address before the Agricultural Society of New Jersey, February 5, 1884; and one on Congress before the New England Society, New York, December 22, 1886.

In June, 1865, he was married, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School. Mrs. Phelps survived with three children: Captain John Jay Sheffield, and Mrs. Franz von Roltenburg, wife of the under Secretary of the Interior in the German government. Judge Phelps died at his home, June 17, 1894.

EWING, Thomas,

Soldier, Lawyer, Statesman.

General Thomas Ewing, a man of unusual accomplishments, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1829. His father was Thomas Ewing, United States Senator and member of the cabinets of Presidents Harrison and Taylor; his grandfather, George Ewing, was an ensign and afterward lieutenant of the Second New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary War; his great-great-grandfather, Thomas Ewing, came to America in 1718. The family are Scotch-Irish, being descended from Findley Ewing, of lower Loch Lomond, Scotland, who was presented with a sword by William III. for conspicuous bravery at the siege of Londonderry. His maternal great-grandfather, Neil Gillespie, emigrated from County Donegal, Ireland, to Western Pennsylvania, late in the eighteenth century, and his maternal grandfather, Hugh Boyle, being compelled to immigrate on account of complicity in the Emmet rebellion, settled in Ohio, and was for forty years clerk of the court for Fairfield county.

When only nineteen years of age, Thomas Ewing was secretary of the commission to settle the boundary line between Ohio and Virginia. A year later he became one of the private secretaries of President Taylor, and after the President's death he entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1854. Completing the course at the Cincinnati Law School in 1855, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1857 began practice at Leavenworth, Kansas, as a member of the firm of Sherman, Ewing & McCook, Daniel McCook, who afterward fell at Kenesaw Mountain in the Civil War, and General (then Captain) William T. Sherman being his partners. He was soon at the head of his profession in the territory of Kansas, and played a conspicuous part in the great political struggle of 1857-58 on the Free-State side. At the Free-State convention held in December, 1857, to consider whether the opponents of slav-

ery in the new State should take part in the election to be held January 4, 1888, under the Lecompton constitution, General Ewing urged participation and, when outvoted, withdrew with only twelve of the one hundred and twenty-nine present. They organized and made nominations for every office under the State government, each candidate being pledged to vote for a new convention and a constitution forever prohibiting slavery in Kansas. Within ten days before the election, he and his associates canvassed every part of the territory, freely spending their own money in the cause. John Calhoun, the surveyor-general, whose duty it was to await returns, made a final effort to defeat the majority by declaring the success of the pro-slavery ticket, and had even started for Washington to submit the Lecompton constitution to Congress and to secure the admission of Kansas as a Slave State. But Mr. Ewing persuaded the Free-State territorial legislature to appoint an investigating committee, of which he was the head. They found the original returns hid in a candle box under a woodpile near the surveyor's office, and secured the indictment of Calhoun's chief clerk, L. A. McLane, and others for forgery and conspiracy. Mr. Ewing then went to Washington with the proofs of the fraudulent election conducted under the cover of the United States authorities, and aroused such indignation that President Buchanan and his party abandoned the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Two years later Kansas was admitted as a Free State, and in the first election Ewing was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the summer of 1862 he recruited the Eleventh Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, was chosen colonel, and commanded it at Cane Hill, Van Buren, Prairie Grove, and in other engagements in Arkansas. In 1863 he was promoted brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the District of the Border, comprising Kansas and Western Missouri. This command was fraught with grave difficulties in the constant raids of bands of outlaws under Quantrell, Yaeger and the James brothers, which had destroyed Lawrence and other towns and settlements in Southern Kansas, and murdered hundreds of defenseless citizens. Quickly discovering that these ruffians held an impregnable base of operations in the three border counties of Missouri, with spies scattered among the country people to keep them constantly informed of every movement of the Federal troops, General Ewing issued the famous "Order No. 11," directing the removal of the inhabitants of these counties except those living in the nearby principal towns, and effectually stopped these expeditions. In September, 1864, General Sterling Price invaded Southeast Missouri from Arkansas with about 15,000 men and advanced upon St. Louis, then defended by only a small garrison, the hope of the Confederates being to capture that city and thus secure the whole State to secession. General Ewing was sent with about one thousand men to make a stand at Fort Davidson, near Pilot Knob, ninety miles from St. Louis, and, if possible, delay Price until St. Louis could be reinforced and intrenched. General Price assaulted his position with one division, and later with two, sending his third to Mineral Point, in Ewing's rear, to cut the railroad and enable the capture of his whole force. Ewing held his post successfully for two days, repulsing repeated assaults, and inflicting great losses upon the enemy. Finally, realizing the precarious position of his brave little band, he evacuated the fort under cover of night, blew up the magazines, and marched toward Rolla, a

fortified camp a hundred miles westward. Fighting four days and nights with Price's third division on flank and rear, he kept his command steadily in hand and reached Rolla on October 2. General Price, thus delayed a full week, was compelled to abandon his descent upon St. Louis, and was soon after routed and driven from the State. General Ewing resigned his commission February 23, 1865, and on March 13 was brevetted major-general of volunteers for meritorious conduct at Pilot Knob.

After the war he resumed the practice of law in Washington, but in 1870 returned to Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, and served in Congress from 1877 to 1881 with signal ability. He was active in stopping the employment of Federal troops at State elections; favored the remonetization of silver; was a leader in the movement for the preservation of the "greenback" currency, and in 1879 was Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. He removed to New York City in 1882, and was thereafter engaged in the active practice of law, first with the firm of Ewing, Southard & Fairchild, and later with Ewing, Whitman & Ewing. He was founder of the Ohio Society of New York, and its first president for three years. Of a strikingly attractive personality, a thorough scholar, and brilliant conversationalist, he was for many years one of the most conspicuous lawyers and citizens of the metropolis.

In 1856 General Ewing was married to Ellen E., daughter of Rev. William Cox, of Piqua, Ohio. They had three sons and two daughters, all of whom survived him. General Ewing's death resulted from an accident on one of the New York cable-car roads, and took place January 21, 1896.

LICK, James,

Philanthropist.

James Lick was born in Fredericksburgh, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1796. He began life as an organ and piano maker, first at Hanover, Pennsylvania, then at Baltimore, Maryland. In 1820 he established himself in Philadelphia, but soon after went to Buenos Ayres, where in ten years he had gathered a moderate fortune. He subsequently went to Valparaiso, and later (1847) to California, where he invested largely in real estate.

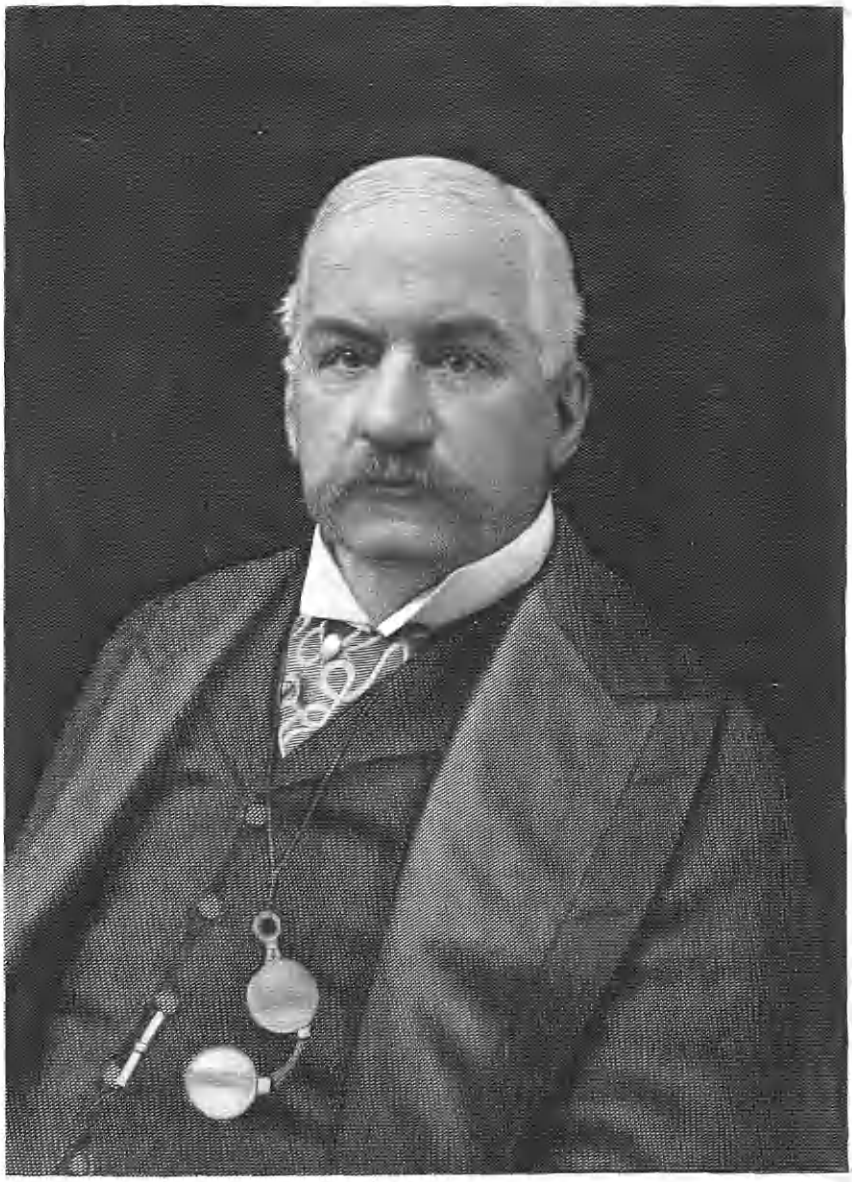
In manner, he was extremely eccentric, and made few friends. His name belongs in history because of his princely act of giving the greater part of his immense fortune to the advancement of science. It was related of him that in his earlier life he wooed a well-to-do Pennsylvania miller's daughter, but was forced to abandon his suit by reason of the angry opposition made by the young lady's parents. His poverty was one of the reasons assigned, when, as the tradition goes, Lick made a vow that some day he would erect a better mill than that owned by the irate father. In fulfillment of the vow he built a mill near San José, California, that was better adapted for use as a palace than a mill, spending in its construction upward of $200,000. The interior was finished in costly woods, highly polished; every part was finished in a sumptuous manner; and, until it was burned a few years later, it was one of the curiosities of the region. A hotel, also bearing his name, was erected in San Francisco, on which an immense sum was expended. In 1874 he assigned real and personal property valued at about three million dollars to a board of seven trustees for various enterprises that should be for public use, both benevolent and scientific. The gift

was twice revoked before his death, and each time renewed, a new board of trustees in each case being demanded. At his death it was found that after bequeathing a number of legacies, ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 each to a number of his friends and relatives, he had given $5,000 for the erection at Fredericksburgh, Pennsylvania, of a granite monument to the memory of his mother, with similar amounts for the same purpose in respect to his father, grandfather and sister; $10,000 for the purchase of scientific and mechanical works for the use of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco; $10,000 for the California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; $25,000 to the San Francisco Protestant Asylum; $25,000 for the construction and maintenance of a similar institution in the city of San José; $60,000 for the erection of a bronze monument in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, "to the memory of Francis Scott Key, author of the song 'The Star Spangled Banner;'" $100,000 for the founding of the Old Ladies' Home, San Francisco; $100,000 for three groups of bronze statuary representing three historical periods of California history, to be erected in front of the city hall of San Francisco; $150,000 for building and maintaining free public baths in San Francisco; $150,000 to a relative, John Lick; $500,000 to found and endow a California school of mechanical arts, and lastly $700,000 to construct an observatory, and erect therein a telescope "superior and more powerful than any telescope yet made." At that time the largest telescopes in existence were the twenty-six inch refractor at Washington, D. C., erected in 1873; a second twenty-six inch refractor at the University of Virginia; Lord Rosse's six-foot reflector at Parsontown, Ireland; a twenty-seven inch refractor at the Imperial Observatory at Vienna, Austria; and a thirty inch glass in the Imperial observatory at Pulkowa, Russia. Not only did James Lick devote a fortune in his will, but he reserved for himself the selection of a suitable site for the observatory destined to bear his name. For this purpose he held frequent consultations with eminent scientists, and travelled extensively over the Sierra Nevada Mountains, studying carefully the coast range. The place selected was Mount Hamilton in the coast range, about thirteen miles due east of the city of San José, and fifty miles south of San Francisco. The land fortunately belonged to the Federal government. A grant of 1,600 acres was made, which, with an additional tract of 190 acres of timber land secured by purchase, gave a total domain of 1,790 acres. The telescope is, as was designed, the largest in the world, and its costly resting-place is 4,285 feet above the level of the sea. The philanthropic donor died in San Francisco, October 1, 1876.

MORGAN, John Pierpont,

Man of Large Affairs, Philanthropist.

John Pierpont Morgan, one of the foremost financiers of the day, was a son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan, and was born at Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1837. The family is of Welsh origin, but its American history goes back to the first days of the Colonies. Both his grandfathers were remarkable men. Joseph Morgan, a Revolutionary soldier, was afterward a successful business man and the founder of the family fortune; while the other, Rev. John Pierpont, was a preacher, poet, and reformer, and an uncompromising antagonist of slavery and intemperance. The personal



qualities of both, as shown in their histories, were largely inherited by J. Pierpont Morgan.

The first fourteen years of his life were spent in Hartford, Connecticut. His birthplace is still standing at No. 153 Asylum street, near the center of the city. During his infancy his parents moved to a large house on a farm of one hundred acres. At the age of six he began attending school. From Hartford the family removed to Boston, where he attended the English High School, from which he was graduated in 1853. About this time his health was very delicate, and one year was spent by him at Fayal in the Azores. Then he continued his studies at Vevay, Switzerland, for one year, and at the University of Gottingen for two years. In his studies he was especially interested and proficient in mathematics. His health being now greatly improved, he went from Gottingen into his father's banking house in London. As his grandfather had laid the foundations of the family wealth, so his father established a place in banking, as partner with George Peabody, and, on the latter's retirement, was his successor. The financial panic of 1857 involved in difficulty the American firm with which George Peabody & Company had been dealing. J. Pierpont Morgan was therefore sent back to America to be the cashier for this firm and his father's representative in its management. At this time he met Mr. C. H. Dabney, one of the most expert accountants in New York, from whom he learned in part his remarkable knowledge of bookkeeping, the basis of his wonderful ability in analyzing accounts and statements. With Mr. James Goodwin, Mr. Morgan's cousin, they went into partnership under the name of Dabney, Morgan & Company.

During the war for the Union (1861-65) Mr. Morgan was a firm and confident upholder of the government, and always a believer in the future prosperity of the country. In the great rise of business which followed the return of peace, he is found emphasizing the growing tendency to coöperation. His entry into railroad affairs was in 1869, when he contested with Messrs. Gould & Fisk the control of the Albany & Susquehanna railway. Mr. Morgan was successful, the road was rescued and strengthened, and leased to the Delaware & Hudson Company. The great banking firm of the Drexels, in Philadelphia, invited him to enter their New York branch as a member of the firm. This he did in 1871, and at that time the present headquarters of his enterprises were built. Since 1895 the firm has been J. P. Morgan & Company. In the early seventies, when American credit abroad was poor, Mr. Morgan was a powerful force for upholding it, and convincing the Europeans of the fundamental soundness of American conditions. One year the American army was paid in checks, which there was no money available to cash, so that it seemed that the only recourse would be to sell these checks at seventy-five per cent. Mr. Morgan provided the cash to pay them at only one per cent. discount, this sum barely paying the expense of the transaction, but it earned him gratitude in many quarters.

Alike in banking and in his increasing railroad interests, his watchword was always combination of interests. In the banking world Mr. Morgan's power was due to the application of this principle, which brought him to a preëminence unprecedented in America, at least. But this side of his work first became conspicuous in his dealings with the railroads. Thirty years ago the railroads were engaged in ruinous and entirely unjustifiable competition, and even the soundest lines were threatened with dis-

aster. It was Mr. Morgan who first persuaded the railroad managers to adopt saner methods. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central companies took control of their parallels. This process naturally aroused much opposition and fear among the people who had benefited for the time by the unreasonably low prices due to competition; but the conditions were intolerable, and would have led to widespread railroad bankruptcy. Among the railroads in whose reorganization Mr. Morgan had part are the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Big Four, the Southern, the Erie, the Philadelphia & Reading, the New England, the Northern Pacific, and the Baltimore & Ohio. When he had twice rescued the Reading, he determined to keep it in his control, that it might not again be wrecked. From that time this was his policy, and this was the foundation of his great railroad interests. At first his part was merely that of a sound banker and upbuilder. He was a force in this direction in his railroad dealings, and also stood strongly against dishonesty and trickery; while he had much need of diplomacy, he did not use foul methods.

His really dominant position may be dated from about 1885. After the panic of 1893 the United States Treasury was in great difficulties. A steady withdrawal of gold had continued for over a year. In fact, the country was facing the discontinuance of specie payment. The conditions were really understood by but few; had they been widely known, a panic of the worst description must have occurred. President Cleveland appealed to Congress for relief, and, after much political uproar, Congress refused to take the only action offering apparent hope of remedy. Mr. Morgan made a proposition to the President, which he rejected, believing it to be his duty to look to Congress. But Mr. Morgan thought of a way by which the President might yet take action—a method which the President recognized as clearly legal and within his powers, and which he finally accepted. Mr. Morgan handled an issue of bonds, and was able to guarantee that the outflow of gold should cease. The almost exhausted gold reserve was brought again to the figure of safety, and the direst financial evils were averted. Probably no one transaction ever brought more bitter criticism upon either President Cleveland or Mr. Morgan than the arrangement made by them at this time. The emergency was great, but, even apart from this, Mr. Morgan was taking a genuine risk. His profits were large, but, he felt, no larger than was fitting for the great work which he did. President Cleveland's patriotism, honesty and judgment of men are no longer questioned, and his attitude, after the crisis had passed, was one of gratitude to and respect for Mr. Morgan for his part in the matter. He saved the Treasury, and saved business. It is also true that Mr. Morgan gained control of the exchange market in doing this.

In the first days of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. Morgan was its financial head. Many suggestions coming from him were embodied in the final form of this corporation. The tendency of his influence there was the same as previously shown in other fields. Efficiency replaced waste, business displaced speculation. In 1899 J. P. Morgan & Company financed the first foreign loan ever negotiated in America, and they subsequently handled others since.

It is a common and evidently true saying that the era of competition has passed away, and one of combination taken its place. Even to those who think it desirable, it would seem of doubtful possibility ever to restore the former conditions. The man and the times have exactly harmon-

ized the one with the other. The idea of coöperation or combination was not original with Mr. Morgan; yet his forceful personality was one of the greatest factors in bringing it to pass. The tendency of the times might have worked gradually in the same direction, but Mr. Morgan accelerated and led the working. It may also be fairly questioned how far he formed his own position. He inherited wealth and a sound banking business and tradition, but in the last quarter of a century he became far more than a banker. It is not at all probable that he foresaw before that time the place which he was to hold, nor is it at all reasonable to suppose that he deliberately planned for what then seemed impossible. But what he did was his own workmanship, in that what he added to his former position he had made himself. The times were fitted to him, even perhaps called for a man of his type, but he shaped the times, and was clearly a genuine leader. Mr. Morgan was not only the strongest single financial power in the present world, but his plans were for the future, for permanence. The position of an organizer, a constructive force, was certainly his. He never destroyed a property nor was a property which he saved ever afterward with his consent exploited on the stock market for gain. He put competitors on their feet, and taught and enforced coöperation. His lieutenants, men whom he knew to be capable and in accord with his purposes, were thoroughly trusted by him, and left very free in their departments.

Mr. Morgan's interest in art began early in life. He was a collector of books, pictures, and other art objects, one of his special interests being in Limoges China. Many of his art treasures are housed in London. Many were in his private library, New York City, and many were given or loaned to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, among these being many Greek ornaments. He gave fabrics to Cooper Union and gems to the American Museum of Natural History. Among other institutions, scientific and educational, of which he was a benefactor, were Harvard University, especially the medical department, the Bronx Botanical Gardens, and the public libraries of Hartford and Holyoke. Columbia University was an object of his interest also, and he aided greatly in the preservation of the Palisades on the Hudson river for the public benefit. The New York Trade School and a smaller trade school connected with St. George's Church were his foundations; and the Lying-In Hospital of New York and the Loomis Hospital for Consumptives were other objects of his beneficence.

Mr. Morgan was a member of many clubs, but could not be called a clubman. Yachting was his diversion; he was long commodore of the New York Yacht Club. He was also interested in dogs, especially collies. He was a church-goer and church worker, a vestryman of St. George's Church, New York City. Repeatedly he was a delegate to diocesan and general conventions of the Episcopal church. He gave largely to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and for other church purposes, also to the Young Men's Christian Association. Although decidedly reticent on politics, his attitude might have been inferred, not only from his upholding of the government in the war and in subsequent times of difficulty, but also from his becoming a member about 1870 of the Union League Club of New York, which was founded during the war for the upholding of the Lincoln administration and its policy.

In 1859 Mr. Morgan married Amelia, daughter of Jonathan Sturges, of New York. She was an invalid at the time,

and lived but a few months after the marriage. These months were devoted to her care. Mr. Morgan married (second), in 1865, Frances Louise Tracy, daughter of Charles Tracy. He left a son, J. Pierpont, Jr., who was associated with his father in his business, and is also prominent in the financial world.

Mr. Morgan died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913.

WADE, Benjamin Franklin,

Statesman.

Benjamin Franklin Wade, Senator, and a man of great force of character, was born near Springfield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800. He came of English descent, an ancestor, Jonathan Wade, having emigrated from Norfolk, England, and settled in Massachusetts in 1632. James Wade, the father of Benjamin F. Wade, was a soldier in the Revolution, who removed to Ohio about 1820; his wife was a woman of rare intelligence and ambition, and she directed the largest part of the education of the son, there being no schools of any value on the frontier, besides which the boy was obliged to work hard on the farm, and even drove cattle as far as Philadelphia for a market.

In 1823 he was able to go to Albany, New York, where he lived two years, supporting himself by whatever work he could obtain, and studying medicine, with some idea of entering that profession. At one time he worked as a day laborer on the Erie canal, but after a time he was able to make some money by teaching, and so, in one way and another, he picked up the English branches of education, and on returning to Ohio began to study law. He followed this assiduously for two years, when he was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice in 1827 at Jefferson, Ohio. In 1831 he entered into partnership with the famous Joshua R. Giddings, an association which thus brought together two of the most original and able political leaders of their time. In 1835 Mr. Wade was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county, and was elected, holding the office for two years. Holding strongly to Whig principles, he had before this begun to interest himself in politics, and in 1837 was elected by that party to the State Senate. In that body he was noted for his strenuous opposition to divorce, and he succeeded in obtaining the passage of a bill by which the Legislature was deprived of the power of granting divorces, which it had hitherto held. In 1839, when commissioners from the Southern States were visiting in the North and endeavoring to influence legislatures of the Free States to pass strong fugitive slave laws, the question came up in the Legislature of Ohio and such a law was passed, but Mr. Wade's determined fight against it resulted in making it practically ineffective. In 1841 Mr. Wade was reëlected to the State Senate, where he continued to do good work and to gain strength with experience. In 1847 the Legislature made him presiding judge of the Third Judicial District of Ohio, and he was still serving in this capacity, when on March 15, 1851, he was elected to the United States Senate. He had for his colleague Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but of his stripe in politics there were very few. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; John P. Hale, of New Hampshire; William H. Seward, of New York, and a few others, formed the small anti-slavery minority, among whom "Ben" Wade soon became known as a leader. Meanwhile, on the southern side, or maintaining a neutral position, were such men as

Jere Clemens, of Alabama; "Duke" Gwin, of California; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; David R. Atchison, of Missouri; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen B. Mallory, of Florida; R. Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, and Robert M. T. Hunter and James M. Mason, of Virginia; with Samuel Houston and Thomas J. Rusk, of Texas, to complete the list. These Senators, all men of acknowledged ability, position and experience, soon recognized that a power had come upon the floor of the Senate in the person of "Ben" Wade. He fought the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and the Lecompton Constitution of 1858. He was an advocate of the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and when Preston S. Brooks made his dastardly attack on Senator Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, and Senator Toombs announced his approval of the act, Wade at once made a powerful speech in which he dared the Southern Senators to personal combat, if such were their will; and later, Simon Cameron, Zachariah Chandler and Benjamin F. Wade made a solemn compact to challenge any Southerner who should insult them either personally or by insulting the North.

When the Civil War began, Mr. Wade was earnest in his recommendation of its vigorous prosecution on the part of the government, under President Lincoln. He was chairman of the joint committee on the conduct of the war in 1861-62, and it chanced that he was present at the rout of Union soldiers at the first battle of Bull Run. With a number of other Congressmen he viewed the hurrying fugitives, and it is said that at his suggestion seven of them, with revolvers, for some time withstood the stream of fugitives at a point near Fairfax Court House. In 1862, Mr. Wade, as chairman of the committee on territories, reported the bill for the abolition of slavery therein. Mr. Wade was a constant and faithful friend to the Federal administration, although in some instances he criticised or even opposed its acts. In 1867 Mr. Wade was president *pro tem.* of the Senate and acting Vice-President of the United States. His advice to President Johnson was to try a few of the Confederate leaders for treason, and pardon the rest. He differed with President Johnson on a plan of reconstruction, and in the impeachment trial of the latter, Mr. Wade voted for conviction. He left the Senate in 1869, defeated by Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, and settled at his home in Jefferson, Ohio. When President Grant sent out his St. Domingo expedition in 1871, he was one of the members. Afterward he was appointed attorney for the Northern Pacific railroad. He was devoted in his advocacy of Rutherford B. Hayes' disputed right to the presidency, but was earnestly opposed to him as to his administration in regard to the Southern States.

Mr. Wade was remarkable for his massive ruggedness of character as well as physique; a man of stern, uncompromising honesty, pure and patriotic purpose; his personal courage was unquestioned. As an orator he was unpolished, but forcible and effective. Throughout the country, the name of "Old Ben Wade" was held in respect and even affection by those who knew his fine traits of character and his great ability as a public man. Mr. Wade died in Jefferson, Ohio, March 2, 1878.

LANIER, Sidney,

Soldier, Musician, Poet.

Sidney Lanier, whose memory as a soldier and poet is held with loving reverence, and particularly by Southerners,

was born in Macon, Georgia, February 3, 1842, son of Robert S. and Mary (Anderson) Lanier. On his paternal side he was of Huguenot descent. His earliest known ancestor, Jerome Lanier, was attached to the Court of Queen Elizabeth, and his son Nicholas was in high favor with James I. and Charles I., and his grandson Nicholas was a favorite with Charles II. Thomas Lanier emigrated to America, with others, in 1716, and settled on a grant of land, part of which is now included in the city of Richmond, Virginia. Another Lanier married an aunt of George Washington. Sidney Lanier's mother was of Scotch descent, and was a talented woman, possessing the gifts of music, poetry and oratory.

Sidney Lanier early displayed a passion for music, and as a child learned to play on several musical instruments, particularly the flute, of which he subsequently became a master. At the age of fourteen he entered the sophomore class at Oglethorpe College, Midway, Georgia, and was graduated at eighteen with honors, notwithstanding he had lost a year as clerk in the Macon post-office. Immediately after graduation he became tutor in the college, a calling which was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, with the Macon volunteers of the Second Georgia Battalion, the first military organization to leave Georgia for Virginia, and served as a private to the close of the war, having three times refused promotion in order that he might not be separated from his younger brother, serving in the same company, and to whom he was tenderly attached. After the battle of Malvern Hill he was transferred to the signal service, with headquarters at Petersburg, where he first felt the premonitions of the disease (consumption) that finally caused his death. In 1863 he served in Virginia and North Carolina. Later he had command of a vessel that ran the blockade, was captured, was a prisoner for five months in Point Lookout prison at Fortress Monroe, and was exchanged near the close of the war, having retained his flute to the last. He had a horror of war, and in his novel, "Tiger Lillies," written two years later, in the space of three weeks, he pictured war as "a strange, enormous, terrible flower," and tells how "damp are its shades and how unhealthy its odors." The following two years he passed in Montgomery, Alabama, as a clerk, and took charge of an academy at Prattville, Alabama, in September, 1867. Early next year he suffered his first hemorrhage from the lungs, and returned to Macon, where he remained studying and practicing law with his father until 1872, when he visited Texas in search of health. In the autumn of 1873 he settled in Baltimore, Maryland, under an engagement as first flute for the Peabody symphony concerts. Often for months together he was too ill to work, and was obliged to make extended visits to Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, hoping change of climate would be of benefit. In 1874 "Corn" appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine," and brought him many admirers, including Bayard Taylor, at whose suggestion he was selected to write the words of the cantata for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In the autumn of that year he once more sought a milder climate for his health, and a year later returned to Baltimore, where he again became a member of the Peabody orchestra, and played there during three winters. He delivered a private course of lectures on Elizabethan verse, followed by a Shakes-

William Bross

peare course, in which he received much encouragement. On his birthday in 1879, he received notice of his appointment as lecturer in English literature at the Johns Hopkins University, which gave him the first assured income since his marriage. The previous summer he wrote in six weeks his "Science of English Verse," concerning which "The Nation" said: "The characteristic feature of Mr. Lanier's treatise is the application of the principles and notation of music to English verse. * * * In a learned and interesting preface Mr. Lanier gives an historical sketch of the attempts to construct a theory of the technic of English verse. He thinks this sketch justifies a new attempt. * * * The whole work shows extensive reading and a refined taste both in poetry and in music." His verses on "Sunrise" ranked among his best poems, although written while very ill. During the winter of 1879, notwithstanding continued illness, he attended rehearsals and concerts at the Peabody orchestra, and delivered ten lectures a week, those delivered at the University being subsequently published in book form with the title "The English Novel." A critic says of his "Song of the Chattahoochee" that it deserves a place beside Tennyson's "Brook;" that it strikes a higher key, and is scarcely less musical. E. C. Stedman raised the question whether Lanier's "extreme conjunction" of the artistic with the poetic temperament, which he thought no man has more clearly displayed, did not hamper and delay his power of adequate expression to a certain extent. Lanier had "a passion for the exact truth," and would be satisfied with nothing less than all of it. Of his work it has been said that "one thread of purpose runs through it all. This thread is found in his fervid love for his fellow-men, and his never-ceasing endeavors to kindle an enthusiasm for beauty, purity, nobility of life, which he held it the poet's first duty to teach and to exemplify." Concerning the English appreciation of his genius, "The Spectator" said: "Lanier died so early that he did not really show us more than the bud of his genius, but if he had lived ten years longer, he would, we believe, have ranked high among English poets, and probably above every American poet of the past. As it is, we think there is more of genius in this volume ("The Harlequin of Dreams") than in all Poe's poems, or all Longfellow's or all Lowell's (the humorous poems excepted); and the poetry is, we think, of the kind that gains on us by familiarity instead of losing ground."

Besides the works mentioned, Mr. Lanier wrote and published several books for boys on the early tales of chivalry, and a book about Florida. During the summer of 1881 he was advised to try camp life, and a place near Asheville, North Carolina, was selected. In August he removed to Lynn, Polk county, North Carolina, and died there, September 7, 1881.

WINDOM, William,

National Legislator, Cabinet Official.

William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Garfield and Harrison, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827. His parents were both of the Quaker persuasion, his mother, Mercy (Spencer) Windom, coming of Pennsylvania stock, and his father, Hezekiah Windom, of a Virginia family.

William Windom's early life was spent in a log cabin on a farm from which his father had gradually cleared away the native forest. He assisted on the farm at first as a chore boy, but as he grew older and stronger he did man's work

without the advantage of man's pay. As a boy he was fond of books, and devoted much of his leisure to such reading as he could command. By working for neighboring farmers, he succeeded in picking up a little pocket money which he saved and which finally enabled him, with slight assistance from his father, to enter the academy at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he received the customary academic education and where also, to the annoyance of his parents, particularly of his father, who seems to have had a peculiar horror of the legal profession, he insisted upon studying law. He was taken from the academy before he had finished his course, to be apprenticed to a tailor in Fredericktown, Ohio. Finding the trade of tailor distasteful, or any trade, for that matter, he soon obtained the means for returning to the academy at Mt. Vernon, where he resumed his legal studies. Being admitted to the bar in 1850, he established himself at Mt. Vernon as a practicing lawyer. Having made himself many friends, he was elected on the Whig ticket prosecuting attorney for Knox county by a majority of three hundred, a noteworthy fact since that county had previously gone Democratic by a majority of a thousand. In 1855 he established himself in Winona, Minnesota, where he resided many years.

Mr. Windom was one of the earliest and warmest supporters of the Republican party. He soon became as popular among his neighbors in Minnesota as he had been in Ohio, and in 1859 he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, where he was conspicuous in the House of Representatives for his services on different committees, including those on public lands, public expenditures and Indian affairs. He was reëlected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In 1862 he was the successful advocate and champion of the important homestead law. As chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, he was the head of the special committee which visited the western tribes in 1865, and also of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1867. After the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, Mr. Windom was a member of the special peace committee of thirty. At the close of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, although he was strongly urged to accept a renomination, he retired for a time from public life. In July, 1870, he was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Morton, deceased, and he was subsequently chosen for the senatorial term ending in 1876, at the expiration of which he was reëlected. In 1881 he resigned from the Senate to enter the cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury. In this position he became a financial authority. A cabinet discussion having arisen on the question of refunding bonds which were about to mature, Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State, deeming the financial situation a critical one, urged the President to call an extra session of Congress. Mr. Windom advised the President that he thought he could settle the question without the aid of Congress by inducing the banks to refund their bonds at three and a half per cent. The President, after learning from the Attorney-General that this procedure would be legal, gave his consent and the bondholders accepted Mr. Windom's proposition. The expense of this transaction to the government was about $10,000 for the issue of new bonds, while the annual saving of interest was about $10,000,000. On the accession of President Arthur, Mr. Windom resigned his posi-

tion in the cabinet, whereupon the Minnesota Legislature reëlected him to fill the vacancy in the Senate which his withdrawal earlier in the year had caused. He accordingly filled out his own term, but failed by one vote of securing a reëlection. He then took up his residence in the city of New York, where he established himself in law practice. In 1880, 1884 and 1888 he was a candidate for the presidency, and at the Republican National Convention of 1890 received the ten votes of the Minnesota delegation until the thirty-ninth ballot. On the election of President Harrison, Mr. Windom was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and he continued to hold that position until his death.

At the annual dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, January 29, 1891, Secretary Windom delivered a patriotic speech containing valuable advice with regard to the protection of our shipping, and warnings to the advocates of the free coinage of silver. At the close of his address he fell dead to the floor of the banqueting-hall. One of his closing sentences was as follows: "As poison in the blood permeates arteries, veins, nerves, brain and heart, and especially brings paralysis or death, so does a debased or fluctuating currency permeate all the arteries of trade, paralyze all kinds of business and bring disaster to all classes of people. It is as impossible for commerce to flourish with such an instrument as it is for the human body to grow strong and vigorous with a deadly poison lurking in the blood." This speech of Secretary Windom made a deep impression, and quotations from it were kept standing on the editorial page of the New York "Herald" for more than six months.

Mr. Windom married, in 1856, Ellen P. Hatch, daughter of a well known Congregational minister of Warwick, Massachusetts. There were three children: William D., Ellen H. and Florence B.

STOUGHTON, Edwin Wallace,

Lawyer, Diplomat.

Edwin Wallace Stoughton was born at Springfield, Vermont, May 1, 1818, youngest son of Thomas P. Stoughton, a prominent citizen of Windsor, Connecticut.

After receiving a collegiate education he went to New York City in 1837 and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. While still a young man he attracted some attention by his contributions to "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," but he did not in afterlife continue his literary pursuits. His practice very soon became large, and he was employed in many important patent cases, such as the Woodworth and the Goodyear patents, and the suit of Ross Winans against the Erie railroad in a famous engine construction case. He had a profound acquaintance with the law, and showed equal ability in mastering principles and details. His speech was clear, strong, and always to the point. His memory was almost infallible, and he had a preëminently judicial mind. In early life Mr. Stoughton was a Democrat, but when loud complaints were made by his party respecting the use made by President Grant's government of Federal troops in Louisiana, he wrote a letter in defence of the President's policy, and he was thenceforward a pronounced Republican. He was one of the "visiting statesmen" who went to the South in 1876 to observe the action of the returning boards, and one of the counsel who argued in behalf of Hayes' election before the Electoral Commission of 1877. In October of that year President Hayes ap-

pointed him Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he discharged the duties of his high position with ability and dignity. He resigned on account of ill-health, and returned to America in 1879, after seeking to recover strength by travels in the southern provinces of Russia. He donated $15,000 to Dartmouth College to found a museum of anatomy. He died in New York City, January 7, 1882.

RUNYON, Theodore,

Lawyer, Jurist, Diplomat.

When Joel Parker, the first of the Democratic Governors after the war for the Union, was called upon in 1873 to appoint a Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, he selected a Democrat who had been a loyal soldier and was a brilliant advocate at the bar, Theodore Runyon. He was not then known as a learned lawyer, but he was a man of quiet intelligence, clear perceptions and a strong sense of justice, accomplished, versatile, with a wide knowledge of affairs and of men ("Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey," Keasbey).

As Chancellor and Presiding Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors, he displayed wonderful powers and so fully proved his qualifications for this position of great power and trust that the New Jersey bar after fourteen years association with him urged upon Governor Green the wisdom of again appointing him, stating in a petition that "He has in the whole administration of his office exhibited the intellect, learning, industry, wisdom, spirit and temper which go to make up a great equity judge." As Ambassador to Germany he gained favor with the German government, filling his high office with dignity and credit. Whether he be considered as lawyer, jurist, soldier, diplomat or citizen, his character shines forth with a brilliancy that forever insures him a permanent place in the New Jersey Hall of Fame.

Theodore Runyon was born in Somerville, New Jersey, October 25, 1822, son of Abraham Runyon, and a descendant of the Huguenot, Vincent Rognion, one of the earliest settlers of Piscataway township, Middlesex county, New Jersey. He received his preparatory education in the schools of Plainfield and New York, and entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1842. He and his friend, A. Q. Keasbey, were among the founders of the famous College Society, "Scroll and Keys," and on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society both delivered eloquent addresses.

After graduating from college, Mr. Runyon began the study of law in Newark under Asa Whitehead, continuing until the July term, 1846, when he was admitted to the bar and licensed an attorney. Three years later he was admitted a counsellor. He at once began practice in Newark, rising rapidly in public favor until 1853, when he was made city attorney, and advanced to city counsel in 1856, holding the latter office for eight years. He evinced the greatest interest in public affairs and developed a strong liking for military life. He joined the militia and in 1857 was appointed brigadier-general for Essex county. He was fond of his title, and was commonly known as General Runyon, even when he became Chancellor and Ambassador, and at the court of Berlin wore the uniform of a major-general of the United States army. When the Civil War was inevitable, he enlisted, and in 1861 was commissioned brigadier-general of the First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, and assumed command on April 27 of that year. His regiment attained its full quota on April 30, and was one of the first to leave for the seat of

war, reaching Washington on May 6, nineteen days after the first man was mustered in. The regiment was engaged in the defences of Washington, and one of these, Fort Runyon, was named for the general. The regiment served its full term of enlistment, three months, then returning, in August, 1861. Before quitting the field, General Runyon received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the cabinet, for his services and those of the New Jersey brigade. Complimentary resolutions were passed by the New Jersey Legislature, and on February 26, 1862, he was appointed, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, major-general by brevet.

He at once entered upon the practice of law in Newark, and became very influential in political affairs. He had been a presidential elector in 1860; was elected mayor of Newark in 1864; and was the candidate of his party for Governor of the State in 1865, only failing of an election by two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine votes, meeting defeat at the hands of Marcus L. Ward, the Republican candidate. He was appointed major-general of the New Jersey National Guard in 1869, holding that rank until his appointment as Chancellor four years later. During all these years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and had gained a good reputation as a successful jury lawyer. A bright and ready speaker, persuasive and forceful, his manner pleasing and his logic convincing, he was one of the strong members of the Essex bar, and recognized as one of the most capable and efficient lawyers of the decade following the Civil War. On April 29, 1873, Governor Joel Parker appointed him, with Abraham O. Zabriskie, Robert Gilchrist, Augustus W. Cutter, Mercer Beasley and other commissioners, to prepare amendments to the State constitution, and about the same time Governor Parker announced the appointment of Theodore Runyon to succeed Abraham O. Zabriskie as Chancellor of the State. At this time he was president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Newark, resigning that position on assuming the new office. He took his seat on the bench at the May term, 1873, and for fourteen years thereafter most ably filled his high position, covering by his numerous opinions the whole province of equity, and enriching and developing that most important branch of the jurisprudence of the State. His extensive learning, remarkable facility of thought and expression, his sound judgment, instinctive sense of equity, indefatigable industry, and, as the years progressed, his long experience on the bench, rendered him particularly qualified to fill the high position to which he was twice appointed. The entire bar was disappointed when he was not appointed the third time, voicing their displeasure in no uncertain manner. It was not only his great ability as a judge and his wise executive qualities, but his sympathy, winning personality and charming manner, that made personal friends of all who came under his influence. To the younger men of the bar he was especially kind and helpful, giving them a sense of companionship and helping them in obtaining justice for their clients, thus stimulating them to do their best. His decisions while Chancellor were numerous, exceedingly weighty and valuable, these discussions all being reported in connection with the important cases thus decided, and comprising an important addition to judicial precedent and literature. After retiring from the bench, the ex-Chancellor returned to private practice in Newark, and became one of its busiest lawyers, his proved ability and the prestige of his high

office bringing him clients of the highest class and cases of the greatest importance.

In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Germany, that post being soon afterwards raised in rank by act of Congress to that of Ambassador. As a diplomat he gained additional renown, and with dignity and credit upheld the highest American traditions. While in Berlin his old college mate and lifetime friend, A. Q. Keasbey, died in Rome, Italy, and the Ambassador rendered the greatest assistance and with tender solicitude to the daughters of his friend. He filled his exalted office with the greatest credit, until his sudden death at the German capital, January 27, 1896.

There is no eulogy of General Runyon that can overestimate his worth. He was tried under every circumstance and his career graces the annals of his native State, shining with brightest lustre when responsibility was greatest and qualities of truest manhood demanded. He is best remembered as the gifted Chancellor, but as Ambassador he won reputation as the equal of any representative of a foreign power at the German capital, his deep learning in both law and literature, his mastery of several modern languages, his accomplished oratory and his brilliant writings, making a deep impression upon the German court and upon the foreign diplomats there accredited. Wesleyan University recognized his scholarly attainments by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, August 15, 1869; Rutgers College conferred the same degree in 1875, and Yale University in 1882.

General Runyon married, in 1864, Clementina, daughter of William D. Bruen, of Newark, who survived him. Children: Mary Clementina, married Harry C. Haskins, of New York; Frederick T.; Julie B.; Leonard C.; Helen L., married E. Alvah Wilkinson.

RUSSELL, William Eustis,

Statesman, Orator.

William Eustis Russell, thirty-third Governor of Massachusetts, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 6, 1857. He was one of an old Cambridge family, his father being the well known lawyer, Charles Theodore Russell.

William E. Russell received his early education in the public schools of Cambridge, and entered Harvard College in 1873. He was elected secretary of his class, and is described as being at that time "a hearty, manly, out-of-door student, who loved to lead the cheering at the boat races and ball matches," and it is averred "that no alumnus of recent days could shout louder than Russell on class day." After his graduation in 1877, he at once began the study of the law under his father's preceptorship, and also took a course of three years at the Boston University Law School. In 1881 he became a candidate and was elected a member of the Cambridge common council, and two years later was advanced to the upper branch of the city government. He was reëlected to the board of aldermen in 1884, and in the same year was elected president of the alumni of the Boston Law School.

Mr. Russell attained a wide prominence in the first Cleveland campaign, when he made several brilliant and memorable speeches in Massachusetts towns. In 1885 he received the nomination of the Democratic party and the citizens for the mayoralty of Cambridge, and was elected by a large majority. He declined nomination to Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District in 1886, and held the reins of government in the mayor's chair for three terms, being twice reëlected without opposition. While in this position he gained the respect of intelligent people throughout the State for his vigor-

ous administration, enforcing as had never been done before, the laws on the statute book relating to local option and prohibition of the liquor traffic. He became the most marked man among the younger element in the Democratic party, and when it gained ascendency in the party counsels Mr. Russell was chosen as standard bearer in a campaign which was mainly devoted to the discussion of the tariff question. In 1888 he was nominated for Governor, and while he was defeated by Governor Ames, he polled nearly one thousand more votes than were cast for Mr. Cleveland for President. It was in that year that Mr. Russell gave evidence of his great oratorical gifts. He worked and talked incessantly. The people of the State began to look upon him with the affectionate admiration and wondering sympathy with which a dashing military leader is regarded, so that when he was nominated in 1889 there was some expectation that he would be successful. This time his competitor was Governor Brackett, and Mr. Russell at the end of another vigorous campaign had the satisfaction of seeing the plurality of his opponent reduced from 29,000 to 6,775. In 1890 he was nominated for the third time, and elected. His administration proved most acceptable to the people, and in 1891 he was again nominated and elected, the solitary candidate on the Democratic ticket so honored. In 1892, for the third time, he achieved a triumphant election, thereby receiving the greatest tribute ever accorded to a young man in the entire political history of the State. His careful and earnest speeches impressed everyone with a sense of his entire sincerity while his most instinctive knowledge of human nature, rendering him readily influential with all classes, won him a singular popularity. The same consummate tact signalized his administrative policy in all three terms; and seldom has the chief executive of any American commonwealth surrounded himself with a more representative and efficient corps of appointees.

At the close of his third administration, Governor Russell resumed the practice of his profession, never again occupying public office. Almost at once he entered upon a large and profitable business in all departments of the law, and was chosen an officer and director in numerous large and influential corporations. During the succeeding two years he steadily progressed until his position at the head of the bar of Boston was shared with very few among its many brilliant minds. Governor Russell's last public speeches were delivered at Monticello, Virginia, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and at the Chicago Democratic National Convention in July, 1896, and in both instances he most eloquently urged the retention of the gold standard as against the financial theories of the "free silver" Democrats. At the convention his influence was thrown with particular earnestness in the direction of a conciliation between the opposing factions on some basis of compromise. After the nomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, his name was prominently mentioned as the possible candidate of the "Gold" Democrats: and only his untimely death, we may believe, barred him from the highest honor in the gift of his fellow citizens.

Governor Russell was married, June 3, 1885, to Margaret Manning, of Cambridge. They had three children: William Eustis, Jr.; Richard Manning, and Margaret. Governor Russell's death was peculiarly sad. After the Democratic convention of 1896 he went with his brother, Colonel Henry S. Russell, and General Francis Peabody, for a few weeks camping on the Little Pabos river, near Quebec, Canada. Apparently in good

health on retiring, he was found dead on the morning of July 16, 1896. This event was viewed as a public calamity the country over; and his funeral on July 20th was attended by President Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller, and many other distinguished men.

WINSOR, Justin,

Historian, Librarian.

Justin Winsor was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 2, 1831, son of Nathaniel and Ann Thomas (Howland) Winsor. His father was a prominent merchant of Boston, and both parents came of families long settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and of Pilgrim ancestry. He studied at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College with the class of 1853. Leaving college before graduation, he studied several years at Paris and Heidelberg. Harvard University granted him his Bachelor's degree in 1868; in 1887 the University of Michigan, and in 1893 Williams College, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

On his return home from his studies abroad, he devoted himself to literary and historical studies. In 1867 he was made one of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, and a year later its superintendent. The nine years of his administration showed a marked development, both in the growth and in the usefulness of the library. His annual reports, rich in statistics and general suggestions, and his bibliographical and historical notes in the catalogues and bulletins of the library, were the beginning of a new era in library science. In 1877 Mr. Winsor became librarian of Harvard University, and this position he held until his death. He enlarged the influence of the library, while his broad scholarship and his ready recognition of the new methods of instruction, then first coming into vogue in the college, made it, to quote his own phrase, "the centre of the university system, indespensable and attractive to all." Not only did he increase the value of the library to the college community, but he was always glad to extend its aid, by the loan of books, to scholars residing even at a distance from Cambridge. But Mr. Winsor's interest and services were not confined to the two libraries that were under his immediate charge; in the general library movement, which began in this country with the Philadelphia Conference of Librarians in 1876, he was a pioneer. He was the first president of the American Library Association, which was organized in that year. He held this office until 1885, and was again elected in 1897 that he might preside at its meetings, held in connection with the International Conference of Librarians in London.

In his chosen field of American history and cartography, Mr. Winsor became a leading authority. His first book, "A History of Duxbury," he published when he was but a boy of eighteen (1849); his last was issued from the press after his death. His most important work was a "Narrative and Critical History of America," in eight volumes (1884-89), in which the different topics were treated by specialists. He planned it, and the general editorial supervision was his. In addition, he himself wrote many chapters, and to most of the other chapters contributed bibliographical notes and appendices, that gave to this history its unique value. His thorough acquaintance with the sources of American history and his exhaustive bibliographical knowledge are stamped on every page. The work constitutes a standard and permanent contribution to the literature of American history. He had already edited a similar co-operative

Saml Blatchford

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD

work in the "Memorial History of Boston" (4 vols., 1880-81). His most important independent work dealt with the discovery and exploration of America. The first volume, "Christopher Columbus and how he received and imparted the Spirit of Discovery" (1891), with its somewhat severe estimate of the explorer's career and character, aroused much hostile criticism. In 1894 appeared "Cartier to Frontenac: Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations, 1534-1700;" and in 1895, "The Mississippi Basin: the Struggle in America between England and France, 1697-1763." In 1897 appeared the final volume, "The Westward Movement: the Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghenies, 1763-1798." This series of volumes, in which is traced the history of our country, displays the ripest results of Winsor's studies. "Written in a style at once straightforward and forcible, with little effort at literary adornment, they are essentially books for the scholar, and no student of the development of the American continent can afford to neglect them." They contain, says a recent critic, the "very pith of history." The list of Mr. Winsor's writings, in addition to the books already mentioned is a long one, and includes both historical and bibliographical works. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals and to the publications of various societies to which he belonged, in particular the "Library Journal" and the "Proceedings" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Many of the latter were reprinted in pamphlet form. Among his more noteworthy separate works may be named: "Bibliography of the Oriental Quartos and Folios of Shakespeare" (1876); Shakespeare's Poems, a Bibliography of the Earlier Editions" (1879); "Reader's Handbook of the American Revolution" (1879); "Hallivelliana, a Bibliography of the Publications of James Orchard Halliwell-Phillips" (1881); "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography" (1884); "The Kohl Collection of Maps Relating to America" (1886); "Was Shakespeare Shapleigh? a Correspondance in Two Entanglements" (1887). With Rev. George H. Hepworth he compiled "Songs of Unity" (1859). He was an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Association for twenty years, its corresponding secretary, 1881-94, and vice-president, 1894-97; he was the president of the American Historical Association, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the American Philosophical Society; a fellow of the American Academy, an honorary member of the Royal Society of Canada, honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and president of the Harvard Memorial Society. A practical tribute to his ability as an authority on matters of geographical knowledge was given by the government in 1896, when he was asked by the Venezuela Commission to testify as an expert on the question of the boundary of British Guiana.

Although a scholar of high rank and a tireless worker, there was nothing of the recluse about Justin Winsor. His knowledge was always at the service of others; those who applied to him for aid in their studies found in him a willing, sympathetic and resourceful helper. Personally he was one of the most social of men; he has been well described as having a "genius for friendship." He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 22, 1897.

BLATCHFORD, Samuel,

Distinguished Jurist.

Samuel Blatchford, eminent for nearly thirty years as a judge in the Federal

Courts, was born in the city of New York, March 8, 1820, the son of Richard M. Blatchford, a distinguished lawyer of the metropolis and Minister to Italy, and of Julia Ann (Mumford) Blatchford, an exceptionally gifted and charming woman, a famous belle of New York.

Marked talents and social graces were his by inheritance; and his father, a man of large wealth as well as of political influence, afforded him all the advantages requisite for the acquirement of a high education and social attraction. Intellectually he was a hard worker from the start. After the requisite preliminary training he entered Columbia College and was graduated therefrom in 1837 with honor. He immediately began the study of the law, of which he was in after years to become an authoritative interpreter; but in 1839 he was for a time diverted from it by being made the private secretary of Governor Seward, to whom he had commended himself. In this office he served ably and discreetly during the administration of his chief.

Such time as he could command, consistently with his official duties, was given to his chosen profession, and he was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1842, and in 1845 became a counselor of the Supreme Court, and was invited by Governor Seward, then in extensive practice, to partnership with him. Accordingly, he removed to Auburn and the partnership was consummated, Christopher Morgan being also a member of the firm. Blatchford soon took high rank as a lawyer in Central New York, and so highly was he esteemed that he was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court in 1851 by the Whigs, but the factional disturbances in that party consequent upon President Fillmore's attitude on the compromise measures, caused its rout in the State, and Blatchford, with the rest of the ticket, suffered defeat. However, the compliment of the nomination of a young lawyer, but thirty-one years of age, is significant of his standing at the bar and his qualifications for the bench. Doubtless had he remained in Auburn, judicial or political preferment would soon have been bestowed upon him, under more favorable auspices.

Desirous of extending his professional activities, Blatchford returned to New York City in 1854 and established the firm of Blatchford, Seward (Clarence A. Seward, a nephew of the Governor) & Griswold, with which the elder Blatchford was also associated as counsel. The firm soon became prominent in commercial and legal circles, securing a large and lucrative clientage, and particularly distinguishing itself in practice before the United State District and Circuit courts. Blatchford's success in this respect led to his investment with judicial functions which for many years he admirably discharged. He was commissioned May 3, 1867, by President Johnson, judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York; and from the District Court he was promoted on March 4, 1878, to the Circuit Court. In both these judicatures, involving as they do, intricate issues of marine law, admiralty and interstate law, he evinced profound knowledge and discrimination; and his decisions are regarded as authoritative, rarely reversed by the ultimate tribunal. He was exalted to a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur, March 22, 1882. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1893. Says McAdam in his "History of the Bench and Bar of New York:

> Judge Blatchford's career on the local Federal Bench won for him an enduring reputation as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of American admiralty judges. Among the cele-

brated arguments heard by him were those on the letters patent for insulating telegraph and cable wires with gutta percha, and as to whether a common carrier knowingly carrying an infringing patent article for purposes of ultimate sale could be made liable as a wrong-doer. He settled the legal status of the proposed Brooklyn bridge as a structure to be built over navigable waters. On the Supreme Court bench, perhaps the most elaborate opinion rendered by him was that in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Miller, holding that the company was bound by a new provision of a new state constitution that imposed fresh burdens, not contemplated by its charter, and that a company's right of exemption from future legislation, in order to hold good, must be expressed in the original charter.

Judge Blatchford, during his long service on the bench in New York, enjoyed the highest respect and indeed the affection of the entire profession. He was sometimes called the Chesterfield of the bench, because of the exceeding grace and courtesy of his judicial bearing and his scrupulous observance of all the amenities.

BEASLEY, Mercer,

Jurist of Commanding Ability.

Of this eminent New Jersey jurist, Mr. Cortlandt Parker said: "He was always in fact, I think, Chief Justice. He recognized the duties of that position and filled them. He guarded sedulously pleading and practice. He was not disposed to technicality, but he was nevertheless mindful of its importance to exact justice, and justice in the particular case was his great end and aim. He had a natural and implacable sense of right, but there has never been a judge on our bench, perhaps, who was so cold and steel-like in his logic and who followed so unswervingly where it led. In my own judgment, this was the point of danger with him. His decisions are models of perspicuity and terseness, and they are always to the point."

Mercer Beasley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and died February 19, 1897. His birth occurred while his father, the Rev. Frederick Beasley, was provost of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1830 his father received and accepted a call to be rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton, New Jersey. Young Beasley had been prepared for college by his father, and went to Princeton for a year or two and then continued his studies under him in Trenton until 1834. In that year he began to serve his clerkship in the office of Samuel L. Southard, who was then in the United States Senate and was engaged also in practice in New Jersey. Chancellor Isaac H. Williamson had then returned to the bar, and Mr. Beasley completed his studies in his office. Mr. Beasley received his license as attorney at the September term, 1838, and was admitted as counselor at the February term, 1842.

It is said that for ten years after this he did not give much of his time to the study or practice of the law except in the trial of cases in justices' courts, where, in fact, many sharp legal contests were carried on in those days. He was fond of shooting, and was an excellent marksman on the wing, and never lost his skill nor his love for the sport. He was a capital billiard player, and greatly enjoyed the game. He delighted, too, in the contests in the justices' courts, and they were no bad training school for an advocate, but it was not until about 1849 that Mr. Beasley gave evidence of much taste for books or inclination for the study of law; then, having made up his mind to excel in his profession, he became an inquiring and industrious student, looking throughly into the legal questions that came up in his practice, and devoting all his energies to the work of a lawyer. He gathered books of his own, and had the use of the State Library. He did not cultivate an office practice, but saw his clients on the

street, where they waited for him. He was occupied in the daytime with trials in the justices' courts and study in the library, spending the evenings in his office. His Trenton office in 1850 was on West State street, near Warren, and subsequently he built a house in East State street, where he lived for the remainder of his days, and his office adjoined his house.

Mr. Beasley was a candidate for mayor, and also for the Assembly as a Whig, and was defeated. He served as city solicitor and president of the common council. On the death of Edward W. Whepley, Mr. Beasley was appointed Chief Justice, March 8, 1864; was reappointed again and again, and held the office until his death. He was forty-nine years of age when he went upon the bench, and there presided until he was nearly eighty-three. The record of his judicial decisions is contained in twenty-nine volumes of the law reports and thirty-seven of the cases in equity. He was a man of commanding ability, and was easily chief among his equals in both the high courts. To use the words of Mr. Justice Collins, in the Supreme Court, on the day of his death: "Presiding over our highest legal tribunal with courtly dignity and matchless skill, he added lustre to the bright record of his distinguished predecessors."

In his administrations of the business of the Supreme Court he promoted promptness and efficiency on the bench and at the bar, insisting upon the observance of the rules of practice, having always in mind the doing of justice in the particular case. He was courteous to counsel, and patient even with the dullest and the most exasperating, maintaining the dignity of the proceedings and deference to the court. In hearing arguments he was quick to grasp the essentials of the case, and by penetrating questions brought counsel to the point to which the argument should be directed. In presiding over trials on the circuit and in the oyer and terminer, the Chief Justice was strong and patient, dignified and courteous. His charges to the jury were simple and clear and directly to the point, and these were free from the unusual words and the subtlety of reasoning which are found in some of his written opinions. He retained his powers and kept on with his work to the end of his long life, and his last opinion in the Supreme Court was announced by his associates on the day of his death. There is in the Supreme Court room in Trenton, New Jersey, a very fine portrait of Chief Justice Beasley, by J. W. Alexander.

Justice Beasley married (first) Miss Higbie, and (second) Miss Havens, both of Trenton. By his first wife he had three children—Mercer Beasley, Jr., a member of the bar, and later prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer county; and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of the late Edward T. Green, Judge of the United States District Court, and the the wife of William S. Gummere, a Chief Justice of New Jersey. Chauncey Havens Beasley, of the Essex bar, was a son of his second wife.

ROBESON, George M.,

Cabinet Officer, National Legislator.

George Maxwell Robeson, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Grant, was born at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, in 1827, son of William P. and Anna (Maxwell) Robeson, and a descendant of Andrew Robeson, of Scotland, who was surveyor-general of New Jersey in 1668. Andrew Robeson was a graduate of Oxford University, and his son Jonathan for that reason gave the name of Oxford Furnace to the site where in 1741 he

planted the first iron furnace in Morris county, New Jersey, near Belvidere.

George Maxwell Robeson received an academic education, and was then sent to Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1847. He studied law with Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, practiced at Newark, and afterward at Camden. In 1858 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Robeson was very active in organizing the State troops of New Jersey, and was commissioned brigadier-general in the National Guard. In 1867 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, and served until June 27, 1869, when he resigned in order to accept the position of Secretary of the Navy, to which he had been appointed by President Grant. He remained in this position until the expiration of President Grant's second term, in 1877. During this period he for a short time discharged also the duties of Secretary of War, following the resignation of General William W. Belknap. His official conduct as Secretary of the Navy was the subject of Congressional investigation in 1876 and 1878, but in both cases the judiciary committee of the House found that the charges against him were not sustained. After leaving the cabinet he resumed the practice of law in Camden, New Jersey. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican, receiving nearly as many votes as the Democratic and Greenback candidates together, was reëlected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and in 1882 was a candidate for reëlection, but was defeated.

He married, in 1872, Mary Isabella (Ogston) Aulick, a widow, with a son, Richard Aulick. They had one daughter, Ethel Maxwell. Mr. Robeson died in Trenton, September 27, 1897.

WILLIS, Nathaniel Parker,

Journalist, Poet.

Of this brilliant and versatile writer it was said by a kinsman and biographer, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, that "he will be remembered as a man eminently human, with almost unique endowments, devoting rare powers to insignificant purposes, and curiously illustrating the fine irony of nature, by which she often lavishes one of her choice productions on comparatively inferior ends."

Nathaniel Parker Willis was born in Portland, Maine, January 20, 1806, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Parker) Willis. His father and grandfather were both journalists. During the Revolutionary War his grandfather published in Boston, Massachusetts, a Whig newspaper, called the "Independent Chronicle;" he subsequently went west and edited a number of journals in different places, assisted by his son, who was to be the father of Nathaniel P. Willis. In 1816 the "Boston Recorder," which later became the "Congregationalist and Boston Recorder," was established by the father, who also founded the "Youth's Companion," in 1827. He was for twenty years a deacon in Park Street Church (Congregational). Hannah Parker, mother of Nathaniel P. Willis, was born in Holliston, Massachusetts, in 1778. For her young Willis cherished an unusually deep and devoted affection, from her he inherited his emotional nature, and of whom he said, "My veins are teeming with the quicksilver spirit my mother gave me." There were nine of the Willis children, Nathaniel being the second, and a sister, Sarah Payson, better known as "Fanny Fern," gained considerable reputation as a writer of domestic and children's stories.

Nathaniel P. Willis was six years old when the family removed to Boston. He

attended the Boston Latin School, and then Andover Academy, working in vacations and leisure time in his father's printing office. He then entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1827. It has been said that college life left a more enduring impress upon young Willis than upon almost any other American writer. During his college course he contributed verses to the "Recorder," the "Youth's Companion," the "New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine," (Bryant's new magazine), Goodrich's "Token" and other periodicals, and his scriptural poems began to appear in the poet's corner in the "Boston Recorder," under the name of "Roy." His literary success brought him into the best society in New Haven, and his social disposition made him a general favorite, and he devoted himself largely to society life, and in after years found the background for many of his best stories in this early social experience. After graduation he returned to Boston, where he made an engagement with Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley"), publisher of "The Legendary" and "The Token," two illustrated annuals. Goodrich had already published Willis' "Sketches" in 1827, and had said of him that "before he was twenty-five he was more read than any other poet of his time." In 1829 Willis began the publication of the "American Monthly Magazine," which two years later was merged into the "New York Mirror," a journal devoted to literature, the fine arts and society, with Willis, George P. Morris and Theodore S. Fay as editors. In 1831 Willis went abroad under agreement to write weekly letters at ten dollars each. The journey was most fortunate, as it constantly furnished him with stimulus and incidents for future literary work. He met notable people in a familiar way, and become attached to the embassy of William C. Rives, then United States Minister to the Court of France, this giving Willis the *entree* to the court circle of whatever country he visited. He traveled through Europe and Asia Minor, and his "Pencilings by the Way," fully recorded in the "Mirror," were most favorably received in America, partly due to the fact that Europe was by no means so familiar to Americans as it is to-day. In London he was received with particular favor, as a man of elegant manners and extreme fashion in dress. His descriptions of dinners, balls, *soirees*, garden parties and the opera were widely read. In 1837 he married Mary Stace, daughter of General William Stace, ordnance storekeeper at Woolwich Arsenal, and soon after they sailed for America.

While in England, Willis contributed to "Blackwood's" and other magazines, besides publishing "Melanie," and other brochures, both prose and verse. He was accused of abusing the hospitality of his friends in putting into his pages private conversations and opinions, and various unpleasantnesses resulted. In 1837 Willis and his wife took up their residence at "Glenmary," near Owego, New York, and his "Letters From Under a Bridge," written at this time, are considered among the best of his works. Afterward he wrote a number of plays, which met with some success. In 1839 Willis made a business trip to England, where he met Thackeray, and engaged him as a contributor to the "Corsair," a weekly journal in which he was interested. In 1840, on his return to America, he found a ready market for his writings, being at this time "beyond doubt the most popular, the best paid and in every way the most successful magazinist that America had yet seen." He held the attention of his readers more closely than any other periodical writer of his day. In 1844, after the death of his wife, he again visited England, where he

did some traveling and a good deal of writing. In 1846, while abroad, he married Cornelia Grinnell, the niece and adopted daughter of Joseph Grinnell, Congressman from New Bedford, Massachusetts. On their return to America they made their home at "Idlewild," near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Willis still maintained his connection with the "Mirror," which he and Morris had managed under various names for over twenty years, and which had now become the "Home Journal." For some ten years Willis was a well known and favorite figure in New York. His health failing he traveled south, writing continually for his paper. In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he went to Washington City as its war correspondent. A large number of subscribers to the "Home Journal" fell off after the war, and Willis found himself in straitened circumstances during his later years. He died at "Idlewild," near Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, January 20, 1867, and was buried at Mount Auburn, near Boston, Massachusetts. Among his pallbearers were Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes.

He edited and compiled "Scenery of the United States and Canada" (London, 1840); "Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland" (1842); "A Life of Jenny Lind" (1851); and "Trenton Falls" (1851). His bibliography includes: "Scripture Sketches" (1827); "Fugitive Poetry" (1829); "Melanie, and Other Poems" (London, 1835; New York, 1837); "Pencilings by the Way" (London, 1835; New York, 1836); "Inklings of Adventure" (1836); dramas—"Bianca Visconti" and "Tortesa, the Usurer" (1839); "Loiterings of Travel" (1839); "Al Abri" (1839); "Poems" (1843); "Lady Jane and Other Poems" (1844); "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil" (1845); "Rural Letters" (1849); "Life Here and There" (1850); "People I Have Met" (1850); "Hurrygraphs" (1851); "Fun Jottings" (1853); "A Health Trip to the Tropics" (1854); "Outdoors at Idlewild" (1854); "Famous Persons and Places" (1854); "The Rag Bag" (1855); and "Paul Fane" (1857). His biography appears in "American Men of Letters Series," by Henry A. Beers, who also published selections from his prose writings in 1855.

SMITH, Sophia,

Philanthropist.

Sophia Smith, founder of Smith College, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, August 27, 1796. She was a descendant in the sixth generation of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, who with his wife Elizabeth and four children sailed from England to Massachusetts Bay in 1634. From Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he was a leading citizen, he removed to Hadley in 1659, and there held important offices in the church and state. Her ancestor, John Smith, of the next generation, was killed by the Indians in the meadows of Hatfield in 1676. Samuel Smith, her grandfather, was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Phipps, of Massachusetts. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and her mother was Lois White, of Hatfield. Sophia had three brothers older than herself, and three sisters younger. She was a niece of Oliver Smith, the founder of the Smith charities in Northampton, which have for their object the encouragement of marriage by providing marriage portions for poor young couples.

Miss Smith had few advantages of education. She attended the public schools in Hatfield, and for a time was a pupil in the Hopkins Academy in Hadley, and for one term of twelve weeks she attended a private school in Hartford, Connecticut

Her brother Austin left her his estate, amounting to about $350,000, and her sister Harriet, who died in 1859, bequeathed to her an estate of $20,000. These sums, added to what she had in her own right, made her property at her decease to be about $400,000. Her brother Elihu, and her sisters, Miranda and Louisa, died in early life. Her brother Joseph, who alone of all the seven children was married, died in 1861, a few months after the death of her brother Austin. Sophia then found herself the only surviving member of her father's family, and in possession of a large estate. She did not need nor care for money, and shrank from the large responsibility which it imposed upon her. After her fortieth year she was quite deaf, and consequently much restricted in her intercourse with general society. She was a devout Christian woman; the Bible was the book she loved and read most, and she was a much esteemed member of the Congregational church in her native town. Feeling wholly unprepared for wise disposition of so large a sum of money, soon after the death of her brother Austin she went to her pastor, Rev. J. M. Greene, D. D., and, with tears in her eyes, besought him to help her form plans for the bequeathment of her fortune. With much reluctance he consented, and she followed his advice in all her large bequests. She gave the following sums: $30,000 to Andover Theological Seminary, in Andover, Massachusetts; $75,000 to found Smith Academy in Hatfield, Massachusetts; the bulk of the residue of her estate, amounting, when it came to be used, to about $400,000, she gave to found Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, for the higher education of women. Her object, as specified in her will, was "to furnish for my sex means and facilities for education equal to those which are afforded now in our colleges to young men." Miss Smith bequeathed $2,000 to each of the following societies. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the American Bible Society; the American Tract Society, and the American Home Missionary Society. During the last nine years of her life she kept a private journal, which is of great interest as exhibiting the unselfishness and nobility of her character. She died in Hatfield, Massachusetts, June 12, 1870.

HEADLEY, Joel T.,

Author and Historian.

This popular but not altogether authentic writer was born in Walton, New York, December 3, 1813, son of the Rev. Isaac and Irene (Benedict) Headley, and grandson of Robert Headley.

He was graduated from Union College in 1839, meanwhile attending the Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary, 1836-38. After being licensed to preach in New York City in 1840 as a Congregational minister, he removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and for two and a half years officiated as pastor of a church in that place. Compelled by ill health to abandon the ministry, he spent two years (1842-43) in Europe, in Italy, and on the Continent. When he returned to the United States he devoted his time to literary work, and published a series of sketches embodying the results of his sojourn abroad (1844), which was so favorably received by the American public as to make him an author by profession. In 1846 he succeeded Henry J. Raymond as associate editor of the "New York Tribune." In 1847 he visited the Adirondack region in the State of New York, then a *terra incognita*, for sake of his health, and afterwards repeated his visits for several years, and his admirable book, "The Adirondacks, or Life in the Woods," first

drew public attention to that region. In 1854 he was elected to the New York Legislature, and in 1855 he was elected Secretary of State for New York.

He published many popular biographies and histories, and his books of travel have been widely circulated. Notable among his works are: "Napoleon and His Marshals" (two volumes, 1846, this being the first American book issued by the house of Charles Scribner in New York City); "Washington and His Generals" (1847); "Life of Cromwell" (1848); "Sacred Scenes and Characters" (1849); "Life of Washington" (1857); "Life of Havelock" (1859); "Chaplains of the Revolution" (1861); "The Great Rebellion" (two volumes, 1864); "Grant and Sherman, Their Campaigns and Generals" (1865); "Sacred Heroes and Martyrs" (1865); "Farragut and Our Naval Commanders" (1867); "The Achievements of Stanley and Other African Explorers" (1877); and many contributions to current literature. The criticism of Rufus W. Griswold in writing of the first two works herein mentioned was apposite: "He has taken up the subject with ardor, but with little previous preparation; the work therefore indicates imperfect information, immature views of character, and unconsidered opinions. The style has the same melodramatic exaggeration which the whole design of the work exhibits. Yet unquestionably there is power even in the faults of these brilliant sketches." The sale of his books had in 1853 reached the aggregate of two hundred thousand volumes, his "Life of Washington" having a sale of over one hundred thousand copies. A uniform edition of his works was printed in twelve volumes, previous to the appearance of several of his later productions, his total of separate published productions being catalogued (1892) at twenty-four.

He was married, in 1850, to Anna A. Russel, of New York City. He died in Newburgh, New York, January 16, 1897.

WALKER, Francis Amasa,

Soldier, Educator, Statistician.

Francis Amasa Walker was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 2, 1840, son of Amasa and Hannah (Ambrose) Walker. He attended the common schools in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Amherst College, Bachelor of Arts, 1860; Master of Arts, 1863. He began the study of law in Worcester, Massachusetts, but abandoned it on being commissioned sergeant-major of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry, August 1, 1861, early in the first of the Civil War years. He was promoted to assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, September 14, 1861, in General D. N. Couch's First Division, Fourth Army Corps; promoted to major, August 11, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel, December 23, 1862, serving as assistant adjutant-general on the staffs of Generals Couch, Warren and Hancock. He was severely wounded by a shell at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863; and was captured at Reams' Station, August 25, 1864, and confined for a short time in Libby Prison. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, for "gallantry and good conduct," and mustered out of service January 12, 1865, on account of disability resulting from his imprisonment.

Mr. Walker taught Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, in 1865-67; and was assistant editor and chief editorial writer on the Springfield (Massachusetts) "Republican," 1868-69. In 1869-70 he was chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the United States Treasury Department, and deputy

special commissioner of the revenue, Washington, D. C., 1869-70. He was appointed supervisor of the ninth and tenth censuses in 1870 and 1879. He was United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1872, and commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris in 1878. He held the chair of political economy and history in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College from its foundation in 1872 to 1880, and in 1881 became the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, remaining in that office until his death. In addition to his administrative duties he also delivered courses of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, 1877-78, publishing the first course under the title of "Money" (1878); twelve lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, 1879, published in England as "Money, Trade and Industry;" two courses at Harvard University, 1882 and 1883, appearing in book form as "Land and its Rent," and a third course at Harvard, 1896. He was a trustee of Amherst College, 1879-89; and received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, 1875, and Doctor of Laws, 1881, from Amherst College; Master of Arts, 1873, and Doctor of Laws, 1881, from Yale College; Doctor of Philosophy, University of Halle, 1894; Doctor of Laws, Harvard, 1883; Columbia, 1887; St. Andrews, Scotland, 1880, University of Dublin, 1892, and from Edinburgh, 1896.

Dr. Walker was actively interested in the progress of common school education, and in the introduction of mechanical training as an element of the curriculum, and served as a member of the New Haven (Connecticut) and Boston school committees and of the Connecticut and Massachusetts State Boards of Education. He was chief of the bureau of awards at the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876; a member of the National Academy of Sciences, 1878-97, and vice-president, 1890; president of the American Statistical Association, 1892-97; chairman of the Massachusetts Topograghical Survey Commission, 1884-90; president of the American Economic Society, 1885-92; a member of the Park and Art commissions of Boston 1890-96 and 1890-97, respectively; trustee of the Boston Public Library, 1896; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, president of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; honorary member of the Royal Statistical Society of London; correspondent of the French Institute; corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and associated with various other learned organizations.

Aside from his statistical and historical publications, Dr. Walker was an extensive writer on political economy, his works effecting great influence upon economic thought in Europe and America. The titles of his compilations include: "Commerce and Navigation of the United States" (two volumes, 1868-69); "Statistical Atlas of the United States" (1874), which was awarded a medal of the first class by the International Geographical Congress at Paris; "Judges Reports on Awards" (eight volumes, 1878). He is the author of: "The Indian Question" (1874); "The Wages Question" (1876); "Political Economy" (1883; briefer edition, 1884; new edition, 1887); "History of the Second Army Corps" (1886); the articles: "General Hancock and the Artillery at Gettysburg," in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (volume iii, 1888); "General Hancock" in "Great Commanders Series" (1894), and numerous articles and addresses on economic, educational and military subjects.

For his complete bibliography see "Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Society" (No. 38, 1897).

Dr. Walker married, in 1865, Miss Stoughton, of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 5, 1897.

YATES, Richard,

Civil War Governor.

Richard Yates, eleventh Governor of Illinois (1861-65), served in that high office during the entire Civil War period, and was one of President Lincoln's most efficient supporters.

He was born at Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky, January 18, 1818, son of Henry and Millicent (Yates) Yates, his parents being cousins. The first of the family in this country, Dr. Michael Yates, emigrated from England to Virginia before the Revolution, and was married to Martha Marshall, sister of Chief Justice Marshall. Their son Abner removed to Kentucky in 1788, and their grandson Henry, with his family, from Kentucky to Illinois in 1831. Richard Yates was educated at Miami University, Ohio; Georgetown College, Kentucky, and Illinois College, Jacksonville, being one of the two members of the first graduating class at the last named institution, in 1839. On leaving college he studied law in the office of John J. Hardin, at Jacksonville, Illinois, but he finished his course at Transylvania Law School, Lexington, Kentucky, and on admission to the bar in 1837 began practice in Jacksonville.

He quickly gained distinction as a lawyer, but by natural inclination was drawn into politics. He canvassed Illinois in 1840 for Harrison, his ready speech and personal magnetism giving him peculiar advantage, and in 1842 he was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs. By reëlection he served until 1850, and then entered the national legislature, of which he was the youngest member. In 1852 he was reëlected, and during this term opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and took an advanced position among the opponents of slavery extension. Nominated for a third term in 1854, he was defeated, a Democratic Legislature having redistricted the State, and from that time until 1860 he was chiefly engaged in law practice, and in promoting the interests of the Tonica and Petersburg (later the Chicago & Alton) Railroad Company, of which he was president. In the Presidential canvass of 1856 he made some speeches in behalf of John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the presidency. In 1858 he took the stump for Abraham Lincoln against Douglas in the Senatorial campaign, and two years later gave powerful aid in removing Illinois from the list of Democratic States, its electoral vote being cast for Abraham Lincoln.

Elected Governor of Illinois in 1860, he took office January 14, 1861. In his inaugural address, war being imminent, he declared that the "whole material of the government, moral, political, and physical, if need be, must be employed to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." Immediately after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he convened the Legislature in extra session to adopt such measures as might be necessary, and also garrisoned Cairo with troops. In a letter concerning the destruction of a flag that had been raised at a recruiting station, Governor Yates wrote: "If any one tries to prevent you from raising the flag of your country upon the soil of Illinois, shoot down your assailant, and if a jury can be found in the State that will commit any one of

you for so doing, I will pardon him." President Lincoln's first call for troops was gladly reiterated by him, and the quota was more than filled, while in response to the call of May 30, 81,952 men enlisted for three years, nearly double the quota. The aggregate of the State for the entire war was 259,147. Captain Ulysses S. Grant was appointed mustering officer for the State, and in June, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment by Governor Yates; and thus began the career of him who has gone into history as "The Great Commander."

Governor Yates was one of the first to favor emancipation, in letters and telegrams to President Lincoln, and in June, 1862, recommended the enlistment of "loyal blacks." The Legislature which convened in January, 1863, was controlled by "Southern sympathizers," who tried to thwart his plans, and nearly passed a joint resolution favoring peace and compromise with the seceded States. To further embarrass him, they took a recess in February, and did not reassemble until June, when he prorogued the body, exercised extra-judicial powers, and conducted the war operations of the State until the following year, when a Republican Legislature came into power and ratified his war measures. By this body he was elected to the United States Senate for a full term, and then took part in the reconstruction measures of the government, the question of State rights and national sovereignty, the homestead law, and the bill for the construction of the Pacific railway. At the close of his term he returned to the practice of his profession. As one of the famous "War Governors" on whom Lincoln leaned in his darkest hours, as well as a statesman of the highest type, Governor Yates was one of the conspicuous figures in the history of Illinois. He was a dignified, graceful and forcible speaker, and when he had won the attention of his audience he kept it to the end.

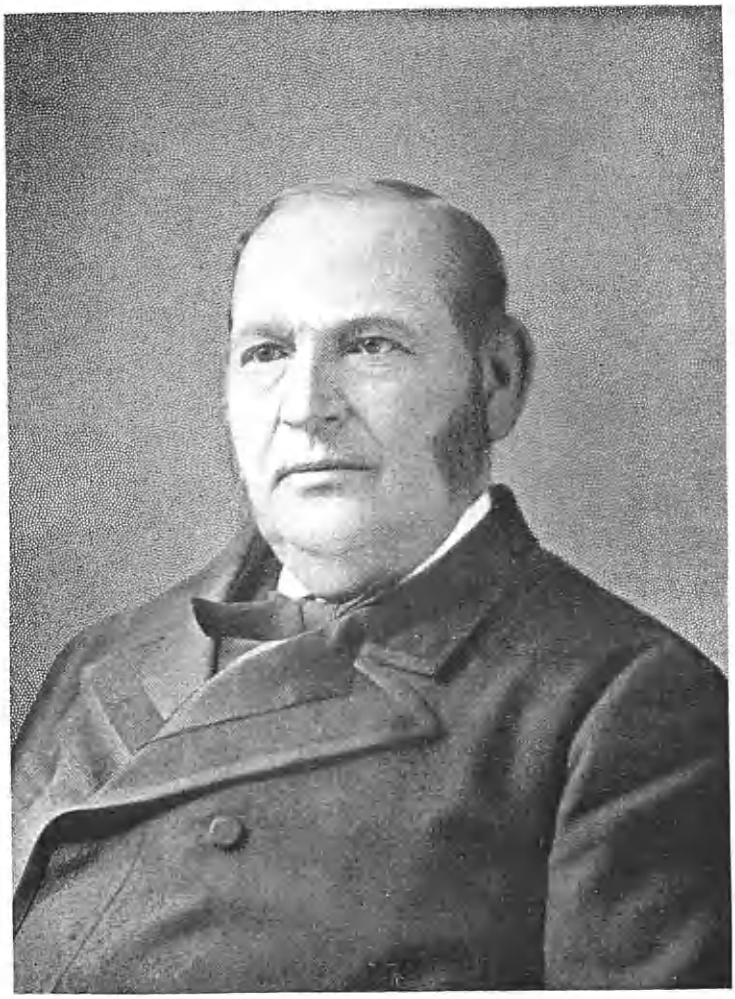
He was married, September 1, 1838, to Catherine, daughter of William and Mary Geers. She survived him, with a daughter, Catherine, and two sons, Henry and Richard. The former served as assistant postmaster of Jacksonville, and United States internal revenue collector, the latter as Governor of Illinois in 1901-05. Governor Yates died in St. Louis, Missouri, November 27, 1873, while returning from Arkansas, where he had been examining a railroad as United States commissioner. He was buried at Jacksonville, Illinois.

FLOWER, Roswell P.,

Governor.

Roswell Pettibone Flower, a Governor of the State of New York, was born in Theresa, New York, August 7, 1835, fourth son of Nathan M. and Mary Ann (Boyle) Flower. His father was a native of Greene county, New York, and his mother of Cherry Valley, Otsego county. His paternal ancestors were from England, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1696, while on his mother's side he was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His father was a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, and when he died in 1843 his wife and sons continued the business.

Roswell P. Flower was in eminent degree a selfmade man. He paid his own way at school by working on a farm, in a brickyard, and at odd jobs about the village store. He was graduated from the Theresa high school in 1851, and then taught a country school. In 1853 he became clerk in a store at Theresa, and then went to Philadelphia, New York, where he was a clerk for a short time, but the



R. P. Hoover

firm failing, he returned to Theresa. He was appointed assistant postmaster of Watertown, New York, in 1854, remaining in the office for six years, and out of a salary of six hundred dollars a year saved the capital with which he purchased a half-interest in a jewelry store, and in two years he bought out his partner. In 1859 his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, then in failing health, entrusted to young Flower the care of his vast property, and he removed to New York City. His management of this trust kept the property together and increased its value. Mr. Flower soon after formed the banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Company, and afterwards admitted two of his brothers as partners.

In 1881 Mr. Flower was nominated by the Democratic party, with which he had always acted, for representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of New York, his opponent on the Republican ticket being William Waldorf Astor. The election was a special one to fill a vacancy in the Forty-seventh Congress caused by the resignation of Levi P. Morton, appointed United States Minister to France by President Garfield. Mr. Flower was elected by a majority of 3,100 votes, a change of 7,000 votes, and served throughout the Forty-seventh Congress. He declined a renomination in 1882, and was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for Governor of the State, receiving on the first ballot 134 votes to 134 for General H. W. Slocum, and 61 for Grover Cleveland, who was finally nominated. In 1885 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, with David B. Hill for Governor, but declined the nomination. He was president of the New York Electric Subway Commission in 1886. In the Democratic National Convention of 1888 his name was mentioned as an available Presidential nominee, and he had a large following, including one-half the delegation from New York State, but the inevitable happened in the renomination of Grover Cleveland. He was a representative from the Twelfth District in the Fifty-first Congress, 1889-91, where he served on the committee on ways and means and on the committee on the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He was reelected to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890. In 1891 he was elected Governor of New York by a plurality of 47,937 votes, having resigned his seat in Congress on the day he was nominated at Saratoga. He served as Governor until January 1, 1895. His action in suppressing a panic resulting from the appearance of a few cases of cholera in New York harbor, and in suppressing the railroad riots at Buffalo, New York, were noteworthy incidents in his gubernatorial administration. He was president of the Columbia Trust Company, 1895-97, and was honorary vice-president, 1897-99. He was liberal to religious and benevolent causes. He gave $50,000 in 1881 for the construction of St. Thomas' Home, in connection with St. Thomas' Church, of which he was a vestryman, a memorial to his son. He also built a hospital for the use of the students of the Homœopathic College, Trinity Church, Watertown, New York, and St. James' Church, Theresa, New York, in memory of his mother.

He was married, in 1859, to Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown. He died at Eastport, Long Island, New York, May 12, 1899.

SAGE, Henry W.,

Friend of Education, Philanthropist.

Henry Williams Sage, a liberal benefactor of Cornell University and other educational institutions, was born in Mid-

dletown, Connecticut, January 31, 1814, eldest child of Charles and Sally (Williams) Sage, the latter a sister of Hon. J. B. Williams, of Ithaca. His father was shipwrecked on the Florida coast in 1838, and was murdered by Indians. He was a descendant of David Sage, a native of Wales, who settled in Connecticut as early as 1652.

Henry W. Sage began his schooling in Bristol, Connecticut, and continued it in Ithaca, New York, to which place his parents removed when he was thirteen years old. He was disappointed in his expectations of entering Yale College, but in Ithaca he began the study of medicine, which he was obliged to abandon on account of ill health. He then entered the employ of his uncles, Williams & Brothers, prominent merchants and large shipping agents, owners of transportation lines on the Hudson river, Erie canal and New York lakes. In 1837, in his twenty-third year, he became proprietor of the business. In 1854 he purchased a large tract of timberland in the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe, Canada, where he manufactured lumber on a large scale. Soon afterward he also engaged in business with John McGraw, and at Winona, Michigan, erected a lumber manufactory which was regarded as the largest in the world. In 1847 he was elected as a Whig to the New York Legislature. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he resided until 1880, and during which time his marked force of character and great ability brought him into prominence among its leading citizens. He was a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and the great preacher in all his difficulties rested upon no heart with more intimate and tender affection and confidence than upon that of his parishioner, Henry W. Sage. In 1880 he returned to Ithaca, where he died, September 17, 1897.

Mr. Sage's intimate interest in Cornell University began in 1870, when he was elected to the board of trustees, and in which his membership continued until his death, he having been president of the board since 1875. Recognizing in the new institution an opportunity of realizing a deeply cherished purpose, that of promoting the higher education of women, he had previously and when residing at a distance, given the endowment which formed the Sage foundation for the education of women, and erected the Sage Chapel, which was subsequently endowed by his son, Dean Sage, constituting a permanent fund for the promotion of the moral and religious life of the university. During a quarter of a century his noble personality made him the central figure in the labors of maintaining the university and extending the sphere of its usefulness. Mr. Cornell's great plan, conceived in a spirit of unsparing self-sacrifice and maintained with great resolution, had not yet been realized, and the institution was nearly on the point of failure when the founder passed away. The necessities of the university had almost compelled the sacrificial relinquishment of large landholdings in Wisconsin, when Mr. Sage's masterly management averted the impending disaster, and in eight years the university's future was secure, and it was enabled to greatly extend its advantages.

Mr. Sage's personal gifts evidenced a wise purpose to aid the university where aid was most needed and would serve it best. These included $266,000 to the Sage College for Women; $200,000 to the Sage School of Philosophy, and $50,000 for the Susan Linn chair; to the University Library $260,000, and an endowment of $300,000; to the Museum of Classical Archæology, $20,000; $11,000 for a residence for the Sage professor of philoso-

phy; and $30,000 toward paying off a floating indebtedness. Other benefactions of Mr. Sage included the endowment of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching, at Yale University; the building and endowment of several churches and schools, and a public library at West Bay City, Michigan. After his death his residence, valued at $80,000, together with an endowment of $100,000, were given to Cornell University for a students' hospital, by his sons, Dean and William H. Sage.

On January 31, 1894, Cornell University celebrated Mr. Sage's eightieth birthday, and his last gift, that of the Museum of Classical Archæology, was dedicated. The faculty, trustees and other friends assembled at the home of the munificent donor, but the occasion was recognized throughout the land, and among the appreciative messages received were telegrams from President Cleveland, Governor Roswell P. Flower, and many other distinguished men. To Mr. Sage was presented a magnificent vase of solid silver, the presentation address being made by General Stewart L. Woodford.

QUAY, Matthew Stanley,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman.

Matthew Stanley Quay, a former United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and the second member of the Senate chosen from Beaver county, in that State, was a man who for many years had been termed, by friend and foe alike, one of the most perfect types of the political leader. His career was most remarkable, his election to office after office by the people of Pennsylvania, and his term of public service for half a century, speaking more strongly than words of his standing with the people of the Commonwealth. For a period of thirty-five years he absolutely dominated his party in the overwhelmingly Republican State of Pennsylvania; and, though bitter charges were made against him by his opponents, his friends stood by him through thick and thin. It was Senator Platt who said of him, "It seems to me that the greatest opportunity that one could have asked for in this world would have been to be an office boy in the office of Senator Matt Quay."

Senator Quay was born at Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, son of Rev. Anderson Beaton Quay and Catherine McCain Quay. His father was a Presbyterian minister descended from a Scotch-Irish family which traced its lineage to the earliest days of this country. The Rev. Mr. Quay's first pastorate was at Dillsburg, where his son was born; after this he removed to Beaver, Beaver county, and then to Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, being in charge of the Presbyterian churches in both of these localities, and filling the several pulpits with marked ability.

Matthew Stanley Quay was brought up in Beaver county, receiving his primary education in the public schools, and being prepared for college at the Beaver and Indiana academies. He was a very bright student, and entered Jefferson College at the age of sixteen, manifesting pronounced literary tastes. He was graduated with honors in 1850, after which he studied law with Colonel Richard P. Roberts, in Beaver; August Drum, in Indiana, Pennsylvania; and Perry & Sterret, in Pittsburgh. Before completing his professional studies he went south and lived for a time in Texas, returning to Pennsylvania when he was twenty-one years of age, and being admitted to the bar of Beaver county in 1854. The following year he was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county, and was elected

to the same office in 1856 and reëlected in 1859. After this he served for a time as secretary to Andrew G. Curtin, during the latter's first term as Governor of the State. In 1861, he resigned his office to accept a lieutenancy in the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; later he became Assistant Commissary General of his State, Colonel of the 134th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, and State Military Agent at Washington, D. C.

The 134th Regiment had been recruited in compliance with a call for troops to serve nine months, in the second year of the War for the Union, issued by Governor Curtin in July, 1862, and Companies E and I were from Beaver county. As Washington was threatened by the advance of the enemy in the second Bull Run campaign, the regiment was ordered to the capital before its organization was completed; from there it was sent to Arlington Heights, where it was fully organized, with Matthew Stanley Quay as colonel, and was variously engaged in the defenses. While in camp near Antietam, not having yet taken part in battle, Colonel Quay was stricken with typhoid fever and the command temporarily devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien. Later Colonel Quay returned to duty, but was so much reduced by sickness that he was compelled to resign. The regiment remained in camp until December 30, 1862.

During the battle of Fredericksburg, in the formation of Tyler's brigade for storming Marye's Heights in the last struggle of the day, the regiment had the post of honor in the brigade, the right of the first line. In the brief time that it was in the conflict, fourteen men were killed, one hundred and six wounded, and nineteen missing, many of the latter known to be wounded. Colonel Quay, though unfit for service, refused to remain behind, and served as aide on the staff of General Tyler throughout the battle. In his official report General Tyler bears this testimony to Colonel Quay's faithfulness: "Colonel M. S. Quay, late of the 134th, was upon my staff as volunteer aide-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement." Colonel Quay was also chief of transportation and telegraphs, and military secretary to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Immediately after the war he became active in politics. He was elected to the Legislature in 1865, and again two years later; and at this time began to develop his wonderful system of political control. For a time, in connection with James S. Rutan, he had been in control of the "Beaver Argus," which they purchased from the former managers in 1865; but after the expiration of not quite a year he sold out his interest in the paper to Mr. Rutan, who thereafter conducted it alone. Colonel Quay was at first a supporter of Governor Curtin for the United States Senate when Simon Cameron, John W. Forney and Thaddeus Stevens were also in the senatorial race, he himself being the Curtin candidate for speaker of the House. Simon Cameron, however, was elected, and Quay became chairman of the ways and means committee. His first election as delegate to a national convention came in 1872; he was also delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1880. By the year 1873 he was Secretary of State, and a leader in his party, General Hartranft then being Governor. In 1878 Quay was appointed Recorder of Philadelphia, having been Secretary of the Commonwealth for six years. He became chair-

man of the Republican State Committee, 1878-79, and was again Secretary of the Commonwealth from 1879 to 1882. In 1885 he was elected State Treasurer by the largest vote ever given to a candidate for that office

In March, 1887, Quay took his seat in the United States Senate, succeeding John J. Mitchell. The following year he was made chairman of the Republican National Committee, managing the Harrison campaign; it was in this campaign which he so successfully conducted that he acquired the title of "the silent man." In 1891 he resigned as national chairman, having suffered the defeat of his candidate for Governor, Delamater, the year previously, in his own State. Two years later, however, he was again at the front, and was reëlected United States Senator, his term expiring in 1899. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1892; chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1895-96; delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1896, and the same year elected a member of the Republican National Committee, and chosen a member of the executive committee. In 1890 he was again a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and again elected a member of the Republican National Committee.

In 1899 he was defeated for reëlection to the United States Senate by a deadlock existing throughout the session of the Legislature. He was appointed United States Senator by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect, but the appointment was not recognized by the Senate. On the day of his rejection by the Senate he was nominated by the Republican State Convention of Pennnsylvania, to succeed himself, and was reëlected United States Senator, January 1, 1901. In the Senate he distinguished himself by a cynical disregard of sham and a profound contempt for votes. He appeared as the champion of unpopular movements, such as the opposition to Chinese exclusion, and he scorned to conciliate the labor vote; he was too strongly entrenched to find necessary the deference to public opinion which other senators paid. One of his most notable exploits was his long fight for the Statehood Bill, in the Fifty-seventh Congress, during which he held up all legislation, demanding that this bill be passed. During the administrations of Presidents Harrison and McKinley he was not popular at the White House, but when Roosevelt came into office his influence was strongly increased, and he became a power in that direction; and in his own State his sway was absolute.

From time to time Quay's leadership had been threatened by formidable insurrections. The most serious of these was in 1895, when Governor Hastings undertook to overthrow him; up to the very hour of the State Convention the Governor and the combination of local politicians who were with him supposed that Quay would be at last overthrown. Within an hour, however, he had neutralized all opposition, and had made himself more powerful in Pennsylvania than ever before; but he scorned to avenge himself in any way upon those who had conspired against him.

Senator Quay was possessed of many good qualities. He was unflinchingly loyal to his friends, and to his word when he passed it in the course of politics. He was a wonderful judge of character. Industrious he certainly was, and patiently persistent, and had that sort of self-control which does not allow emotion to interfere with the attainment of a fixed purpose. He was a most pleasant companion, generous towards those having claims upon him, hospitable and consid-

erate. Wealth he had, and power, and association with men in high places on terms of equality, or superiority, since to the last his voice was decisive in the White House upon many matters of import. Roosevelt claimed him as a staunch and loyal friend throughout his entire term as president. One of his most enthusiastic admirers was Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, who said of him: "He had a divine gift. When a real poet, orator, or statesman appears among men, there is no need to have the source of his power explained; it is felt. For years men have been trying to ascertain what were the methods by which he won his remarkable and continuous success in a difficult field. It has been a needless and hopeless task. No other man in public life, born of our Pennsylvania people, gave such an impression to those with whom he was brought in contact of personal and intellectual power. No other man has been able to accomplish so much for the substantial benefit of the Commonwealth."

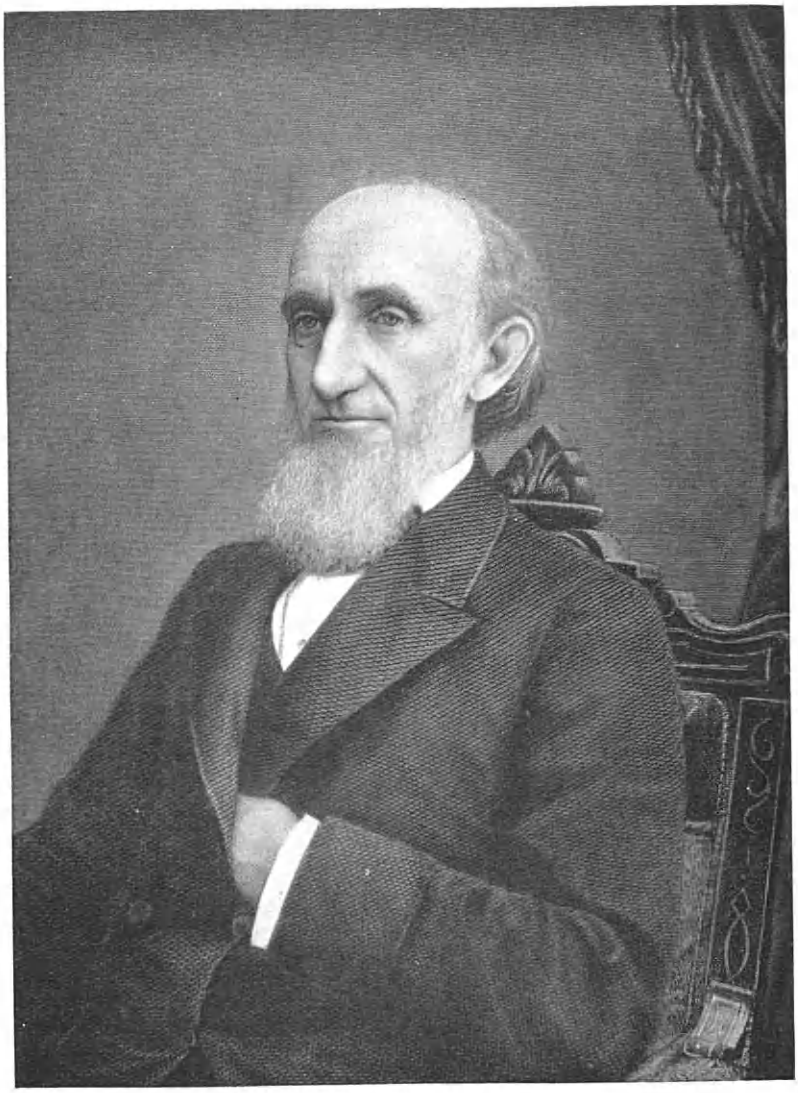
In personal appearance Senator Quay was a man of medium size, with an inclination to stoutness; though during the latter years of his life he lost much of his weight. His expression was resolute to a degree, with keen farseeing eyes, and a brow which well indicated the quality of brain which was behind it. In earlier life he experienced a good deal of ill health, receiving much benefit from the out-of-door life which he enjoyed in his Texas sojourn before his admission to the bar. In later years when his strength again began to fail, for he was never a very strong man physically, he believed firmly that out-of-door life would restore him to health. He went to the Maine woods for several successive summers, and priding himself upon his endurance, was untiring in his energies, walking, fishing, canoeing, and delighting in roughing it. He also spent some time in Florida, from which, however, he experienced no particular benefit. He died May 28, 1904, at his home in Beaver, after a year's illness, being mentally alert and keen to the end. He was interred at the cemetery in Beaver.

Senator Quay was married in 1855, to Miss Agnes Barclay, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shannon Barclay. They had five children, all of whom were born in Beaver, three daughters; Mary Agnew, Coral, and Susan Willard; and two sons: Richard Roberts and Andrew Gregg Curtin. The latter became a major in the United States army and distinguished himself in the Spanish-American War. The eldest son, a namesake of Colonel Richard P. Roberts, under whom his father had studied law in Beaver and for whom he retained a warm regard, became, like his father, a prominent politician.

DODD, Amzi,

Distinguished Jurist.

Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association, and to him defer its highest honors. Such an exemplar, whose daily life and whose work were dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, was Hon. Amzi Dodd, who endeared himself to the citizens of New Jersey by his devotion to duty as a public man and by his many kind acts in private life. He served his State as Vice-Chancellor on two occasions, for ten years was a special justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and for some years



Amos Dodd

served as president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark.

A native son of New Jersey, Judge Dodd was born in Essex county, March 2, 1823. His emigrant ancestor was Daniel Dodd, an English Puritan who came to America in 1646, and whose son Daniel was one of the founders of Newark, whither he came as a member of the party from Brandford, Connecticut, headed by Rev. Abraham Pierson, in 1666. The younger Dodd gained fame as an able mathematician, and was a surveyor by profession; in 1692 he served as a member of the Colonial General Assembly. General John Dodd, grandfather of Amzi Dodd, was a lifelong resident of Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he did considerable work as a surveyor and where he served as magistrate for many years. His son, the late Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd, father of Amzi Dodd, was a graduate of the Medical Department of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), class of 1813. He initiated the active work of his profession at Bloomfield, and for nearly a third of a century devoted his attention to a large and lucrative practice there, and where he died September 5, 1847. He married Maria, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Grover, who was for fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Caldwell, New Jersey.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Judge Dodd was descended from a distinguished ancestry, many of his forefathers having been well read and learned. He was the second son of his parents, and was carefully nurtured in a home of refinement and culture. As a youth he attended the Bloomfield Academy, and in 1839, at the age of sixteen years, entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, from which excellent institution he was graduated in 1841 with the highest honors, being chosen to deliver the Latin salutatory at the commencement. He was a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the eminent Brooklyn divine; Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton University; John T. Nixon, United States District Judge; Edward W. Scudder, of the New Jersey Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Potter, of Ohio; and Professor A. Alexander Hodge. After completing his collegiate course he began teaching school, being thus engaged in Virginia for the ensuing four years. During all his spare time and in vacations he read law, also reading for a time in the office of Messrs. Miller & Whelpley, prominent attorneys at Morristown, New Jersey. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in January, 1848, and shortly afterward entered into partnership with the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then a practicing lawyer of prominence and later Secretary of State of the United States. In 1850 Judge Dodd was made clerk of the common council of Newark and he retained this position for three years, in the meantime conducting an individual law practice. With the passage of time his legal work grew to such proportions that he was forced to withdraw from the above named office, and devote his entire attention to the demands of his clients. Although an able and popular public speaker, his legal work seemed to be confined mostly to corporation and fiduciary affairs. In 1851 he delivered a Fourth of July oration in the First Presbyterian Church at Newark, which was greatly admired, and subsequently he delivered a literary address at the commencement at Princeton University, a discourse before the Essex County Bible Society, and in the strenuous period preceding and during the Civil War he made many strong speeches in favor of the emancipation of the slaves.

As a "Free-Soiler" he aided in the founding of the Republican party, of whose principles he was an active exponent. In 1856 he was chosen as the Republican nominee for Congress in the district composed of Essex and Hudson counties. In 1863 he was elected by the Republicans of Essex county to the New Jersey Legislature, in which he served for one term. In all his political campaigning he won renown as a strong and forceful public speaker and in view of this fact it was remarkable that he preferred to act as counsellor rather than as advocate in his professional work. However, he early evinced the highest capacity for original investigation and interpretation of the law. His mind was early skilled in logical reasoning, which enabled him to solve a legal complexity as easily as a problem in Euclid. As a lawyer, he was not one who relied upon antecedent cases, but he went down to fundamental principles and applied them to the case in hand, whether similar questions had been adjudicated adversely or not.

So widespread had Mr. Dodd's fame as a lawyer become that in 1871, when the business of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey became so pressing as to oblige Chancellor Zabriskie to ask for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, he was immediately chosen for the position. He received his appointment from Governor Randolph, and served as Vice-Chancellor with the utmost efficiency until 1875, when he handed in his resignation. In 1872 he had been nominated by Governor Parker and confirmed by the Senate as one of the special justices of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest judicial tribunal in the State. His term of office as justice lasted six years. In 1878, General George B. McClellan, then Governor of New Jersey, wrote Judge Dodd an earnest letter in which he expressed a desire to reappoint Judge Dodd. To this, Judge Dodd made appreciative reply, and he was accordingly reappointed.

From 1875 to April, 1887, Judge Dodd was a member of the New Jersey Board of Riparian Commissioners, receiving that appointment from Governor Bedle. In 1881 he was again called upon to serve the State as Vice-Chancellor, taking the office at the request of Chancellor Runyon. He retained this position for only one year, however, and in 1882 also resigned his seat upon the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals, being moved to do so in order to assume the duties of president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, of which prominent corporation he had been mathematician for the preceding twenty years. That all Judge Dodd's public offices were held by merit and never by political influence is evident when it is here stated that all his appointments were received from Democratic administrations, he himself being an uncompromising Republican.

For a period of eleven years, from 1871 to 1882, Judge Dodd was engaged in judicial duties. His opinions as an equity judge are to be found in the New Jersey Reports, volumes 22 to 34 inclusive. They are regarded by legal authorities as possessing superior merit and belonging to the best class of judicial productions, and some of them have become authoritative cases in important questions. One of the most notable cases decided by him was that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company *vs.* The National Railway Company, tried in 1873. Judge Dodd's opinions in this notable case are recorded in volume 7, C. E. Gr. 441. His decision was never appealed, and the result of the injunction issued against the defendant prohibiting the construction of

the proposed road was the passage soon after of the general railroad law of the State.

In addition to his broad professional learning, Judge Dodd was a skilled mathematician. He succeeded the late Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as mathematician for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of which he became president in 1882. As head of this great and powerful insurance company he was enabled to demonstrate his splendid executive and business talents, and under him the corporation named flourished until it became one of the largest insurance companies in the east.

In 1852 was solemnized the marriage of Judge Dodd to Jane Frame, daughter of William Frame, formerly of Newark, but later a resident of Bloomfield. Judge and Mrs. Dodd became the parents of nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters came to maturity, namely: William S., a lawyer; Edward Whelpley, engaged in business; Joseph Smith, a medical practitioner; Caroline, wife of Leonard Richards, a New York merchant; Julia, wife of H. B. Frissell, D. D., principal of the Hampton (Virginia) Normal and Agricultural Institute; Louise, unmarried, resides with her mother at Bloomfield.

In 1874 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Dodd by his *alma mater*, the College of New Jersey. In 1876 the Supreme Court of the State appointed him one of the managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home, of which position he was incumbent to the time of his death. Judge Dodd was a man of broad human sympathy and innate kindliness of spirit. Charity in its widest and best sense was practiced by him and his benevolence made smooth the rough way of many a weary traveler on life's journey. In his private life he was distinguished by all that marks the true gentleman. His was a noble character, one that subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him and was deeply beloved by his fellow citizens in Bloomfield. He died January 22, 1913.

DAVIS, Henry Gassaway,

Constructive Citizen and Statesman.

Although no other family is more prominently connected with West Virginia, the Davis family of which Henry Gassaway Davis is a member, is one whose ancestors were formerly identified with Maryland. It is connected by marriage with the equally prominent families of Gassaway, Gaither, Browne, and Warfield. The first settlers of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, came up from Virginia, among whom during 1660 to 1670 there were seventy-five Davises. Sir Thomas Davis came to James City, Virginia, with the London Company in 1619. In 1637 a Thomas Davis lived in Nansemond county, Virginia, from whence came most of the settlers of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. Exact record of this family dates back to about 1700.

Thomas Davis, died about 1749, according to the date of probation of his will, married Mary Pierpont, probably of English descent, from the recorded families in West Virginia and Connecticut. Children: Richard, married Ruth Warfield; Thomas, married Elizabeth Gaither; John, married Anne Worthington; Samuel; Robert, of whom further;

Francis; Sarah, married Henry Griffith; Mary, married John Riggs; Ruth, married Joshua Warfield; and two other daughters.

Robert, son of Thomas and Mary (Pierpont) Davis, lived near Woodstock, Maryland. He married Ruth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Duvall-Warfield) Gaither. Children: Nicholas; Robert; Thomas; Ichabod; and Caleb D., of whom further.

Caleb D., son of Robert and Ruth (Gaither) Davis, merchant, of Baltimore, moved to a farm in Howard county, Maryland, and later contracted for railroad work and building the village of Woodstock. He married Louisa, daughter of John Riggs and Sarah (Gassaway) Browne. Children: John B., died February 11, 1899; Henry Gassaway, of whom further; William R., died in 1879; Thomas B.; Eliza A., married a Buxton.

Henry Gassaway Davis, son of Caleb D. and Louisa (Browne) Davis, was born at Woodstock, Maryland, November 16, 1823, and died March 11, 1916. His father died while he was quite young, and he was brought up by his mother in hard work and economy. In boyhood he worked on farms, and acquired but a meager education. At the age of nineteen he became a freight brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was promoted to freight conductor for his industry in the work of clearing the road after a wreck, and later he was made a passenger conductor. In 1847 he became supervisor of the railroad, which still ran only to Cumberland. Seven years after this he was made agent at Piedmont, Hampshire county, Virginia (now Mineral county, West Virginia), where he lived in a car until a house could be built for him. He brought his brother, William R. Davis, to Piedmont, and established him in business as a shipper of coal and lumber. Thomas B. Davis followed the other brothers to this place, and in 1858 Henry Gassaway Davis resigned from the railroad and joined his brothers, in their business, being made head of the firm. In the same year he organized the Piedmont Savings Bank, was president, and later became head of its modern successor, the Davis National Bank. During the War for the Union, sixty thousand dollars' worth of the brothers' property was destroyed by the Confederates, but from the end of the war their business interests greatly increased in number and importance. The need of restoring much of the railroad was most advantageous to Mr. Davis. He furnished timber for ties and construction work from a place on the summit of the Alleghenies, where he soon after founded the famous resort known as Deer Park, one of the most interesting and beautiful points on the wonderful Baltimore & Ohio route.

Mr. Davis was largely interested in coal mining and lumbering, and for many years was active in developing coal mines in West Virginia. His mercantile interests were varied. One of his reasons in 1883 for refusing to be considered for further service in the United States Senate was that he was then constructing a railway, the West Virginia Central, designed for the purpose of connecting the Baltimore & Ohio with the Chesapeake & Ohio, and of opening a country said to be the richest in timber and minerals of any region on the North American continent. The connection with the Baltimore & Ohio is made at Cumberland.

It is well known that West Virginia within the last thirty or forty years has developed in a most remarkable manner. The character of the State has greatly altered. It is interesting in following the history of West Virginia families to note the evident change of sentiments and

ideals often manifested between the last and the present generations. West Virginia geography is also hard to follow, from the number and growth of its new towns. In these changes Mr. Davis has been a positive and constructive force, one of the makers of the new West Virginia, and the builder of several of these towns. Deer Park is not in West Virginia, but Keyser, five miles from Piedmont, now the county seat of Mineral county, is mainly of his work; Elkins, named for his son-in-law and business associate, the late United States Senator Elkins, is one of the largest of these places, and was for some time the terminus of the completed part of the West Virginia Central railroad; another of these towns, Davis, bears his own name. This is not a full list of the towns owing their existence mainly or wholly to Mr. Davis.

Outside of West Virginia, however it may be within the State, Mr. Davis was even better known from his political activities than from his financial and commercial undertakings. He was at first a Whig, his first presidential vote being cast for Henry Clay. In 1860-61 he opposed the secession of West Virginia, and remained a Union man. In 1866 he was elected as a Union Conservative to the lower branch of the State Legislature, afterward was elected to the State Senate, and was reëlected in 1870. At the expiration in 1871 of the term of the United States Senator Waitman T. Willey, the Democrats being then in control in West Virginia, and Mr. Davis having accepted their principles, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. For his second term therein he was returned by both parties, but in 1883 he refused to be a candidate for a third election. In the United States Senate he was for two years chairman of the committee on appropriations; when the Republicans acquired control of the Senate they constituted a special committee on transportation routes to the seaboard, and gave Senator Davis the chairmanship, he also remaining on the committee on appropriations, as ranking Democratic member. He was chairman also of a special committee to investigate the system of bookkeeping in the United States Treasury Department, which was appointed as a result of charges made by him and sustained on investigation, of unbusinesslike and inaccurate methods. In 1884, one year after his retirement from the Senate, he was prominent in the minds of Democrats as an available candidate for Vice-President of the United States, but he declined to be considered and favored the choice of Hendricks. By appointment of President Harrison he became in August, 1889, one of the delegates to the International American Congress; in September of the following year he was a member of the Intercontinental Railway Commission. In 1904 he was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic national ticket headed by Alton B. Parker. He constantly represented his State in Democratic conventions, and served on the national executive committee of the party. Mr. Davis was of conservative temperament and convictions. Thus, he believed in incidental protection. He favored the resumption of specie payments. He honorably advocated the assumption by West Virginia of a fair portion of the Virginia debt existing at the time of the formation of the new State, whenever such proportions could be equitably ascertained.

Mr. Davis resided at Elkins, Maryland, and had a summer home at Deer Park. He entertained some of the greatest men of the nation, of both political parties;

among these have been General Grant, Hon. James G. Blaine, Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, Senators Thurman, Bayard and Windom. He is described as a retiring man, not at all aggressive, yet always ready in emergencies and decidely positive. He was a liberal giver to good causes and to the needy. The Davis Free School was his gift to Piedmont, West Virginia.

He married, about 1852, Kate, daughter of Judge Gideon and Caroline (Warfield) Bantz, of Frederick, Maryland. Children: 1. Hallie, married Stephen B. Elkins; he became a Republican leader in West Virginia, and, like his father-in-law, a United States Senator. Despite the sharp divergence of their political views, they were closely associated in the development of West Virginia and in many enterprises. 2. Kate, married R. M. G. Brown, a United States naval officer. 3. Grace, born about 1869, married Arthur Lee. 4. Henry Gassaway, born about 1871. 5. John T., a capable business man and his father's righthand man in many of the latter's most important undertakings.

HOPKINS, Johns,

Founder of University.

Johns Hopkins, capitalist, philanthropist, and founder of the Johns Hopkins University, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, May 19, 1794. His given name, Johns, came from the old Maryland family of that name, of which he was a descendant. He was of Quaker ancestry on both sides. His father, Samuel Hopkins, was a farmer. His mother, Hannah (Janney) Hopkins, of the Virginia Janney family, was a woman of superior intellect and will, and a guiding spirit of the Baltimore yearly meeting of Friends.

Johns Hopkins spent his youth on the farm, attending school in winter. At the age of seventeen he went to Baltimore with his uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins, to learn the grocery business. He developed ability, and when nineteen the uncle left the young man in charge of the business. The British army was then in the neighborhood, but the young man increased the business, notwithstanding the excitement and derangement caused by war. At the age of twenty-four he had saved $800, and went into business for himself, with his uncle's endorsement, renting a small store and forming a partnership with Benjamin P. Moore, under the firm name of Hopkins & Moore. The firm was dissolved in 1822, and he associated with himself two of his younger brothers, under the name of Hopkins & Brothers. After remaining in this business for twenty-five years, and having extended it into Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and adjoining States, Mr. Hopkins retired in 1847, leaving it in the hands of his brothers and two of their clerks.

Mr. Hopkins continued to manifest great interest in the commercial life of the city of Baltimore. After the resignation of James Swan, he was elected president of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, and filled this position until his death. Here he had many opportunities to favor young business men; he aided those who showed the qualities of diligence, good sense and integrity, and the liberality with which he thus lent his credit to firms and individuals entitled him to general gratitude. He was a stockholder in the First National, the Mechanics', Central, National Union, Citizens' and the Farmers' and Planters' banks. He was a director of the Merchants' Mutual Marine Insurance Company, and a large stockholder in the

George's Creek Coal Company and the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Company. He was a large stockholder in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, became a director in 1847, in 1855 was made chairman of the finance committee, and was instrumental in sustaining the credit of the company and in insuring the completion and success of the road. When the road was embarrassed prior to 1857, because of internal dissensions and the financial crisis, and was unable to provide for the heavy obligations arising from extension, Mr. Hopkins voluntarily endorsed the notes of the company, thus risking his private fortune in the enterprise. Again, during the panic in the fall of 1873, he furnished the company with nearly a million dollars in cash, enabling it to pay its interest. By these and similar actions, by his means, personal efforts and credit, he was instrumental in averting from Baltimore the financial disasters that swept other cities in the panic of 1873. He was also interested in supplying the wants of the growing commercial activity of Baltimore, and erected expensive buildings in suitable localities for warehouses and offices, among them being the Rialto, and was a director of the Baltimore Warehouse Company.

The great philanthropic work for which his name was held in honor was based upon an incorporation formed at his instance, on August 24, 1867, under a general statute, "For the Promotion of Education in the State of Maryland." These trustees organized, and it appeared on the death of the founder that, after providing for his near kin, he had bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to the two institutions which bear his name. The Johns Hopkins University, and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Each received an endowment of three and one-half million dollars. The University received his country estate at Clifton, consisting of 350 acres of land, 15,000 shares of the common stock of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, with a par value of $1,500,000, and other property valued at $750,000. The property assigned to the Hospital consisted of about one-half real estate and one-fourth each of the bonds and stocks and bank stock; the income of the two institutions was to be kept distinct. Mr. Hopkins made provision for students from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, in recognition of the fact that these three States had contributed most materially to his financial success in life. Few conditions were attached to the administration of the University. He wisely selected a board of trustees who were liberal-minded, with broad foresight and good business capacity. The trustees on February 6, 1874, proceeded to the organization of the work entrusted to them, prepared an outline of the proposed institution, and elected the trustees who had been selected by the founder. They were fortunate in their choice of a president, Daniel C. Gilman, then president of the University of California. He was chosen December 30, 1874; the work of organization was continued, and the first students admitted in October, 1876. There had been no attempt in the management of the University to evolve an institution of first grade with a single effort. The University as it is to-day is the product of time and brains. The college and university work is sharply differentiated. At this time little attention was given in this country to post-graduate work, and original research was rare. This was now made the leading feature of the Johns Hopkins University, and a three years' graduate course was established, leading to the degree of Ph.D. An undergrad-

uate or collegiate course was added leading to the A. B. degree. The Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened in 1889, and in 1893, in connection with it, a Medical School, which has achieved great reputation. Both the Hospital and the Medical School are conducted under the auspices of the University. Women are admitted to the medical classes on the same conditions as men, Mary Garrett, of Baltimore, having raised a special fund to enable the trustees to do this. There are fifteen buildings in the hospital group, which occupies a hill of thirty acres on Broadway in East Baltimore, not far from the manufacturing center of the city. The Hospital is said to be the finest in its appointments and arrangements in the world. Although the University and the Hospital are distinct corporations under separate boards of trustees, several members are common to both boards. These boards have always worked in entire harmony with each other. The working relations of the Hospital to the Medical Department of the University are so clearly set forth in the letter of Johns Hopkins, are so thoroughly established in practice, and are so definitely and unanimously agreed upon by the two boards, that there can be no possibility that they will ever be disturbed. The University and the Hospital being thus closely linked together through the Medical School, which in a sense belongs to each, there naturally follows a sharing of the expense of maintenance of the school, those departments of medical science which are not directly concerned with the work of the Hospital, such as anatomy, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, being sustained by the University from the special revenues of the school, while those departments which are indispensable for the conduct of the Hospital, such as pathology, medicine, surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, are sustained in part from the endowment of the Hospital, which thus, in addition to the facilities for clinic instruction afforded, is a direct contributor to the support of the Medical School. In order to maintain the highest degree of efficiency,the professors in the Johns Hopkins Medical School are expected to devote their energies to the work of teaching, of investigation and of hospital practice, and not to have professional engagements outside the Hospital otherwise than in a consulting capacity. The patients in the Hospital and the students in the school are entitled to the first consideration and to the best service in time, energy and thought on the part of the members of the medical staff.

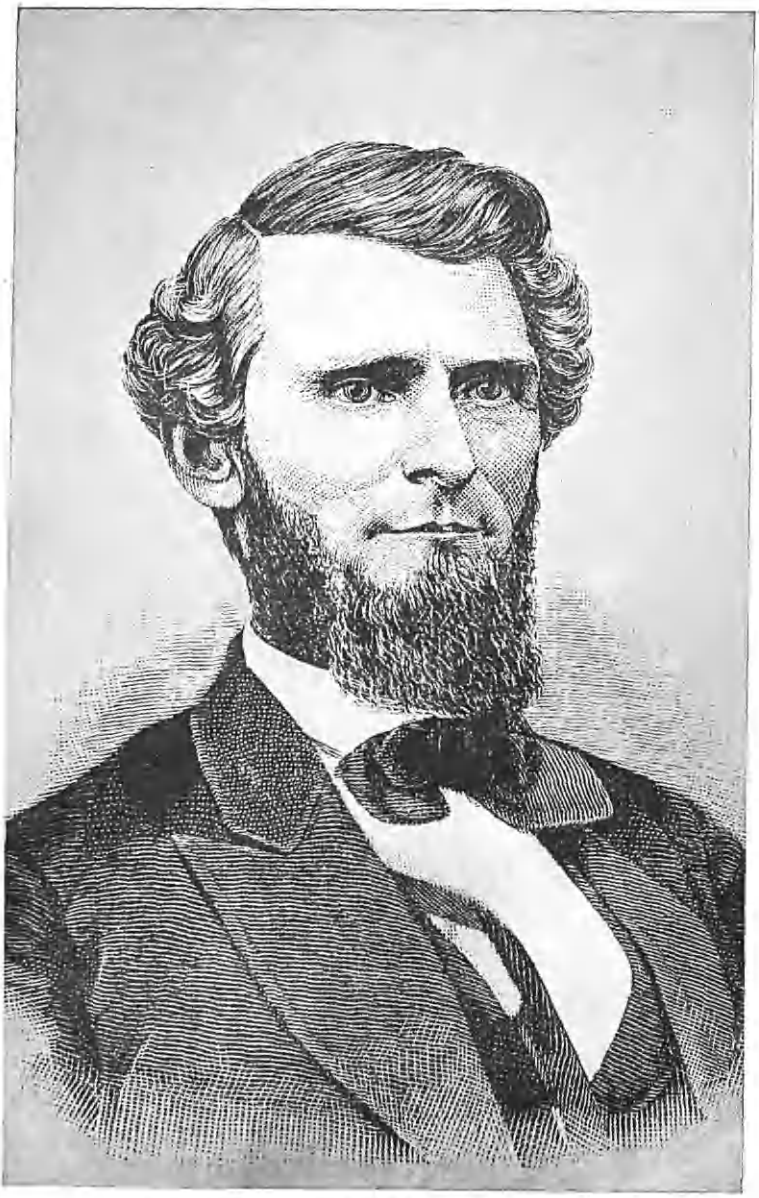
Mr. Hopkins also provided by will for a Convalescent Hospital in a country neighborhood within easy reach of the city, and a Home in Baltimore County for Colored Children having but one parent, and in exceptional cases for such other colored children as might need assistance.

There are few points of interest and none of romance in the life of Johns Hopkins. His property was acquired by slow and sagacious methods. He led a prosaic and monotonous life, the life of the business man, moving in the same routine day after day. He bought a large library and many oil paintings, but he did not live in costly fashion; he never married, and had no immediate family. The significance of his life lies in the fact that he labored to accumulate a fortune with a direct and definite object in view—to do good to his fellow-men. He died in Baltimore, December 24, 1873.

DREW, Daniel,

Capitalist, Philanthropist.

Daniel Drew, whose name is associated with a prominent educational institution,



ARTHUR INGRAHAM BOREMAN

was born at Carmel, Putnam county, New York, July 29, 1797.

He was brought up on his father's farm, gaining what education he could in the winter from the country school in the neighborhood. When he was fifteen years of age his father died, leaving the family in almost a helpless condition. In 1815 young Drew went to New York to look for employment, but the war with England had so depressed business that he was unsuccessful. After a time he was employed by a cattle broker, and spent the following five years driving cattle from Putnam county to New York. In 1820 he removed to New York City, and lived at the famous Bull's Head tavern in the Bowery, and for a time kept the house himself. Saving some money, he went into partnership with two drovers, and began trading in cattle with such success that the firm was able to extend its operations into Pennsylvania and Ohio, and eventually brought into New York City the first drove that ever came from the west. In 1834 Mr. Drew abandoned the cattle business, in which he had been for fourteen years, and engaged in steamboating. He became interested in a boat running between New York and Peekskill, named the "Water Witch," and was soon running an opposition line to Cornelius Vanderbilt. Within three years Mr. Drew and his associates spent nearly $100,000 (a large sum in that day) in steamers to equip their line. In 1840 they founded the celebrated People's line, in which he became the largest stockholder. This company built the "Isaac Newton," the "New World," the "St. John," the "Dean Richmond" and the "Drew," the last two costing over $700,000 each. In 1847 Mr. Drew formed a partnership with George Law, and established a line of steamers between New York and Stonington, and in 1850, in connection with Cornelius Vanderbilt, he secured a controlling interest in the railroad from Stonington to Boston. In 1849 Drew and his associates purchased the Champlain Transportation Company, running a line of five steamers from Whitehall to the Canadian end of Lake Champlain. The new proprietors conducted its business for seven years at a profit, and in 1856 sold out to the Saratoga & Whitehall Railroad Company. In 1840 Mr. Drew established the banking firm of Drew, Robinson & Company, which became known as one of the most successful houses in New York. In 1857 he was elected a director of the Erie Railroad Company, and was subsequently treasurer of the company and one of its principal creditors. At one time Mr. Drew was considered to be worth $15,000,000, but later he met with serious losses, particularly through the failure of Kenyon Cox & Company, of which firm he was a partner. This failure forced him to make an assignment, and eventually to go into bankruptcy.

He was a trustee of the Mulberry Methodist Church, New York, for which he erected a church at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street; he was also a trustee of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, which he largely endowed. He founded the Drew Ladies' Seminary at Carmel, and in 1866 the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, New Jersey, but the notes he gave for its endowment, amounting in all to a million dollars, were never paid, owing to his failure. He died in New York City, September 19, 1879.

BOREMAN, Arthur Ingraham,

Governor of West Virginia.

Governor Arthur Ingraham Boreman was born in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania,

July 24, 1823. During his childhood his father removed to Tyler county, Virginia, where the son received a common school education and subsequently engaged in the study of law with his brother and brother-in-law at Middlebourne. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1843, and in the following November began the practice of his profession at Parkersburg, Virginia, soon attaining a high reputation as a jurist and lawyer. In 1855 he was elected a member of the house of delegates from Wood county, and was successively reëlected until 1860.

He was a firm Unionist, and as a member of the extra session of the Virginia Legislature in 1861, he was conspicuous in his opposition to secession. He presided over the convention of Unionists of the northwestern counties of Virginia, held at Wheeling, June 11, 1861, and which body denounced the secession ordinance passed by the Virginia convention, and pronounced in favor of a reorganization of the government of the commonwealth. On the 19th of the same month, Mr. Boreman, as president of the Wheeling convention, signed the resolutions of reorganization, and on the 20th he presided at the election of officers of the restored government of Virginia. In October of that year Mr. Boreman was elected judge of the circuit court, which office he held for two years. When on April 20, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation that on June 20, West Virginia would be admitted into the Union as an independent State, Judge Boreman was unanimously elected its first Governor. He was reëlected in 1864 and in 1866, and served till February 26, 1869, when he resigned the executive chair to accept the nomination as United States Senator, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, president of the Senate, acting as Governor during the remaining five days of his third term. On being elected to the Senate, he took his seat, March 4, 1869, and served ably on the committees on manufactures, territories and political disabilities, and during the Forty-third Congress (1873-75), was chairman of the committees on the territories and a member of the committee on claims. At the expiration of his senatorial term, March 3, 1875, he resumed his law practice at Parkersburg, but in 1888 was elected judge of the same judicial circuit over which he had presided thirty years before.

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1888 being elected by the West Virginia conference a lay delegate to the general conference of that denomination held in New York City. Governor Boreman was married, November 30, 1864, to Mrs. Laurane Bullock, daughter of Dr. James Tanner, a prominent physician of Wheeling. He died at Parkersburg, West Virginia, April 19, 1896.

DANA, Richard Henry, Jr.,

Lawyer, Author, Orator.

Richard Henry Dana, lawyer and orator, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 1, 1815. He was the son of Richard Henry Dana, the poet and eminent litterateur, who is written of in another volume of this work.

The father gave his son a careful education, intending him for a literary career. The son, however, had a strong inclination for the sea, and wished to enter the American navy, but was dissuaded by the earnest solicitation of his father and friends. He entered Harvard College, but his roving spirits, which were not to be trammeled by the scholastic restrictions, brought him into trouble and he was suspended. He returned later to college, and, after being delayed by

an affection of the eyes, was graduated in 1837. Upon the advice of his physician, to remedy his eye trouble, he shipped as a common sailor for a voyage round Cape Horn to the western coast of America in the brig "Pilgrim," of Boston. During this voyage he gained the knowledge and experience which was embodied in his "Two Years Before the Mast," one among the raciest, most characteristic and permanent of American works of literature. After its offer to various New York publishers, it was finally sold to the Harpers for $250. It was immensely successful, and was reprinted in England, where it was adopted by the Board of Admiralty for distribution in the navy, and was translated into many foreign languages. The book contained the simple graphic story of a sailor's daily life, never so well told, because a man with similar gifts and education seldom goes to sea before the mast. Edwin Percy Whipple said of it: "There runs through the simple and lucid narration an element of beauty and power which gives it the charm romance." A second edition, also containing an account of a second voyage to California, was published in 1869. When the copyright ran out, Mr. Dana renewed it in his own name. It contained an additional chapter, "Twenty-four Years After," which recorded the fact that the old ship was burnt by the "Alabama." A London critic says: "This is the only work that has appeared that sets forth in its true colors what is the real life of the sailor before the mast." The great success of this first book tempted him to devote himself to a literary career, but he shunned the service, and began the study of law under Judge Story, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. As a practicing lawyer he was especially distinguished in the maritime branch of the profession, yet the realm of international law, of politics in the larger sense, was more congenial to him. He published a work on the law and customs of the sea, entitled, "The Seaman's Friend," which was reprinted in England as the "Seaman's Manual," and a sketch of a vacation trip, under the title of "To Cuba and Back." He contributed occasionally to the "North American Review," the "Law Register," and the "American Law Review," and wrote the biographies of Professor Edward Channing and Washington Allston. Mr. Dana took a vacation from his legal duties in 1859-60, and made a tour around the world. In 1866 he entered upon the revision of Wheaton's "International Law," at the request of the family of Henry Wheaton, and brought that standard work from the date of Mr. Wheaton's death in 1848 to date of publication. Mr. Dana's edition of Wheaton is a work of great authority, some of its notes having been printed for the use of the Geneva Tribunal; and when he went to Europe a few years later it was with the design of preparing an elaborate work upon the whole subject of international law.

Harvard University conferred upon Mr. Dana the degree of LL. D. in 1866, and the next year he was appointed lecturer on international law in the Cambridge Law School. He defended Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns, fugitive slaves, as well as others charged with rescuing Shadrach, 1851-54. His interest in the fugitive slaves drew him into politics at a time when politics involved great principles, and the relations of morality to national peace and prosperity. Mr. Dana was one of the early Freesoilers and conscience-Whigs, and, of course, an original Republican. The best brief history of that party is contained in his article in "Johnson's Cyclopedia." In 1868 he ran

for Congress against General Benjamin Butler, but was defeated, and subsequently suffered great annoyance, for when President Grant nominated Mr. Dana Minister to England, to succeed General Schenck, strong opposition was brought to bear by General Butler in retaliation for his previous canvass against him, although the nomination was regarded generally with great favor. At this time William Beach Lawrence charged that Mr. Dana had pirated the notes of his edition of Wheaton. Mr. Dana was not allowed an opportunity to deny or to refute the charges, and President Grant refused to withdraw the nomination, but the result was that he was rejected by a vote of 31 to 17. His rejection was a real misfortune to the country; for besides the trained ability of such a man in official relations, his brilliancy, his cultivation, his high sense of honor, his delightful humor, would have found in the social sphere of diplomacy that opportunity which the similar qualities of his friend and neighbor, Lowell, found both to the charm of English society and to the satisfaction of his own country. Mr. Dana went abroad in 1878, and spent much time in Paris, pursuing his studies, and in 1881 visited Rome. Dana, like Lowell, was a representative of the best culture of his time and century. Judge Hoar said: "I think, if he had been born thirty or forty years ago, and, instead of being an adherent of the Church of England had been the son of a Congregational deacon, he would have been the foremost man in Massachusetts." He was a co-worker with Palfrey, Sumner, Howe, Adams, Allen, Stephen C. Phillips, and other pioneers of the political movement which has absolutely triumphed. His eulogy upon Edward Everett is one of the best specimens of commemorative eloquence. Mr. Dana from time to time published various legal opinions and addresses, among which may be mentioned: "Defence of Charles G. Davis, charged with assisting in the rescue of Shadrach, a Fugitive Slave;" "Speech on the Judicial Tenure;" "Enemy Territory." Among his notable political speeches are: "On the Outrage of Charles Sumner;" "State of National Affairs;" "The Faneuil Hall Address to the People of the United States;" "Reconstruction of the Rebel States." He was counsel for the United States against Jefferson Davis, and delivered the argument for the government before the United States Supreme Court in "The Prize Cases," the leading case on war powers in the Civil War. He also wrote a letter in behalf of Italian unity which, with other letters and speeches, was printed by friends of that cause in New York, in a volume entitled "Letters on Italian Unity, and the Relative Rights of Italy and the Catholic Church." During a visit to St. Paul's Without the Walls, he was taken ill of pneumonia, and died after an illness lasting less than a week, January 6, 1882. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Porte Pia, near the resting place of Keats and Shelley, and a monument has been erected to his memory.

THAYER, Sylvanus,

Soldier, Educator.

General Sylvanus Thayer, known as "the father of the United States Military Academy," was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, June 9, 1785. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1807, then entering the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of engineers, and for four years was occupied with the construction of coast defenses, chiefly in Bos-

ton and New York harbors. He was chief engineer of Dearborn's army on the Niagara frontier in 1812, of Hampton's on Lake Champlain in 1813, and in the defense of Norfolk under Porter in 1814, receiving the commission of captain in October, 1813, and the brevet of major in February, 1815. In 1815 he was sent abroad with Colonel McRae to observe fortifications, military schools, and the last campaign of Napoleon.

As superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point from 1817 to 1833, he raised the school from its humble beginnings and made it substantially what it is now. During this period he was brevetted major in 1823, colonel in 1833, and commissioned major in 1828. In 1838 he was asked to return to West Point, with full control; declining, he was made lieutenant-colonel and president of the board of engineers, of which he had been a member from 1833, with charge of the construction of Forts Warren and Independence, in Boston Harbor, and other defenses of the eastern coast. Excepting three years (1843-1846) of professional duty in Europe, this work occupied the remainder of his active life. He was on leave from 1857, and in 1863 was commissioned colonel, brevetted brigadier-general, and retired. He gave over $400,000, chiefly for an academy in his native town, and a school of architecture and engineering at Dartmouth College. His only publication is "Papers on Practical Engineering" (1844). His attainments and services were recognized by the degree of LL. D., conferred by St. John's College in 1830, by Dartmouth and Kenyon in 1846, and by Harvard in 1857. He died at South Braintree, Massachusetts, September 7, 1872. His remains were taken to West Point in 1877, and his statue was unvailed there in June, 1883.

FIELD, Marshall,

Merchant, Financier, Philanthropist.

Marshall Field, founder of what was in his time the greatest wholesale and retail dry goods business in the world, was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in August, 1835, son of John and Fidelia (Nash) Field. He was of Puritan descent, his earliest American ancestors having settled in New England about 1650. The name Richard de Field is mentioned in Normandy, France, which was settled by the Normans in 912, hence, the name is of Norman extraction, as it does not occur in the early records of the ancient Britons or the Saxons.

The father of Marshall Field was a farmer, and the lad received the thorough industrial training of a New England country boy, and with it a common school and academic education. Having manifested a preference for commercial pursuits, at the age of seventeen he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as a clerk in one of the drygoods establishments of that city. In this capacity he mastered the details of trade, and in 1856, soon after attaining his majority, removed to Chicago. Entering the employ of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, one of the pioneer mercantile houses of the young western city, he displayed a genius for business, and rendered such valuable service to his employers that in 1860 he was admitted to a partnership in the firm which became known as Cooley, Farwell & Company, and later as Farwell, Field & Company. This partnership being subsequently dissolved, the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter was formed in 1865. Two years later Mr. Palmer retired, and the business, which had by this time assumed vast proportions, was conducted until 1881 under the firm name of Field, Leiter & Company. At that date Mr.

Field purchased Mr. Leiter's interest, and thenceforward continued the business as Marshall Field & Company. Prior to the Chicago fire in 1871, the sales of the great establishment of which Mr. Field was the head amounted to twelve million dollars a year. After that time the sales steadily increased until they reached an enormous figure. The Chicago fire destroyed for Mr. Field and his associates property valued at three and a half million dollars, their business at that time being all carried on in a single large building; this building was replaced by a larger one, which has since been exclusively devoted to the retail trade. The wholesale business of the firm was carried on in a massive granite edifice covering an entire block, and one of the most notable buildings of its kind in the world. Besides the two mammoth establishments in Chicago, Mr. Field established branch houses in England, France and Germany. His investments outside of real estate, railways, stocks and bonds, were very large, in addition to his mercantile interests. While he ever avoided anything that might appear ostentatious, he was always liberal in the bestowal of charities, but exercising a careful discretion in selecting the objects of his beneficence. One of his most considerable donations was the gift of a tract of land valued at $200,000 to the University of Chicago, and he assisted in practically all the commendable movements of a public character inaugurated in the city requiring expenditures of money. After the World's Columbian Exposition was closed, the people of Chicago began a movement for the permanent preservation of many of the exhibits in a suitable building. This was made possible by Mr. Field's gift of $1,000,000, conditional on the raising of $500,000 by others. This was accomplished, and on June 2, 1894, the Field Columbian Museum was formally opened, with becoming ceremonies, which were simple in accordance with Mr. Field's manner of evincing himself more by actual deeds than by imposing display. This museum will ever remain as an enduring monument of his generous endowment, as its contents embrace the elements of ethnological science as well as natural history. He died in 1906.

McAULEY, Jerry,

Rescue Missionary.

Jerry McAuley, founder of the Water Street Mission in New York City, was born in Kerry, Ireland, about 1840. He came out of most inauspicious conditions. His father was a counterfeiter who left home to escape arrest, before the son was old enough to know him. The lad was never given any schooling, but was allowed to grow up in idleness and crime, and at the age of thirteen was sent to New York City to be cared for by a relative. Shortly after arriving there he joined a small band of river thieves who were a terror and nuisance in the streets of the then notorious fourth ward. Guilty of many offenses, at the age of nineteen he was arrested on a charge of highway robbery, and, although innocent of this particular crime, he was found guilty and sentenced to fifteen and a half years in prison.

During his incarceration at Sing Sing, McAuley was converted, principally through the ministry of one Orville Gardner, a former gambler and prize fighter. McAuley's innocence of the crime for which he had been convicted having been proved to the satisfaction of Governor Dix, he was pardoned in 1864 and restored to citizenship, but, finding no friends to encourage him in right-doing, he fell into the old ways again. He final-

ly came under the influence of a missionary, and, although he fell several times in the interim, at last gained a permanent foothold for good, and obtained honest employment. In October, 1872, he started the now famous Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission in a small building at 316 Water street, nearly under the Brooklyn bridge, where thousands of unfortunate men and women have been lifted from lives of drunkenness, vice and crime, and restored to decency and to society. Here the criminal and the outcast are sheltered, fed, clothed, if need be, and put to work at something. They are not questioned as to their antecedents, and no promises of good behavior are exacted. There are no rules to observe, except the one rule of order. They are not lectured on their past, nor exhorted to lead a better life in the future, and, although it is essentially a religious institution, religion is not forced upon them. They are neither watched nor suspected, but are merely treated as unfortunate brothers and sisters, and they meet with unvarying kindness on every hand. Whatever may be their wrong doing, there is no word of reproof or scolding, only welcome and kindness, until at last they learn that in the McAuley Mission there is a stock of love and patience not to be exhausted, and this has been the secret of its success. In the end, the tough heart of many an outcast and criminal has been finally broken by the principle of love, and he has become a practical, earnest, Christian man. S. H. Hadley, the superintendent in 1900, who himself was a redeemed drunkard, wrote: "We get men from all parts of the world, men in every condition of misery and wretchedness. Our sovereign remedy is divine love, born in us from the great heart of our dear Redeemer. All who work here come in physical, mental and moral wrecks. We love the drunkard because he is a drunkard, and because nobody else does love him. All the policemen know us and our work, and often bring men here whom they would otherwise have to arrest."

McAuley was so successful in his work that in January, 1882, he opened the Cremorne McAuley Mission on Thirty-second street, near Sixth avenue, where he and his faithful wife continued to labor. She was Maria, daughter of Michael Fahy, of Crag E Clair, Ireland. She continued at the head of the Cremorne Mission until 1892, when she resigned on account of ill-health, and shortly afterwards was married to Bradford L. Gilbert, a prominent architect of New York City, and a trustee of the mission. McAuley's work is considered the pioneer in its chosen field, and converts of this mission have been the means of establishing similar institutions in many other cities. He died in New York City, October 18, 1884.

PITKIN, Frederick Walker,

Lawyer, Governor.

Frederick Walker Pitkin, ninth Governor of Colorado, was born in Manchester, Connecticut, August 31, 1838, son of Eli and Hannah Pitkin. His father was a prominent citizen of that town, who came from a line of old and honored ancestry. His first American ancestor, William Pitkin, born near London, England, in 1635, settled in Hartford in 1659, was a member of the General Court, and member of the Colonial Council. His grandson, William, was Governor of Connecticut, 1766-69.

Frederick Walker Pitkin was prepared for college under careful instruction, matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1854, and was

graduated with the class of 1858, with honors. He then entered the Albany Law School, where he completed his course of study and was admitted to the bar in 1859, and the same year located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was a member of the law firm of Palmer, Hooker & Pitkin. Too close application to office work and study, necessitated by the prosecution of a large practice, undermined his health, and he was obliged to withdraw from business altogether in 1872, and he made a trip to Europe in quest of health. Finding no benefit, he spent a winter in Florida with no better results. He was then advised to test the climate of Colorado, and in three years camp life, roughing it in the high mountains of Southern Colorado, he recuperated so far as to be able to engage in business in the development of the rich mines in that section.

In 1878 be became the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the State as their candidate for Governor, to succeed John L. Routt, and he was elected by the largest majority ever given a Republican candidate in the State. His administration of the affairs of the State in troublesome times was so satisfactory that he was renominated by the unanimous voice of his party convention, and reëlected by over five thousand majority, double his first majority. While Governor, he was called upon to put down the uprising of the Ute Indians at White river, which he did effectively and without bloodshed. He also quelled an incipient riot in the case of the strike of the silver miners at Leadville in 1880. In 1882 he was an active candidate for the United States Senate, and at the preliminary caucus of his party received more votes than any other candidate, but not a majority, and on failing to secure an election he again took up the practice of his profession at Pueblo, Colorado, and the care of his large mining interests. The town and county of Pitkin were named in his honor. He died at Pueblo, Colorado, December 18, 1886.

STONE, Charles Pomeroy

Soldier, Engineer Officer.

General Charles Pomeroy Stone, a brilliant but unfortunate soldier of the Civil War period, was born at Greenfield, Massachusetts, September 30, 1824, son of Alpheus Fletcher Stone, M.D., and Mrs. Fanny Lincoln (Cushing) Arms of Hingham, a descendant of General Lincoln, of Washington's army. His first American ancestor, Deacon Gregory Stone, born in England in 1590, came to New England in 1634 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, John Stone, was captain in the provincial troops in the French and Indian wars, and his grandfather, also named John, was a captain of infantry during the Revolutionary War.

Charles Pomeroy Stone was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and graduated in 1845, was commissioned second lieutenant of ordnance, and assigned to duty at the Military Academy as an instructor. When war with Mexico was declared, he applied for field service, but was denied on the ground that he was too young and inexperienced. In the fall of 1846, however, he was attached to the siege-train battery organized for service at the headquarters of General Scott. He took part in all the principal battles from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and at the age of twenty-two was twice brevetted for "gallant and meritorious service," as first lieutenant for the battle of Molino del Rey, and captain for the capture of Chapultepec. While with the army he

ascended Popocatapetl and planted there his country's flag, being the first American who ever reached the summit. At the end of the war, under leave of absence, he visited Europe to study the Continental armies. He bore letters from General Scott, and exceptional opportunities for studying the French and German armies were afforded him by Louis Napoleon, Major Donaldson, then United States Minister to Berlin, and Baron Von Humboldt. He witnessed part of the Schleswig-Holstein war and part of the Hungarian campaign. After an extended tour through Europe, Greece, Turkey, Syria and Egypt, he returned to the United States in June, 1850. In 1851 he was ordered to Benicia, California, where he was appointed chief of ordnance, and in the following year made a tour through Oregon and Washington, reporting on their resources and selecting sites for arsenals and depots. He resigned from the army in 1856. In March, 1857, he was appointed by the Mexican government chief of the scientific commission for the exploration of the state of Sonora.

On January 1, 1861, he was made colonel on the staff and inspector-general of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of organizing volunteers for the protection of the national capital in anticipation of civil war. By March 1st he had organized 3,400 volunteers, a large number of whom were mustered into service before the firing on Fort Sumter. With these troops Colonel Stone guarded the public departments and outposts of the capital until the arrival of troops from the north. He was commissioned colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry on May 14, 1861, retaining his command of the District of Columbia. On May 24, 1861, he drove in the Confederate pickets on Virginia side of Long Bridge, and secured the passage of the advance guard for the movement on Alexandria. He commanded the Rockville expedition, and was engaged in the skirmishes at Edward's and Conrad's ferry in June, and Harper's Ferry in July, 1861. General Robert Patterson having called for reinforcements, Stone made a forced march from Harper's Ferry to Martinsburg in thirty-six hours, and was given command of the advance brigade. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers May 17, 1861, and in August took command of a special corps of observation on the upper Potomac. Here in October an unfortunate mistake occurred. Stone was told by General McClellan to make a feint of crossing the Potomac at Ball's Bluff. After having made the feint, General Stone, believing that the enemy might be surprised, caused a part of his command to cross the Potomac in the night. The enemy attacked in force at daybreak and drove the national troops into the river with great loss. Stone at once asked for a court of inquiry to fix the responsibility, but as General McClellan, in a dispatch to President Lincoln, exonerated him, did not insist upon it. He was retained in the same command until February, 1862, when he was arrested and held a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, New York Harbor, until August, 1862, when he was released, no charge being preferred against him. (See "McClellan's Own Story," by General McClellan, and Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress.")

In May, 1863, General Stone was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and was chief of the commission that received the surrender of Port Hudson in July. He also commanded the relief of Donaldsonville. Appointed chief of staff of the Department of the Gulf in July, 1863, he served on the Bayou Teche and Red river campaigns. He was mustered

out of the volunteer service April 4, 1864, and was placed in command of the Fifth Corps (Army of the Potomac) before Petersburg, August 21, 1864. He resigned his commission September 13, and until 1870 was engineer and superintendent of the Dover Mining Company, in Goochland county, Virginia. In 1870-83 he was brigadier-general and chief of the general staff of the Egyptian army. He rendered great services not only in the army proper but in expeditions and explorations in upper Egypt and in the surveys of the Soudan. In 1871 he was appointed general aide-de-camp to the Khedive. In 1873 he was promoted to *ferik pasha* (lieutenant-general) for his "valuable services in command, organization and administration," and was successively decorated commander of the Order of Osmanieh, grand officer of the Medjidieh, grand officer of the Osmanieh, and for his services in the war of 1882 received the Star of Egypt. For his geographical work he received from the King of Italy the Order of the Crown of Italy, and was made honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of London and the Imperial and Royal societies of Vienna and Lisbon, honorary member of the Geographical societies of Switzerland and Rome and honorary corresponding academician of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernandino, Madrid. During his stay in Egypt he was appointed inspector-general of the military schools, director-general of the Cadastra, member of the superior council of public institutions, member of the superior commission of agriculture; chief of the department of public works; member of the senior generals to form new conscription laws, and was elected president of the Khedivival Geographical Society, which he founded. In 1883 he resigned and returned to the United States.

General Stone was engineer-in-chief of the committee of the statue "Liberty Enlightening the World," constructing the massive pedestal and successfully erecting the statue on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. This statue, the largest in the world, was planned by the French sculptor, Frederic A. Bartholdi as an expression of the fraternal feeling existing between the two great republics, the French people subscribed 1,000,000 francs to pay for its construction, and $300,000 more were raised in the United States to construct the pedestal. The statue was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, October 28, 1886. It represents a great female figure crowned with a diadem, holding in her right hand above her head a torch that is lighted by electricity at night, and clasping in her left hand, close to the body, a tablet bearing the inscription, "July 4, 1776." The figure is 151 feet high, the head being fourteen feet high and the torch, which is reached by a winding stairway in the arm, is large and weighs twenty-five tons. The pedestal upon which it stands is 155 feet high, and was constructed of concrete and granite from a design by Richard M. Hunt, the architect. Bartholdi, who received the cross of the Legion of Honor for his statue, "Grivauval," exhibited at the Salon in 1878, also designed the statue of Lafayette, which was erected in 1876 by French residents of New York City, in Union square. Among his publications are: "La Loi de Guerre" (Cairo, Egypt, 1874,) and "The State of Sonora" (Washington, 1860.)

General Stone was twice married, in 1853, to Maria Louisa, daughter of General Robert E. Clary, U. S. A., by whom he had one child; and in 1863 to Annie Granier, daughter of Dr. John Horace Stone, by whom he had five children. He died in New York City, January 27, 1887, and was buried at West Point with military honors.

LOW, Seth,

Leader in Civic and Educational Affairs.

Seth Low, formerly mayor of New York City, died at his country home, Broad Brook Farm, near Bedford Hills, New York, September 17, 1916. Twice mayor of the city of Brooklyn, to which office he was elected on the Independent and Republican tickets; mayor of New York, 1901-03, being elected on the Fusion ticket; and for eleven years president of Columbia University, Mr. Low was prominently identified with New York affairs for nearly a third of a century. He was also nationally prominent as an educator, and in important positions to which he was appointed by various presidents.

Mr. Low was born January 18, 1850, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Abiel Abbot and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his grandfather, a Harvard student, coming to New York City in 1828. His father, who was president of the Chamber of Commerce (1863-66) founded a great business in the metropolis in tea and silk, and at one time had more than a dozen clipper ships engaged in the China trade.

Seth Low attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in his sixteenth year entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated four years later at the head of his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his last year in college he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course. Immediately after graduation, Mr. Low made an extended trip abroad, from which he returned to become a clerk for his father's firm, A. A. Low & Brothers. He was admitted to partnership in the firm in 1875, and upon the retirement of his father in 1879 he was among the partners who succeeded to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1887. Meanwhile he had become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he soon became useful, frequently serving upon important committees, and at times delivering addresses which commanded attention.

At the age of thirty Mr. Low began to take an active interest in Brooklyn politics, organizing in 1880 the Young Republican Club, which supported the National candidacy of Garfield and Arthur, and materially reduced the usual Democratic majorities of Brooklyn. Mr. Low won more than a local celebrity as a public speaker during this campaign, and from the first identified himself with reform movements, becoming a stalwart opponent of machine methods and political corruption. Despite his youth, therefore, it was a natural selection when one year later he was taken up as the reform candidate for mayor of Brooklyn. He was triumphantly elected, and, as the result of a highly successful administration, marked by various salutary reform measures, among which was that of competitive examination for appointment to municipal positions, he was reëlected in 1883, finally leaving the office in 1886 with a national reputation as a practical reformer and exponent of honest municipal administration.

After his retirement from his second term as mayor, in 1887, Mr. Low again visited Europe, where he spent several years in travel. In 1890 he was called to the presidency of Columbia College (of which he had been a trustee), in succession to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, and which position he occupied with distinguished usefulness until 1901, when he left it to become mayor of the City of Greater New York. Immediately upon taking up his duties as president of Co-

lumbia College, he began to infuse new life into that venerable institution, and his entire management was marked by most wise judgment. The several instructional departments which had been maintained independently of each other were organically united and brought under the control of a university council created for that specific purpose. In the following year the old historic College of Physicians and Surgeons was brought within the university corporations, and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. The University had been so expanded by the year 1892 that the old buildings had become inadequate, and a change of location was determined upon. A committee recommended the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, on the Morningside Park Heights, valued at more than two million dollars, which amount was paid by the year 1894—a result in large measure due to the persistent interest of President Low—and seven and a half million dollars were expended in the erection of the new buildings. The efficiency of the University was further enhanced by the establishment of the Columbia Union Press, for the publication of historic and scientific documents, after the manner of the Oxford Clarendon Press of England. President Low's benefactions during this period were most princely. He gave to the University in 1894 the sum of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of a classical chair in honor of his former teacher, Professor Henry Drisler; in 1895 he gave a million dollars for the erection of the new University Library; and in recognition of his munificence the trustees established twelve university scholarships for Brooklyn boys, and twelve in Barnard College for Brooklyn girls, besides establishing eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 President Low gave ten thousand dollars to Barnard College, and five thousand dollars to the New York Kindergarten Association.

In the meantime he was busy with varied benevolent and charitable labors. In 1893, during the cholera epidemic, he rendered useful service as chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and the quarantine camp established at Sandy Hook by the national government was named Camp Low in his honor. In 1894, in association with his brother, Abbot Augustus Low, he built and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, and named in memory of their father. In 1901 Mr. Low resigned from the presidency of Columbia University, but continued as a trustee until July, 1914, when he ended his connection with the board, after serving for thirty-two years.

In 1897 Mr. Low entered politics in New York City, at which time he was selected by the leaders of the Reform movement to head the municipal ticket for mayor. The Republicans, however, placed a ticket in the field, and the Reform party was defeated by Tammany. In spite of this defeat, he continued his work for reform, and in 1899 President McKinley appointed him one of the delegates from this country to the Peace Conference at The Hague. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of this body, and his services were highly commended by its president. In 1901 Mr. Low was again the candidate for mayor on the Reform ticket, and was elected by a large majority. He held the position for two years, during that time fully sustaining his reputation as an exec-

utive, governed by the highest possible standards. After his retirement from his high office, he busied himself with personal affairs, giving a large share of his attention to benevolent and charitable causes, which always commanded his interest. He was prominent as an arbitrator in labor questions, and held a number of quasi-public offices. In November, 1914, President Wilson appointed him one of the commission of three to investigate the coal strike in Colorado. In the same year he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he was especially active after the outbreak of the European war. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and identified with several other institutions.

Mr. Low was interested in several corporations. He was president and a director of the Bedford Farmers' Coöperative Association, and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In addition he was president of the Archæological Institute of America; the Geographical Society of New York, having succeeded Charles P. Daly in 1900; a member of the New York Academy of Political Science; president of the American Asiatic Society, and of the National Civic Federation. He was a member of the New England Society and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and belonged to the Century, City, Republican, Down Town, Authors', Barnard and Columbia University clubs of New York, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1889; from the University of the State of New York, from Harvard University, from the University of Pennsylvania, and from Trinity College, in 1890; from Princeton University in 1896; from Yale University in 1901; and from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910.

Mr. Low married, December 9, 1880, Annie Wroe Scollay Curtis, of Boston, daughter of Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court.

At the time of his death, public expressions of sorrow were many and fervent, and the press of the city gave an unusual amount of space to editorial notices of this sad event. There were expressions of sympathy from the Board of Aldermen, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, Mayor Mitchell, and Theodore Roosevelt.

CROCKER, Charles,

Financier.

Charles Crocker was born in Troy, New York, September 16, 1822. He was a newsboy when twelve years old, and in 1836 removed with the family to Indiana. In 1839 his father sent him from home to make his own living, and the next year he was engaged as an apprentice at a forge. In 1845 he discovered a bed of iron ore in Marshall county, and with his employer established a forge there. In 1849, with his two younger brothers, he crossed the plains to California and engaged in placer-mining. This he soon abandoned, and he then opened a store for the sale of miners' supplies. In 1852 he had sufficient capital to open a store in Sacramento. In 1853 he visited Indiana and was married, and returned to California to make his permanent home. In 1854 he was counted one of the rich men of Sacramento.

He was elected to the common council of Sacramento in 1855, and to the State Legislature as a Republican in 1860. With C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins, he furnished the money to make the first survey of a railway route across the Sierra Nevada

mountains, at a time when no bank in the United States would advance money for so apparently chimerical a scheme. When the Union Pacific Railway bill passed Congress, these four men built the Central Pacific division, and Mr. Crocker became superintendent of the Central Pacific road in 1862, president of the Southern Pacific, and second vice-president of the Central Pacific in 1871. He also superintended the construction of the Arizona, New Mexico & Texas division. In 1884 he was elected second vice-president of the Southern Pacific system, embracing nearly nine thousand miles of railway and steamship lines. Independent of these vast railroad interests, he acquired large banking and industrial properties throughout the Pacific slope, and in 1885 removed to New York City. In 1896 an accident greatly impaired his health, and he died in Monterey, California, August 14, 1888.

MILROY, Robert H., A.B., LL.B.,

Mexican and Civil War Soldier.

General Robert H. Milroy was born near Salem, Washington county, Indiana, June 11, 1816, son of General Samuel and Martha (Houston) Milroy, and died in Olympia, Washington, March 29, 1890. His ancestor, the Earl of Annandale, in Scotland, and a lineal descendant of Robert Bruce, having taken part in a revolution in that country, settled in the north of Ireland, and from there came to the United States and settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. At an early age the parents of Robert H. Milroy removed to Delphi, Indiana, where he prepared for college.

He entered Norwich (Vermont) University in 1840, and graduated A. B. and M. M. S. in 1843, and was valedictorian of his class. At the university he was distinguished for his scholarship and love of military duty; also for his athletic ability, being one of the most powerful men ever there, nearly six feet three inches in height. He engaged in business in Delphi until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he offered his services, was commissioned captain in the First Regiment Indiana Volunteers, June 20, 1846, and served in Mexico until he was mustered out of service, June 16, 1847. He entered the University of Indiana Law School in 1849, and graduated LL.B. in 1850; practiced his profession in Delphi, 1850-54; and at Rensselaer, Indiana, after the latter year.

On the breaking out of the War for the Union, he took an active part in behalf of the Union; was commissioned captain of Company G, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, April 23, 1861, promoted colonel, April 27, 1861, and performed distinguished service in West Virginia under Generals McClellan and Rosecrans, his regiment becoming known as the "Bloody Ninth." He was commissioned brigadier-general, September 3, 1861, and served in Virginia under Generals Fremont and Sigel until November 29, 1862, when he was promoted major-general. He was given command of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and was stationed at Winchester, Virginia. On July 15, 1863, he was attacked by General Lee's army, then on its famous march to Pennsylvania, and for three days successfully held the army in check. His ammunitions and provisions giving out, and being overwhelmed with a superior force, he was obliged to retreat. He successfully escaped by a heroic charge through the enemy's lines, but with a large loss of his troops. His conduct at the time was criticised, and he demanded a court of inquiry and was acquitted of all blame. His plea was that he had ap-

pealed for reinforcements, but none were sent; that if they had been, Lee would have been held in check; lastly, that by his holding the Confederate army as he did, General Meade was enabled to concentrate his forces at Gettysburg, instead of at a point further north, and making it possible to defeat Lee at that time.

General Milroy became famous for his decisive action in suppressing "guerilla warfare" in West Virginia, when he was in command of the Mountain Department. He issued an order to the effect that whenever the property of a loyal citizen was taken or destroyed, or a loyal citizen was killed by rangers or guerillas, an appraisement would be made by Federal officers of the property taken or destroyed, or the lives taken, and the Confederate neighbors, within twenty-four hours after notice given them, must make up the amount assessed against them, to be paid to the owner or widow or heirs as the case might be, and those failing to comply would be shot, and their property burned. This order put an end to guerilla warfare. The situation was made the subject of complaint at Richmond, and Jefferson Davis authorized General Lee to correspond with General Halleck on the subject of "General Milroy's atrocities" with the result that Halleck ordered Milroy to revoke his order. General Milroy refused, but wrote a detailed history of the depredations committed by the guerillas in his department, with an argument on the necessity for continuing his order. His position was sustained, and the order was not revoked. President Davis made this order the subject of a special message to the Confederate Congress, which offered $100,000 reward for General Milroy, dead or alive.

In 1872 he removed to Olympia, Washington, where he made his home until his death. In 1909 his home in Rensselaer, Indiana, was purchased and dedicated as "Milroy Park." On July 4, 1910, a statue of General Milroy was unveiled with imposing ceremonies in the park. The statue was designed and executed by Miss Mary Washburn. He was a Republican in politics, and held several offices; was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, 1849-51; judge of the circuit court, 1851-53; trustee of the Wabash and Erie canal, 1868-72; Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory, 1872-74; Indian Agent, with headquarters in Olympia, 1875-85. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a prominent member of the Masonic order, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion.

He was married, May 17, 1849, to Mary Jane Armitage, a native of Alexander, Pennsylvania, who died in Olympia, February 23, 1904. They were the parents of seven children.

McCRARY, George Washington,

National Legislator, Cabinet Official.

George Washington McCrary, United States Senator, and Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Hayes, was born in Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835. At this period the State of Iowa had not been formed out of what was to be Wisconsin territory, a part of which it became July 3, 1838. It was admitted into the Union as a State on December 28, 1846. It was just about the time that Iowa assumed its territorial position that the McCrary family removed thither.

As young McCrary grew up, he attended the nearest public school, and worked on a farm to earn enough to continue his studies in an academy. In 1854 he settled in Keokuk, Iowa, where he began to study law in the office of Rankin & Miller, and was admitted to practice at the bar when he was twenty-one years of age. As was nearly always the case in the new

States, intelligent and educated young men were in demand for public positions, and within a year after he had begun practice, Mr. McCrary was elected a member of the State Legislature, in 1857. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs during the whole period of the Civil War. In 1865 he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued in it until 1866, when he was elected a representative from Iowa to the Forty-first Congress, on the Republican ticket, and served on the committees on revision of laws and naval affairs. He was reëlected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, serving as chairman of the committees on elections and railroads and canals. He was also reëlected to the Forty-fourth Congress, but was not a candidate for the Forty-fifth. He was the author of the law under which the judiciary of the United States was reorganized. Mr. McCrary was regarded as one of the most trustworthy and able members on the Republican side of the house. He was a laborious worker, and few congressman were thought his equal in their knowledge of election laws. He opposed going "behind the returns" in the case of the Electoral Commission and its investigations with regard to the Louisiana and Florida electoral votes for President in 1876. He was one of the first to support the Republican position, and he took great interest in the entire question. He framed and introduced the bill which was laid before Congress in December of that year, and the passage of which resulted in the organization of the Electoral Commission. Upon the decision rendered by that commission, resulting in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes had been elected President, Mr. McCrary was appointed by him to the position of Secretary of War, his commission dating from March 12, 1877. In December, 1879, he was appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and resigned his position in the cabinet to accept that office. In 1884 he resigned the bench and settled in Kansas City, Missouri, where he continued to practice law up to the year before his death, being general consulting counsel of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and a member of the firm of Pratt, McCrary, Hagerman & Pratt, one of the largest firms of corporation lawyers in the west.

Mr. McCrary published in Chicago, in 1875, "The American Law of Elections." In 1889 he retired from active life in the hope of recovering his health, but new complications set in, and he died at the home of his daughter, in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 23, 1890.

POTTS, Benjamin F.,

Soldier, Governor.

General Benjamin F. Potts, a brilliant Civil War soldier, and fourth Territorial Governor of Montana, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, January 29, 1836. Until he was seventeen he attended the common schools, and then took employment for a year as clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1854-55 he was a student in Westminster (Pennsylvania) College, but lack of means obliged him to discontinue his studies, and he returned to Ohio and became a school teacher. Although not yet of age, he took an active part in the political campaign of 1856, the first of the newly formed Republican party. In 1857 he began law studies at Carrollton, Ohio, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and was but barely established in practice when the War for the Union began, and he closed his office.

Immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, he recruited a company for the

Thirty-second Ohio Regiment, and was commissioned captain. His regiment immediately entered upon field service, and with it he bore his part in the West Virginia campaign, marked by the battles of Greenbrier and Cheat Mountain. In 1862 he served with his regiment under General Milroy at McDowell and Franklin, and under General Fremont at Cross Keys and Port Republic. On December 2nd he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and to colonel on Christmas Day. He participated in General Grant's campaign against Vicksburg; in General Sherman's expedition to Meridian, Mississippi, and under that officer in the entire Atlanta campaign, the March to the Sea, and that through the Carolinas. In the latter campaign he took part in the capture of Orangeburg and Columbia, South Carolina, and he commanded the brigade which was first to cross Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

The war over, he returned to his law practice in Ohio, but was soon called to public service. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1870 President Grant appointed him Territorial Governor of Montana, which office he held for thirteen years. During his incumbency the war with the Sioux Indians occurred, beginning with the massacre of General Custer and his entire command on the Little Big Horn river, and ending with the defeat of the Indians by General Miles in 1877. At the close of his gubernatorial service, General Potts was elected to the Montana Legislature. He died in Helena, Montana, June 17, 1887.

DIBRELL, George Gibbs,

Soldier, Congressman.

George Gibbs Dibrell was born near Sparta, White county, Tennessee, April 17, 1822, son of Anthony and Mildred (Carter) Dibrell. The family name originally was DuBrey, and the first in this country to bear it was Dr. Christopher DuBrey, who was one of a Huguenot colony that settled on the James river in Virginia, in 1700. His son, Charles, grandfather of George G. Dibrell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1811 he removed to White county, Tennessee; was clerk of the circuit court at Sparta for twenty-one years; was a candidate for Congress in 1839; was State Treasurer for ten years; was reappointed clerk of the circuit court after the war, and was a prosperous trader and farmer. His wife was a daughter of William Carter, of New River, Wythe county, Virginia, who was a Revolutionary soldier.

George Gibbs Dibrell received a common school education, and in 1838 attended the University of Tennessee one session. In 1840 he was made clerk of the Sparta branch of the Bank of Tennessee, and held the position until March, 1836. In 1848 he was elected clerk of the county court, was reëlected in 1852, '56 and '60, and after twelve years of service declined a renomination. From 1846 to 1860 and from 1865 to 1875 he conducted a mercantile business at Sparta, and a large stock farm near that place. In 1860 he was elected to the General Assembly of the State, serving for one term, and in 1860 was elected as a Federal delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. After serving a few weeks in the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, under Colonel Sidney S. Stanton. On August 10th he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and served in Tennessee and Kentucky under General Zollicoffer. Later he recruited the

Eighth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, of which he became colonel, joining Forrest's command at Murfreesboro in October, 1862. On July 1, 1863, Colonel Dibrell succeeded to the command of Forrest's old brigade, and commanded it until the close of the war. During the last six months he had charge also of Williams' Kentucky brigade. He was commissioned brigadier-general in July, 1864. At Philadelphia, Tennessee, he captured seven hundred men and all of General Woodford's artillery, with camp equipage, ambulances, wagons and one thousand two hundred horses. At the close of the war he was a member of President Davis' escort.

In 1874 General Dibrell was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress, and by reëlection served for ten years, being recognized as a leader and orator of the first quality. He was the first to introduce bills making it a misdemeanor in a Federal officer to demand, receive or contribute money for election purposes, and making all public roads post-roads; secured large appropriations for the improvement of the Tennessee river; and was instrumental in making Chattanooga a port of entry, with a Federal court and custom-house. General Dibrell served on the committees on military affairs, agriculture, and pensions and by his mere opinion secured the passage, over the adverse report of a committee, of a bill to pay a war claim. In 1870 he served as a delegate from White county to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1880 was appointed a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, but did not attend. The Bon Air Coal Company, now one of the great coal properties of the south, was organized by him. He was elected a director of the Southwestern railroad in 1866, and served many years as its president. He originated and assisted in founding at Sparta the Dibrell Normal School. He was a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served as a delegate to the general conferences at Memphis in 1870 and Nashville in 1882.

General Dibrell was married, at Sparta, Tennessee, January 13, 1842, to Mary E., daughter of Waman and Rebecca (Rowland) Leftwich. Her father, who was a merchant, was a native of Wytheville, Virginia, and for several years served as county trustee and a justice of the peace. Two of General Dibrell's sons, Waman and Joseph, fought under him and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He died at Sparta, Tennessee, May 9, 1888.

PIKE, Albert,

Lawyer, Poet.

Albert Pike, lawyer, poet, philologist, and for many years prior to his death the highest Masonic dignitary in the United States, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 29, 1809, and died in Washington City, April 2, 1891.

In early childhood he removed to Newburyport, in the same State, at which place and at Framingham he received his early education. In 1825 he entered Harvard College, supporting himself at the same time by teaching. Having studied at home for the junior class and passed the examination to enter in 1826, he found that the tuition of the two previous years was required to be paid, and, declining to do this, he completed his own education, teaching the meanwhile at Fairhaven and Newburyport, where he was principal of the grammar school, and afterwards conducted a private school of his own. In later years the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the faculty of Harvard College. In March, 1831, he went to the west, going with a trading

party as far as Santa Fe, New Mexico. In September, 1832, he joined a trapping party at Taos, with which he went down the Pecos river and into the Staked Plains, where with four others he left the party and, traveling for the most part on foot, reached Fort Smith, Arkansas, December 10, 1832. His adventures during these expeditions, in which he underwent many hardships, are related in his volume of "Prose Sketches and Poems," published in 1834. While teaching in 1833, below Van Buren and on Little Piney river, he contributed articles to the Little Rock "Advocate," which attracted the attention of Robert Crittenden, through whom he was made assistant editor of that paper, of which he afterwards became owner and conducted it for upwards of two years. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar. He had read only the first volume of "Blackstone's Commentaries," but the judge of the territorial superior court said, as he gave the license, that it was not like giving a medical diploma, because as a lawyer he could not take anyone's life. He subsequently made an extensive study of the law, being his own teacher, and practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Mexican War, when he recruited a company of cavalry, and was present at the battle of Buena Vista, being attached to Colonel Charles May's squadron of dragoons In 1848 he fought a duel with Governor John S. Roane, on the occasion of an account of that battle written by him, and which Governor Roane considered reflected unjustly on the Arkansas regiment.

In 1849 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the same time with Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. A famous case pleaded by him before that tribunal was the claim of Henry M. Rector for the famous Hot Springs property in Arkansas. In 1853 he transferred his law office to New Orleans, having, in preparation for practice before the court of Louisiana, read the "Pandects," making a translation into English of the first volume, as well as numerous French authorities, and he also wrote an unpublished work in three volumes upon "The Maxims of the Roman and French Law." He resumed practice in Arkansas in 1857. In 1859, having been for many years attorney for the Choctaw Indians, in association with three others he secured the award by the United States Senate to that tribe of $2,981,247. He was the first proposer of a Pacific railroad convention, and was sent as a delegate to several conventions of the kind before the war, at one time obtaining from the Louisiana Legislature a charter for a road with termini at San Francisco and Guaymas. During the war of secession, he was sent by the Confederate government to negotiate with the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, to secure their alliance and adhesion, and commanded a brigade of Cherokees at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He was also for a short time on the Supreme Bench of Arkansas. In 1867 he edited the "Appeal" at Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1868 he removed to Washington City where he practiced before the courts until 1880.

From the year 1880 until his death, he devoted himself to literary pursuits and to Masonry. In his twentieth year General Pike composed the "Hymns to the Gods," poems published in "Blackwood's Magazine" in 1839, and included in "Nugae," a volume of poems privately printed in 1854. In 1873 and 1882 he printed, also privately, two other collections of poems. In 1840-45 he was the author of five volumes of Law Reports; in 1845 of the "Arkansas Form-Book;"

in 1859 of "Masonic Statutes and Regulations;" and in 1870 of "Morals and Dogma of Freemasonry." Unpublished translations of the "Rig Veda," the "Zend Avesta," and other works of Aryan literature (with comments) filled seventeen or eighteen volumes of manuscript, without blemish or erasure. He composed numerous Masonic rituals, and replied to the bull of Pope Leo XIII. against Masonry. In 1859 he was appointed grand commander for life of the supreme council of the thirty-third degree for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, the mother supreme council of the Masonic world. He was also at the head of the Royal Order of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States.

PARDEE, Ario,

Philanthropist.

Ario Pardee, a liberal benefactor of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, was born at Chatham, Columbia county, New York, November 19, 1810, son of Ariovistus and Eliza (Platt) Pardee, and grandson of Dr. Calvin Pardee, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Israel Platt, his maternal grandfather, was a captain in the Revolution. His earliest ancestor in America, George Pardee, of French Huguenot descent, came to this country and settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1650. From him and his wife, Martha (Miles) Pardee, Ario Pardee was descended through their son, Joseph Pardee, and his wife, Elizabeth (Yale) Pardee; their son, John Pardee, and his wife, Betsy (Home) Pardee; their son, Thomas Pardee, and his wife, Wealthian (White) Pardee; their son, Calvin Pardee, and his wife, Rachel (Johnson) Pardee, who were Mr. Pardee's grandparents.

Ario Pardee spent his youth on his father's farm in Stephenton, Rensselaer county, New York. His education was obtained in the district school, supplemented by study at home. He made a special study of civil engineering, and developed such a taste for it that when he was twenty years old, Edwin A. Douglas, who had known him from childhood, offered him a position as rodman in the engineer corps of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in New Jersey. Two years later he was transferred to Pennsylvania to make the survey and location of the Beaver Meadow railroad from the mines of that company to the Lehigh canal at Mauch Chunk. In 1836 the road was finished, and the shipment of coal begun. Mr. Pardee resigned his position at the head of the surveying corps, and after a trip to Michigan, where his parents had removed, he settled at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, in February, 1837, having previously located a railroad from the Hazleton mines to the Beaver Meadow railroad at Weatherly. After this was finished, in 1838, he continued in the employ of the Hazleton Railroad and Coal Company as superintendent until 1840, when he became a coal operator, opening mines which proved to be in the mammoth vein of the anthracite field, and which were exceedingly valuable. In 1848 he built a gravity railroad to Penn Haven, a distance of fourteen miles, as an outlet for the product of the mines, but the Lehigh Valley railroad, with its improved facilities, was built in 1854, and this had to be abandoned in 1860. Subsequently he engaged in iron manufacture, and was in 1888 the owner of blast furnaces in various localities in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Tennessee. At the outbreak of the Civil War he fitted out at his own expense a military company with which his son, Ario Pardee, Jr., served, attaining the brevet rank of brigadier-general.

In 1864 Mr. Pardee became interested

in Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, which was then at the most discouraging point in its history, with constantly increasing embarrassments. Under the influence of Dr. Cattell, who was president of Lafayette, he gave $20,000 for its needs, at that time the largest sum ever given to an educational institution in Pennsylvania. This gift, without which the board of trustees would have been obliged to suspend the college, enabled it to meet its obligations, and when in 1869 Mr. Pardee increased the amount to $200,000, a new curriculum of scientific and classical studies was established. A new building was needed, and for this purpose he made a further gift of $250,000, to which he added $50,000 for equipment. When finished, Pardee Hall, as it was named in his honor, was regarded as the largest and most complete scientific college building in the United States. It was formally dedicated in October, 1873. After it was burned in 1879, it was rebuilt, with the same external appearance. Mr. Pardee was a director of several railroads, including the Lehigh Valley; was president of the State board that controlled the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and in 1882 became president of the trustees of Lafayette College. In 1876 he was a presidential elector.

Mr. Pardee married (first) Eliza, daughter of John Jacobs, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He married (second) Anna Maria, daughter of William Robinson, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. Mr. Pardee died while on a visit to Florida, March 26, 1892.

POTTER, Henry Codman,

Episcopal Prelate, Author.

Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, seventh Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York, was born at Schenectady, New York, May 25, 1834, son of Alonzo and Maria (Nott) Potter. His mother was a daughter of Rev. Eliphalet Nott, for sixty-five years president of Union College. He came of a notable family, his father being Bishop of Pennsylvania, his uncle Horatio Potter, Bishop of New York, and his brothers, Clarkson Nott Potter, a congressman from New York for many years; General Robert B. Potter, a prominent soldier in the Civil War; Howard Potter, a distinguished banker; Edward T. Potter, a well-known architect; and Eliphalet Nott Potter, president of Union and Hobart colleges.

Henry Codman Potter was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and the Theological Seminary of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1857. Ordained to the priesthood October 15, 1858, he at once became rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was called to St. John's Church, Troy, New York, and seven years later went to Boston as assistant minister, on the Green foundation of Trinity Church; which position he held for two years. In May, 1868, he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, New York City, where for fifteen years he labored unceasingly, not only in the service of the church, but as a citizen, he gave freely of his intellectual and spiritual bounty to the city of New York. During this period his uncle was Bishop of New York, and, being advanced in years, asked for an assistant. In 1883 Henry C. Potter was elected Assistant Bishop of New York, and consecrated at Grace Church, October 20, 1883. He entered immediately upon the episcopal duties for which he was so eminently fitted, for Bishop Horatio Potter almost immediately withdrew from active administration, leaving the burden of the work upon his nephew and until his death

in 1887, when Henry C. Potter assumed the bishopric of a diocese the largest in point of population of his church in America, numbering 3,000,000 souls, and having at the time he died 405 clergymen, 257 church edifices, 256 parishes and missions, 81,388 communicants, 3,820 Sunday school teachers, and 41,835 Sunday-school scholars.

The work of Henry Codman Potter in Grace Church while he was rector, marked an epoch in sociology as well as in church history. He defined it as the ideal mission of the church to meet man's human as well as spiritual needs. Population was drifting northward from Grace Church. Removal was urged, but the young rector resolutely stood for the needs of the neighborhood, and worked out a kind of Christian socialism that promoted sociability and drew the neighborhood together in a common interest. He extended the influence of Grace Church in many directions. The chapel in East Fourteenth street was made a successful mission; Grace House, Grace Church Day Nursery and the chantry, were added to the group of church buildings, while the beauty of the edifice itself was greatly increased by the addition of the marble spire, a new chancel and new windows, and chimes were installed. Rector Potter was secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and one of the founders of the Charity Organization Society, he was also secretary of the House of Bishops for fifteen years, an experience which was of great value to him when he became a bishop himself. He spent part of one summer at the pro-cathedral in Stanton street, in order to observe the conditions under which the poor dwell in one of the most crowded districts of New York. As a member of the National Civic Federation he was frequently called upon to arbitrate in controversies between employers and employees.

As a bishop, while administering the affairs of his diocese with wisdom and broad view, his time and strength were given unstintingly to various causes in the interest of the public weal. On many public occasions his voice was heard at times when it found an echo throughout the land, notably on the occasion of the Washington Centennial Celebration. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, said: "I like to remember the service Bishop Potter did—and it was a bold service—when he stood on a historic occasion in the pulpit of St. Paul's, and in the presence of a President of the United States said what was in his heart about corruption in our public life and the corroding influence of the spoils system in politics. The whole nation, East and West, North and South, rose to its feet in splendid appreciation, not only of his courage, but of the sure instinct which led him to seize that dramatic moment to say to every American what under other circumstances perhaps but few Americans would have heard." In 1895, when a reform of city politics was sought, Bishop Potter clearly saw the issue and clearly said so in a letter which was posted on the boardings all over the city and served as a campaign document. When the alliance between the city police and criminals came to his knowledge, as evidenced by the neglect and insolence with which the protests of the vicar of the pro-cathedral in Stanton street were received by the local police, and where conditions were such that young girls of the neighborhood were not safe in the streets, his public letter to Mayor Van Wyck opened the eyes of the people to the frightful conditions, and caused a real moral awakening, which had its effect at the ensuing election. Characteristic of his whole career was his activity in public affairs, and he valued such extra-clerical opportunities as a part

of the function of his ministry, yet was never out of reach of human relations, nor too much a man of the world to forget the sacredness of his calling.

The project of building the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, though conceived in the mind of Bishop Horatio Potter, would have ended in failure but for the unceasing efforts of his nephew. Incorporated in 1873, the work progressed but slowly with no great degree of public interest, but after many vicissitudes during a period of eight years the cornerstone was laid (1892), and up to the time of his death about $3,500,000 had been contributed for its erection.

The honorary degrees conferred upon Bishop Potter were: D.D., by Harvard, Union and Oxford (England); L.L.D., Union, University of Pennsylvania, Yale, Cambridge (England), and St. Andrews (Scotland), and D.C.L., Bishops College (Canada). He was the author of "Sisterhoods and Deaconesses" (1873); "The Gates of the East" (1877), "Sermons of the City" (1881); "Waymarks" (1892); "The Scholar and the State" (1897); "Addresses to Women Engaged in Church Work" (1898); "God and the City" (1900); "The Industrial Situation" (1902); "Man, Men and Their Masters" (1902); "The East of To-day and To-morrow" (1902); "Law and Loyalty" (1903); "The Drink Problem" (1905); "Reminiscences of Bishops and Archbishops" (1906).

Bishop Potter was married (first) in 1857, to Eliza Rogers Jacobs, of Spring Grove, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and (second) in 1902, to Mrs. Elizabeth Scriven Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, of Cooperstown, New York. Bishop Potter died at Cooperstown, July 21, 1908, and on October 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration, his body was placed beneath the floor of the altar in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City.

WATTS, Thomas Hill,

Soldier, Governor, Legislator.

Thomas Hill Watts, sixteenth Governor of Alabama, was a native of that State, born in Conecuh, now Butler county, January 3, 1819, son of John Hughes and Prudence (Hill) Watts. His mother, a daughter of Thomas Hill, of Georgia, was of English extraction; his father's family originally was from Wales. Thomas Watts, grandfather of Governor Watts, settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, and during the Revolutionary War was a non-commissioned officer under Captain John Marshall, later Chief Justice of the United States.

At the age of sixteen, Thomas Hill Watts entered an academy in Dallas county, Alabama, to fit himself for college, and completed his classical education at the University of Virginia, where he was graduated with distinction in 1840. He had agreed with his father, who was not wealthy, that he would take a good education in exchange for all interest in the latter's estate. Though just out of college, he took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1840, supporting Harrison against Van Buren. He was admitted to the bar in 1841, opened an office at Greenville, and continued in active practice until the day of his death. He built up a reputation second to none in the State, and his name appears more often in the Supreme Court reports than that of any other lawyer of his time. He was a lover of the Constitution, and unequalled as an expositor thereof. He was elected to the State House of Representatives from Butler county in 1842, 1844 and 1845. In 1847 he established himself in

Montgomery. In 1848 he was an elector-at-large for General Taylor. In 1849 he represented Montgomery county in the State House of Representatives, and in 1853 was a State Senator for Autauga and Montgomery. In 1856 he was the "Know-Nothing" candidate for Congress, and was defeated. In 1860 he supported Bell and Everett. He was what was called a Union man, but, upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, declared for secession. He was a contemporary of the famous William Lowndes Yancey, and with the latter was a member of the convention of February, 1861, which declared Alabama no longer a member of the Federal Union.

He became colonel of the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment in the summer of 1861, and remained as such until he was appointed, without his solicitation, Attorney-General of the Confederate States. He was honorably discharged from military service March 27, proceeded to Richmond, and was the legal adviser of the government until the latter part of 1863, when he was recalled to Alabama to be inaugurated Governor, having carried every county in the State but one—Winston. He was inaugurated in December and continued in office until the war closed. In 1868, after receiving his pardon from President Johnson, he supported Seymour for the presidency. In 1872 he urged his people to support Horace Greeley for President, on account of his great ability, and especially on account of his kindness to President Jefferson Davis in going on his bail bond. In 1876 he aided in supporting Tilden as a candidate for the presidency; in 1880 supported Hancock; 1884, 1888 and 1892 supported Cleveland. Governor Watts was known as an old-line Whig, and was a staunch admirer of Henry Clay, but from 1868 on he acted with the Democratic party. He never held office after 1865, except as a member in 1880-81 of the State House of Representatives from Montgomery county, to which office the people drafted him, and except as president of the Alabama Bar Association in 1889-90.

His reputation as a speaker on the stump and in the forum was coextensive with the State, and he was a prominent figure in every political campaign. He was for a strict construction of the constitution of the United States. He acquired for the section of country in which he lived a large fortune, but with the end of the war came misfortune; 250 of his slaves, worth $200,000, were set free, and more than 200 bales of cotton, worth at that time $500 per bale, were burned by the Federal army. The ruin of the people as the result of the war made it impossible for those indebted to him to pay, while his own obligations and the obligations of others whose surety he was, forced him into bankruptcy. He was discharged from his debts, but continued, notwithstanding, to pay them to his death. His success in life was attributable to hard study, a generous disposition, a heart as tender as a woman's, an engaging presence, and a magnificent power of persuasion before courts and juries. He was from early life a member of the Baptist church, and was one of its most liberal supporters.

Governor Watts married (first) January 10, 1842, Eliza Brown, daughter of Wade Allen, one of the founders of Montgomery, Alabama, who bore him four sons and seven daughters. She died in 1873. He married (second) in September, 1875, Ellen C. Jackson, widow of his former law partner, Jefferson F. Jackson. She died in 1887, without issue. Governor Watts died at Montgomery, Alabama, September 16, 1892, and was buried at that place.

OGLESBY, Richard James,

Soldier, Governor, National Legislator.

General Richard James Oglesby, three times Governor of Illinois, and United States Senator, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, July 25, 1824, son of Jacob and Isabel (Walton) Oglesby, natives of Amherst county, Virginia.

Left an orphan at the age of eight, he was taken care of by an uncle with whom he lived in several States, finally settling in 1835 at Decatur, Illinois, where he attended school for a short time. In 1843 he began the study of law in the office of Judge Silas W. Robbins in Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Upon the outbreak of war with Mexico, he joined the Fourth Illinois Regiment, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which twelve of his men were killed and forty wounded. He resumed practice in Decatur, Illinois, in 1847, but spent a year in a law school in Louisville, and in 1849 he went to California, returning in 1851 with several thousand dollars' worth of ore, which he had coined in New Orleans. Again resuming practice at Decatur, he met with success. In 1856-57 he visited Europe, Egypt, Syria and Palestine, and on his return used the varied knowledge he had acquired in lecture and campaign speeches.

He was nominated for Congress in 1858 on the Republican ticket and was defeated by James C. Robinson. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, which for the first time became Republican. Resigning in 1861 on the call to arms, he became colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In February, 1862, he was given command of the First Brigade, First Division, Army of West Tennessee. His men were the first to enter Fort Henry, Tennessee, and for gallant conduct at the investment and capture of Fort Donelson he was made brigadier-general. At the second battle of Corinth, General Oglesby was so severely wounded that when carried from the field he was supposed to be dying, and for eight months he lay at his home in Decatur in an almost hopeless condition. As soon as he was strong enough to bear excitement he was invited to speak before the State Senate, which as well as the House, was largely Democratic, and had done all in its power to nullify the war measures of Governor Yates. On that occasion General Oglesby delivered one of the most thrilling speeches ever heard in the Legislature, denouncing the proceedings of its members as treason, their professions of love for the Union as hypocrisy, and warning them of the wrath of the people and the indignation of the soldiers. That speech made him the candidate for Governor in 1864. Meanwhile he had been promoted major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, but his wounds prevented further service in the field, and he was placed on court martial duty in Washington, where he served on the trial of Fitz John Porter and Surgeon-General Hammond. In 1864 he was nominated for Governor, his opponent being the same James C. Robinson who had defeated him for Congress in 1858, and he was elected by a majority of 32,000, the largest ever given a candidate at that time. Among the laws enacted during his term of office were those creating the State Board of Equalization, and founding the Industrial University at Champaign. In November, 1872, he was again elected Governor of the Commonwealth, but was soon after elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4,

1873. Upon the expiration of his term in 1879 he declined a reëlection. In November, 1884, he was again elected to the office of Governor, and at the close of his term, January 1, 1889, he withdrew from public life, and lived most of his time on his farm at Elkhart, Illinois.

"Uncle Dick", as he was fondly called by men of all parties, was one of the best known men in the State, and his name is associated with those of Lincoln, Grant, Logan, Yates and Trumbull, whose services gave Illinois brilliant renown during the period of the Civil War. "In all his undertakings," said a contemporary, "he was an enthusiast, but his enthusiasm was supreme in his thinking and acting." He was married, in 1874, to Emma, daughter of John D. Gillett, of Elkhart Park, and had seven children. He died at Oglehurst, near Elkhart, Illinois, April 24, 1899.

FISHBACK, William Meade,

Journalist, Governor.

William Meade Fishback, Governor of Arkansas, was born at Jeffersonton, Culpeper county, Virginia, November 5, 1831, third child and second son of Frederick and Sophie (Yates) Fishback. His paternal grandfather, Martin Fishback, a Revolutionary soldier, was descended from Frederick Fishback, a planter who settled in Maryland at an early date and owned the land upon which Fredericktown afterward stood, his wife's father, named Hager, owning the site of Hagerstown. His maternal grandfather was Colonel William Yates, of Petersburg, Virginia, whose wife (born Stith) was directly descended from the author of Stith's "History of Virginia," one of the earliest settlers of that colony and a contemporary of Captain John Smith.

William M. Fishback received his early education at the schools of his native village and vicinity, subsequently entering the University of Virginia. After his graduation in 1855, he studied law in the office of Luther Spellman, of Richmond, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. His first venture in law practice was in 1858, while on an extended visit to Illinois. Here he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, who, attracted to the young man, entrusted to him some important legal business. In 1858 Mr. Fishback took up a permanent residence at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. Meanwhile Lincoln, with offers of other business urged him to return to Illinois, but he declined, preferring the Arkansas climate. In 1861 he was elected a delegate to the State Convention which passed the ordinance of secession. Although so pronounced a Union man that the secession press of Arkansas denounced him as an abolitionist, he was opposed to the policy of coercion, thinking that it would provoke Civil War. When President Lincoln in April, 1861, called for troops to vindicate the national authority, Mr. Fishback, reflecting the views of his constituents, voted for secession in the hope that a compromise would be effected and civil war averted. When war actually began, he established the "Unconditional Union" newspaper at Little Rock. Meantime he was engaged in recruiting the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Regiment for the Union army, but his election to the United States Senate drew him into another field, and the organization of the regiment was never completed, nor was he allowed to take the seat to which he was elected, the State, as just reorganized, being refused recognition by Congress on the ground that its new constitution did not provide for negro suffrage. Mr. Fishback was now appointed

United States Treasury Agent for the State of Arkansas, but declined until the insistence of the Federal administration that his services were indispensable in the interest of economy and sound finance, when he accepted, and performed his duties in the most satisfactory way. In 1874 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and performed a great public service in having that body adopt what was known as the "Fishback Amendment," forever forbidding the payment of certain fraudulent bonds issued during the reconstruction period. In 1877, 1879 and 1885 he was a member of the Legislature. In 1892 he was named for Governor, and although he made no canvass or other effort, so great was his popularity that in the nominating convention he received five-sixths of the more than six hundred votes, and his plurality in the election was larger than that received by any other candidate for the office since reconstruction times. His administration was marked by continuous prosperity. At his instigation, in April, 1893, the Governors of all the Southern States met in convention in Richmond, Virginia—one of the most important and distinguished assemblies ever held in the country, and of which he was made president. He died in 1903.

WOLCOTT, Edward Oliver,

Governor, United States Senator.

Edward Oliver Wolcott was born in Longmeadow, Hampden county, Massachusetts, March 26, 1848, son of Samuel Wolcott, a famous theologian and orator in the Congregational denomination, a graduate of Yale, and a champion of the Union cause during the Civil War. His ancestors were among the early Puritans who left England under the reign of Charles I, the first to emigrate to America being Henry Wolcott, progenitor of all of the name on this continent. He was the second son of John Wolcott, of Tolland, Somersetshire, and with one hundred and thirty-nine others embarked March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," arriving at Nantasket, May 30th, following. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut. Rev. Samuel Wolcott was pastor of churches at Longmeadow and Belchertown, Massachusetts; Providence, Chicago, and Cleveland, Ohio, where he removed with his family in 1862.

Prior to the removal of the family to Cleveland, Ohio, Edward Oliver Wolcott took a course of instruction at the Norwich Academy, and at Cleveland he was prepared for Yale College, which he entered with the class of 1870. He was not graduated but shortly afterwards entered the Harvard Law School, where he was fitted for his profession, and his law studies were continued in the office of C. T. and T. H. Russell in Boston. In 1864, at the age of sixteen, there being an urgent call for volunteers for the temporary defense at Washington, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. When the necessity for these troops had passed away, Mr. Wolcott returned to his studies. In 1871 he removed to Colorado, whither his elder brother had preceded him in 1869. He taught school at Black Hawk, Colorado, for a short time, and then opened an office in Georgetown. While awaiting clients, he contributed entertaining letters to the press of the territory and some of the prominent eastern journals, and for a few weeks he also edited the "Georgetown Miner." Mr. Wolcott gained little prominence as a lawyer until 1876, when he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for the first judicial district, composing the counties of Jefferson, Gilpin, Clear Creek and Boulder. Thence-

forward his rise at the bar was rapid. Some time before the expiration of his term he had accomplished the unprecedented feat of clearing the docket of the district of all criminal cases in a manner to command the admiration of court lawyers and jurors. Having executed his mission as district attorney to the satisfaction of all, he resigned, and in 1878, being nominated and elected State Senator, at once became a leading figure in public affairs. In 1879 he was made attorney of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and removed from Georgetown to Denver, where, in addition to his railway business, he had a large private practice. In 1884 he was elected general counsel of the road. In 1888, Mr. Wolcott was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Thomas M. Bowen, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1889. In the Senate he was conspicuous for his oratory, and for his advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In January, 1895, Senator Wolcott was reëlected to succeed himself by the Tenth General Assembly of Colorado, his second term beginning March 4, 1895, and expiring March 3, 1901. Notwithstanding his attitude on the silver question, Senator Wolcott refused to support William J. Bryan as a presidental candidate. Soon after the election of William McKinley to the presidency, he sent Senator Wolcott on an informal mission to Europe to sound the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany on the subject of bimetallism. In 1896 he received the degree of LL.D. from Yale University.

Edward O. Wolcott married, May 14, 1890, Frances Metcalf Bass, widow of Lyman K. Bass, of Buffalo, New York. Senator Wolcott died in 1905, at Monte Carlo, Monaco.

SMITH, Charles Emory,

Journalist, Postmaster General.

Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General in the cabinet of two Presidents, was born at Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut, February 18, 1842, son of Emory B. and Arvilla T. (Royce) Smith. His father was a manufacturer of silk.

In 1849 the family removed to Albany, New York, and the son obtained his rudimentary education in the public schools. Later he entered the Albany Academy, and in his senior year contributed leading articles to the "Evening Transcript." At the age of seventeen he entered the junior class of Union College, Schenectady, and graduated in 1861. During the presidental campaign of 1860 he commanded a Republican marching club. Immediately after leaving college he became military secretary to General John F. Rathbone, then engaged in organizing New York troops for the War for the Union. Later he was made judge advocate-general, with the rank of major, but after eighteen months' service, the method of raising troops having been changed, entered the office of the adjutant-general of the State, where he remained until Horatio Seymour became Governor. Then for a year and a half he taught in the Albany Academy, writing meanwhile for the "Express." In 1865 he purchased an interest in that paper and became its editor, raising it from a local journal into so strong a political force that on the election of Governor Fenton in 1866, it became a rival of the "Journal," the recognized Republican organ. During the closing term of Governor Fenton, Mr. Smith was his secretary, without giving up editorial duties, and his intimate relations with the Governor continued after the election of Governor Fenton to the Senate. In 1870 Mr. Smith became asso-

ciate editor of the "Journal," with George Dawson, and in 1876, upon the retirement of Mr. Dawson, he was made editor-in-chief. This position made him powerful in the journalism and politics of New York State. Meanwhile, in 1874, he was elected president of the State Press Association, and delivered the annual address.

In 1873 Mr. Smith was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and for nearly six successive years was chairman of the committee on resolutions, the exception occurring in 1877, when the post was held by Roscoe Conkling, and Mr. Smith acted as secretary. Mr. Smith had an important part in framing the State Republican platforms, in that of 1877 inserting the first New York declaration in favor of civil service reform, and in that of 1878 reconciling the differences between the administration and Senator Conkling after the sharp clash of the previous year. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1876, and as a member of the committee on resolutions drafted a large part of its platform. In opposition to the machine organization, he suported Hon. George B. Sloan for speaker of the Assembly in 1876, and in 1880 declined to occupy his old position as chairman of the committee on resolutions on account of differences with the leaders of the majority. He was, however, chosen both temporary and permanent chairman of the convention. The same year Mr. Smith removed to Philadelphia to become editor and part proprietor of the "Press," a newspaper which after a long period of prosperity and influence under John W. Forney had passed under other control and lost its prestige. In the hands of the new proprietors the journal was transformed. Mr. Smith reorganized its news system and its staff, and infused such force into its editorials that during the presidential campaign of 1880 it exerted its old influence, and on the nomination of Blaine and Logan in 1884 it attained a thoroughly national position.

In 1881 Mr. Smith opened the campaign in Pennsylvania for the State Committee. In 1887, when the first mayor of Philadelphia under the new reform charter was to be elected, Mr. Smith was chairman of the Union League committee, which was mainly instrumental in the selection of a candidate. He was active in the Republican National Convention of 1888, and made an address before it proposing Mayor Edwin H. Fitler for president. In the succeeding campaign he took the stump in Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States. On February 10, 1890, he was appointed United States Minister to Russia by President Harrison, and four days later the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. He performed the duties of this office for two years, during which time he distributed the money and provisions sent from the United States for the relief of sufferers from the famine in Russia, and made ineffectual efforts to bring about a mitigation of the severity of the "May Laws," which were aimed at the Hebrews in the empire. In April, 1892, Mr. Smith returned to this country, and two months later resigned, resuming his editorial position on the "Press" and taking an active part in the presidential campaign. In 1895 he stumped Ohio, speaking twice with Governor McKinley; in 1896 he was prominent in the councils of the Republican party, and wrote, it is said, a large part of its platform of that year. On April 21, 1898, he was appointed Postmaster-General, succeeding James A. Gary, and having served acceptably through the first term was continued in office by President McKinley. The most important feature of his administration was the

establishment of the rural free delivery. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1899-1900, only 391 routes had been created; at the close of the fiscal year, 1900-1901, about 4,300 towns enjoyed its advantages. In 1871 Mr. Smith was elected a trustee of Union College for five years, and in 1879-80 he was a regent of the University of New York. In 1889 Union College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Smith married (first) at Albany, New York, in 1863, Ella Huntley, and (second) at Elberon, New Jersey, October 3, 1907, Nettie Nichols. He had no children. He died at his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1908.

McCOOK, Edward Moody,

Soldier, Governor.

General Edward Moody McCook, a brilliant soldier in the War for the Union, and twice Governor of Colorado, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 15, 1835. His grandfather, George McCook, an Irishman of Scotch descent, being involved with the United Irishmen in 1780, fled to the United States. His father, Dr. John McCook, a physician of eminence, who married Catherine J. Sheldon of Hartford, Connecticut, and his brother Daniel, were familiarly known as the "fighting McCooks," distinguished as the "tribe of John and the tribe of Dan."

Edward Moody McCook educated in the public schools, when sixteen years old he went to Minnesota, but upon the breaking out of the gold excitement, went to the Rocky Mountain region. In 1859 he was a member of the territorial legislature of Kansas, during which time the State of Kansas was formed. He went to Washington and secured the organization of the territory of Colorado. When the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, he hastened to Washington and joined the Kansas Legion, which, with the Kentucky Legion, were the only loyal commands in that city. As communication with the north had been cut off, McCook volunteered to carry General Scott's dispatches; and, though Baltimore was in a state of insurrection, succeeded in getting through and bringing back replies, walking all the way back on the railroad ties. For this service, he was on May 8, 1861, commissioned second lieutenant in the First Cavalry, and in 1862 was promoted to the first lieutenancy. He served as senior major in the Second Indiana Cavalry until the battle of Shiloh, when he was made colonel of the regiment. He received the brevet of first lieutenant in the regular army in 1862 for Shiloh, Tennessee; captain for Perrysville, Kentucky; major, in 1863, for Chickamauga, Tennessee; lieutenant-colonel, in 1864, for cavalry operations in East Tennessee; colonel, in 1865, for capture of Montgomery, Alabama. He was also brevetted brigadier-general in 1865 for services in the field, and major-general the same year for conspicuous gallantry. At Mossy Creek, with one division, he attacked two of Jackson's divisions, and captured eight battle-flags, 2,500 prisoners, and all of their artillery. He commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland through the entire Atlanta campaign. General McCook's most conspicuous service was in penetrating the enemy's line to prevent General Taylor from reinforcing General Hood, then shut up in Atlanta. With only 2,100 men, he destroyed Hood's train of 800 wagons and 3,000 horses and mules, which had been sent to the rear of Atlanta for safety, and captured three generals and over two hundred field and line officers, besides a large body of men. On his return he encountered 4,000 of Wheeler's cavalry and two brigades of infantry.

through which he was forced to cut his way, swimming the Chattahoochee river, rejoining the main army at Marietta, Georgia, with a loss of 900 men and one-half his escort. He then proceeded south to the gulf, and received the surrender of all the troops in Georgia and Florida, amounting to over 19,000 men, and remained there as military governor of Florida until June, 1865. Being unaware of the surrender of Lee, the Second Brigade of his command, under Colonel La Grange, assaulted and captured West Point, April 17, 1865, which was the last battle of the war.

In 1866 General McCook resigned his command to accept the appointment of Minister to the Hawaiian Islands, and during his term negotiated a treaty of commercial reciprocity. In 1869 President Grant appointed him Governor of the Territory of Colorado, which he found in great disorder. He organized a school system, and established a board of immigration, which greatly benefitted that section. He was instrumental in bringing the first railroad into Denver, he organized the water works, was identified with all the large enterprises of the city, and was at one time the largest real estate owner in that section, and the largest taxpayer in Colorado. His greatest service was in securing the transfer of the Ute Indians to Utah, which permitted the development of the rich mineral and agricultural lands which were opened for development and settlement, but which had been previously locked up in reservations. Governor McCook lived to see fulfilled his prediction, which he made when assuming the gubernatorial chair, that within twenty-five years Colorado would no longer be on the frontier. At the earnest request of President Grant he accepted the appointment of Governor a second term, declining the Postmaster-Generalship. He was largely interested in the European telephone syndicate, and at one time was one of the purchasers of the celebrated Batopilos mines, the richest silver mines in Mexico. General McCook's literary attainments and oratorical powers were of such a high order, that on the death of General George H. Thomas he was selected to deliver the funeral oration. He died in 1913.

JONES, Thomas Goode,

Soldier, Lawyer, Governor.

Thomas Goode Jones, twenty-fifth Governor of Alabama, was born at Macon, Georgia, November 26, 1844, son of Samuel G. and Martha Ward (Goode) Jones, both of whom were natives of Virginia. He was descended from Frederick Jones, elder of the two sons of Captain Roger Jones, a cavalier who came to America in 1680 in a sloop commanded by Lord Culpeper and afterward settled in Virginia. John Jones, great-grandfather of Governor Jones, was a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia before the Revolution, and afterward became presiding officer of the Virginia Senate. He was a colonel in the Continental army. Samuel Jones, father of Governor Jones, a man of great force of character and executive ability, and an honor graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, was a distinguished civil engineer, and one of the pioneers of railroad building in the South. Jonesboro, Georgia, where Sherman fought his battle for the possession of Atlanta, was named for him. On his mother's side, Governor Jones was descended from John Goode, an Englishman who emigrated to Virginia prior to 1661. He was a planter and a man of affairs; a sturdy Indian fighter, and a supporter of Bacon during his troubles with Lord Berkeley, until Bacon dis-

closed his purpose of rebellion. Samuel Goode, descendant of John Goode, was lord-lieutenant for Mecklenburg county under the crown, but became an officer of the Revolutionary army. He was also a member of the Continental and United States congresses, 1779-1801. Samuel Goode's son, Thomas Goode, grandfather of Governor Jones, was a physician and surgeon of distinction, a finely educated man, and at the time of his death resided in Bath county, Virginia, and owned the famous Hot Springs.

Thomas Goode Jones was educated at private schools in Montgomery, Alabama, whither his family removed in 1850, at schools near Charlottesville and Greenwood, Virginia, and at the Virginia Military Institute. When his State seceded he went to Richmond as drill-master of volunteers; in 1862 was returned to the Institute, but left it to join Jackson's army in the movement against Banks. At the end of that campaign he enlisted as a private in the Partisan Rangers, organized at Montgomery, which became Company K, Fifty-third Alabama Regiment, and was appointed first sergeant. Owing to sickness and detail of officers, he commanded the company at the battle of Thompson Station, Tennessee, March 5, 1863, and during the latter part of the contest commanded the battalion to which his company belonged, remaining on duty until the end, although wounded. In March, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant and aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General John B. Gordon, and remained with that officer in his successive promotions until the close of the war, and being himself promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was wounded at the battles of Spottsylvania Court House and Kernstown, 1864, and Hare's Hill, 1865. In the last battle at Appomattox Court House he bore one of the flags of truce, and for gallantry at the battle of Bristoe Station was promoted. He received the thanks of General Robert E. Lee for bravery at Hare's Hill in carrying orders for the withdrawal of the Confederate troops from Fort Steadman, in the face of a terrible fire from the enemy. In 1867 he was chosen to return to the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment its flag, which was captured at the battle of Plymouth, North Carolina. His additional military record includes service as colonel of the Second Regiment, Alabama State troops, 1880-90, and commander-in-chief of Alabama State troops, 1890-94. During his long service he was invariably sent in command of troops to aid in the enforcement of the law by Governors Houston, Cobb, O'Neal and Seay, and commanded the State troops in every serious riot from 1874 to 1894.

While in the Confederate army he studied law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, establishing an office in Montgomery. He was author of the laws regulating the employment of the military in the enforcement of law, and the statute prescribing the duties of city and town authorities when a riot occurs therein. In 1868 he edited at Montgomery the "Daily Picayune," and made some reputation as a newspaper writer. He was a reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of Alabama, 1870-80. On April 24, 1874, he was orator on Confederate Memorial Day at Montgomery, and in his address, while not abating one jot of the conviction that under the circumstances the South not only had the right but was under duty to take up arms, he argued that the northern people were equally conscientious; that the future interests of the South were inseparably connected with the Union, and that lessons of mutual toleration and respect should be drawn from the struggle. This oration

attracted wide attention, and was commended as statesmanlike by the southern as well as the northern press. In consequence, at their gathering at Marietta, Ohio, in 1876, the Federal veterans presented Governor Jones with a gold medal.

He was a member of the city council of Montgomery from 1875 to 1884, resigning to enter the Lower House of the General Assembly, to which he was unanimously returned in 1886, and of which he was speaker in 1886-88. In 1890 he became one of the Democratic candidates for the governorship, and would have been nominated without much opposition but for the rise of the Alliance. He stumped the State in opposition to the sub-treasury and land loan bill, to fiat money, and to the introduction of secret societies or classes into politics. The opposition to the Alliance nominated him, and he was elected, practically without opposition. In his first inaugural he endeavored to break up secret caucuses of the Legislature for the selection of United States Senators and other officers elected by the General Assembly, and urged the passage of an act forbidding the giving of free passes to public officers. In August, 1892, he was reëlected, after a vigorous personal canvass of the State. He succeeded in increasing the tax rate in order to meet public expenses, combated the movement in behalf of repudiation, favored reform in prison management and a scheme for the gradual removal of convicts from the mines. The decrease of the tax rate and the falling off of values preceding the panic made it difficult to administer the State government and meet all of its obligations. His attitude in maintaining the public faith at all hazards enabled him to borrow money in New York during the height of the panic in 1893, in excess of the constitutional amount that could be borrowed, and all the obligations of the State were met in full. When he retired the State's finances were on a sound basis, and he had paved the way to the extinction of the State's floating debt. At the beginning of the disorders in the mining region of Alabama in 1894, he concentrated the State troops at Birmingham, took personal command, and restored order without firing a shot. Governor Jones was president of the Sound Money Democratic Convention in 1896, which sent delegates to Indianapolis, and was a delegate from the State-at-large to that convention. When the yellow fever epidemic of 1897 occurred in Montgomery, he felt it his duty to remain with the citizens, and was made chairman of their relief committee. On October 9, 1901, he was appointed United States district judge for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, and in the same year was a delegate to the Alabama Constitutional Convention, and president of the Alabama State Bar Association. He was the author of several fugitive pieces written for the press, including "The Famous Apple Tree of Appomattox," and the "Last Nine Days of the War in Virginia."

Governor Jones was married, at Montgomery, December 20, 1866, to Georgena, daughter of Marshall and Carrie (Moore) Bird. Thirteen children were born to them. Governor Jones died April 28, 1914.

GUILD, Curtis,

Journalist, Governor.

Curtis Guild, Jr., forty-third Governor of Massachusetts (1906-08), was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 2, 1860, son of Curtis and Sarah Crocker (Cobb) Guild. His father was the founder of the Boston "Commercial Bulletin."

He was educated at Miss Lewis' private school, Roxbury, at Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and at Harvard College, where he obtained his first journalistic experience as editor of the "Crimson" and "Lampoon" during his course. He was graduated with highest honors in 1881, receiving special mention in English literature and composition, French literature and history. After an extensive tour in Europe, he became collector and traveling agent for the "Commercial Bulletin," and subsequently served in every department of the paper to that of editor. In 1884 he was admitted to partnership with his father and uncle in the ownership of "The Bulletin." It was he who made the "Bulletin" statistics on wool so accurate as to be considered authoritative by the government of the United States and by the trade of America, England, Europe and Australia. Upon the death of his uncle and the retirement of his father in 1902, he became sole owner of the paper, and from that time directed its policy until his death.

He entered politics at the age of twenty-one, serving upon the stump as a speaker, and acting as treasurer and chairman of his ward committee. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the Republican State Convention, and in 1896 was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was made one of its vice-presidents. He was active as a campaign speaker in ten of the central western States in 1896, and in 1900 he accompanied Theodore Roosevelt from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to New York City, besides covering Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts. In 1892 he was the successful Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and within thirty-six hours of his inauguration he was called to the chair as acting Governor in the absence of Governor Bates from the State. After serving as Lieutenant-Governor until 1903, he was in that year nominated for Governor, and was elected by a plurality of 22,558, and in the following year he was reëlected by 30,233 plurality. His third election followed in 1907 with a plurality of 104,000, his vote being more than double that of the next highest candidate. Governor Guild's administration was marked by the passage of more new legislation than that recorded under any previous Governor. His reforms were largely of a humanitarian character.

Governor Guild was interested in military matters from the time he entered a military school in his youth, and in which he became major of a battalion. He was an officer in the Harvard Rifle Corps, and a member of Troop A, First Massachusetts Cavalry, advancing to a commission. Governor Greenhalge offered him a staff appointment, and Governor Wolcott made him brigadier-general and inspector-general of rifle practice. The day after the sinking of the "Maine," he asked the Governor to file his name as a volunteer in the expected war; and the Governor sent him on a special mission to Washington to learn what would be expected of Massachusetts in the event of war. As a result, Massachusetts was made ready, and her regiments and naval brigade were the first to report at a national rendezvous, fully armed and equipped, even to medical stores and ammunition. Guild enlisted as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Sixth Massachusetts in the war with Spain in 1898, and was made lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general. In addition to all the duties of an inspector-general, he acted as drillmaster, and part of the time as chief ordnance officer. He inaugurated a new method of weekly inspection reports, by means of which, on a tabular view, the

corps commander was informed every Monday morning of the exact condition of every command in his corps, both as to health, drill, sanitation, food and equipment. This innovation received the official endorsement and approval of the inspector-general of the United States army in his annual report for that year. Colonel Guild broke up the fever camp at Miami, arranged the camp sites at Savannah, framed the Savannah port regulations, and attended to the disciplining of pilots; he quelled a mutiny in one of the regiments, and accompanied the army as inspector-general. In Cuba he acted as chief of secret service when the Spanish inhabitants were living in daily fear of massacre at the hands of Cuban guerrillas; investigated all claims for land damages; and reformed the slaughter house system of Havana province. He was promoted major-general of the Massachusetts National Guard. After the settlement of the Cuban difficulties, he was offered the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General and the chairmanship of the National Civil Service Commission, both of which he declined. In the National Republican Convention of 1908 he was placed in nomination for Vice-President, and received seventy-five votes. In 1910 he was made Special Ambassador to Mexico; and was Ambassador to Russia in 1911-1913.

Until his death he directed the policy of his newspaper, and also occasionally contributed to such magazines as "Life," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "North American Review," "Scribner's" and "Harpers." He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Holy Cross College in 1906, and from Williams College in 1908. At its three hundred and fiftieth jubilee, in 1909, the University of Geneva, Switzerland, bestowed its historic honorary degree of S. T. D. upon him for services in the promotion of public morality. The King of Italy conferred the decoration of grand officer of the Crown of Italy in 1908, in recognition of legislation for the protection of immigrants from fraudulent bankers, and of legislation for the protection of children from the padrones. In Russia he was made a member of the Order of St. Alexander Nevski. He was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; a thirty-third degree Mason; and a member of the Tavern, University, Press, Algonquin, Nahant, Country, Boston, and Middlesex clubs.

He was married at Boston, Massachusetts, June 1, 1892, to Charlotte H., daughter of E. C. Johnson. He died April 6, 1915.

DIXON, Luther Swift, LL.D.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge Luther S. Dixon was born in Milton, Vermont, June 17, 1825, son of Colonel Luther and Sarah (Pearl-Segar) Dixon, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 6, 1891.

He attended the schools of his town, and studied in the law office of Albert G. Whittemore, of Milton, during 1842-45. He entered Norwich (Vermont) University in 1845, and remained two years, nearly completing the regular classical course. He was distinguished at the university for his scholarship and athletic ability. He was six feet four inches in height, and one of the strongest men ever at the institution. He studied law with Hon. Luke Poland, a noted jurist of Vermont, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. Later in the same year he located in Portage, Wisconsin, and soon took a prominent place in his profession. In 1851 he was elected district attorney of Columbia county, and held the position

until 1858, participating in the trial of many of the cases, famous in the early history of the State. In 1858 he was appointed judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin, and filled the position with such marked ability that in 1859 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. We quote from the memorial spread upon the records of the Supreme Court of the State:

> He came to the bench at an important and critical time in the history of the State and Nation. Questions involved in the contentions of political parties must be decided, and the judgments of courts could not provoke fierce criticism. Questions were pending which directly affected the interests of large classes of citizens, arising out of the early efforts in the railroad development and the involvement in that behalf of public-spirited men. Fortunes and even homes were imperiled. Decisions were demanded favorable to those in jeopardy, and judges were threatened with the displeasure of the masses if decisions gave disappointment. The then recent adoption of the code had displaced the ancient familiar practice, and thrown much labor on the court in settling the new procedure. New and important questions sprang up in the period of rapid development during the following war; and the growth of the State largely increased the labors of the court. Chief Justice Dixon and his illustrious associates in that formative period worked with noble diligence for the welfare of the State. "Looking far behind them and far before them" they wrought with master hands in building a system of jurisprudence, mild and benign, of which the materials were the excellencies of the common law, the enlightenment, progress and humanity of later times legislation.

Early in 1859 he was called on to pass upon the constitutionality of the famous "fugitive slave law," passed by Congress, and so repugnant to the people of the North, Judge Dixon had no sympathy for the law, but as a judge could not affirm a decision which declared that a State could nullify an act of Congress. His decision was opposed by the dominant wing of the Republican party of Wisconsin, headed by Carl Schurz, and an active campaign was carried on to prevent his reëlection to the Supreme bench. Judge Timothy O. Howe actively supported his reëlection before the Republican convention, but he failed for nomination. At the election he was successful as an independent candidate.

Judge Dixon was three times elected to the Supreme bench, and held the office until 1874, when he resigned to resume the practice of law in order to better his financial condition. In 1874 he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he made his home until his death. He at once became extensively engaged in important litigation, being retained as government counsel in the whiskey fraud cases of 1875, and by the State of Wisconsin in the noted "granger railroad cases," involving the right of the State to regulate railroad corporations chartered by the legislature. Later he represented the Santa Fe Railroad Company in much of its litigation with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway over the possession of the Arkansas Pass in Colorado. The conduct of this case took him to Colorado frequently, and finding that the climate of Denver affected his health beneficially he established a law office there in 1881, and devoted the remaining years of his life mainly to the business of this office, although he retained a residence in Milwaukee. Associating with himself a son, who had been admitted to the bar, he built up a large practice in Colorado, and became almost as widely known in the Rocky Mountain region as he had been in Wisconsin and adjoining States. After spending several weeks in attendance upon the sessions of the United States Supreme Court in Washington, in November, 1891, he returned to his home in Milwaukee, much exhausted by his pro-

fessional labors, and died suddenly on the 6th of December.

He was a lecturer and professor of law at the University of Wisconsin, 1868-74; received the degree of LL.D. from that institution. He was much interested in military matters. In all probability he would have finished his college course but for the breaking out of the Mexican War and the departure for Mexico of President Ransom, of Norwich University. He went to New York City in 1847, to enlist for the service, but was persuaded by his brother to return home. He was the captain of the Hickory Guards of Madison, Wisconsin, in 1861, and on the breaking out of the Civil War desired to enter the service, but was urged by Governor Randall to retain his position on the bench, as he could do more for the State and Nation in that capacity than in service in the field. He reluctantly consented, yet he gave much aid in recruiting and drilling troops for the service.

Judge Dixon possessed a genial, sympathetic and kindly nature; was plain mannered, and affected nothing; was at all times frank and courteous, and had a keen sense of humor; was fond of anecdote and reminiscence; and was a delightful, companionable man. Many incidents have been given as to many acts of generosity.

He married Mary Woods, of Colchester, Vermont, who died about 1880, and four children were born to them.

GIBSON, Randall Lee,

Soldier, National Legislator.

General Randall Lee Gibson was born at Spring Hill Kentucky, September 10, 1832. His paternal ancestors, the Gibsons and McKinleys, came from Scotland and settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. Randall Gibson, his grandfather, after whom Senator Gibson was named, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, at the end of which he crossed the mountains and established a home in Mississippi. He married Harriet McKinley, and was one of the founders of Jefferson College, in that State. Senator Gibson's maternal ancestors, the Harts and Prestons, were among the earliest settlers of Kentucky.

Randall L. Gibson passed the years of his boyhood at Lexington, Kentucky, and on his father's plantation in Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana. His education, begun in Lexington, the famous Kentucky town near the home of Henry Clay, was completed in Yale College, where he was graduated in 1853, being the valedictorian of his class. Upon leaving college he entered the law school of the University of Louisiana from which he graduated in 1855. He then traveled extensively in Europe. Upon his return, just previous to the opening of the Civil War, he became a planter in Louisiana. His military career began at once with the war, when he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Moore of Louisiana, of which Honorable Thomas S. Manning, afterwards Chief Justice of the State and Minister to Mexico, was also a member. Subsequently he commanded in turn a regiment, brigade and division in the Confederate army, serving through all the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee, and receiving high commendation from General Hood, Stephen D. Lee, Breckenridge, Hardee, and Dick Taylor. He led the Louisiana brigade in the memorable charge at Shiloh; was recommended for promotion for skill and gallantry on the field of Perryville; took a prominent part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and the retreat from Nashville; and crowned his military career by a masterly defense of Spanish Fort, Mobile.

After the war General Gibson practiced law in New Orleans with success, until his election to Congress. He was a representative from the First District of Louisiana in the Forty-third to Forty-seventh Congresses, and was elected United States Senator in 1882, and re-elected in 1888, serving until his death, in the midst of his second term, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, December 15, 1892. His remains were interred at Lexington, Kentucky.

During his sixteen years of service in the national legislature he displayed rare ability and achieved remarkable success. His influence was exerted whenever the interests of the people he represented could be advanced, as in the emancipation of Louisiana from national interference in her domestic concerns; the protection and preservation of the sugar industry; the establishment of the Mississippi river commission, and the improvement of the navigation of that river, the protection of the alluvial lands from overflow; the preservation of the national currency; the restoration of railroad land grants to the public domain, all international questions relating to treaties; and many other subjects of vital importance. Senator Gibson was always active in the great cause of education, and was an earnest advocate of all educational measures. It was through him that the Tulane University of Louisiana was established by the munificence of Mr. Paul Tulane. He was president of the board of administrators of that institution; an administrator of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans; a trustee of the Peabody educational fund, and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He married Mary Montgomery, daughter of R. W. Montgomery of New Orleans, Louisiana, a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments, who died in 1887, leaving three sons.

KIRKWOOD, Samuel Jordan,

Governor, Senator, Cabinet Official.

Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, Secretary of the Interior, in the cabinet of President Garfield, and Governor of Iowa (1860-64 and 1876-77), was born in Hartford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813. He received an academic education in Washington, D. C. At the age of fourteen he was employed as a druggist's clerk at the capital, and remained in that business for seven years.

In 1835 he removed to Richland county, Ohio, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. For four years he was prosecuting attorney for the county, and in 1850 was a member of the judicial committee of the constitutional convention, which contributed largely to the State constitution, which was adopted in 1851. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in the double business of farming and milling, near Iowa City. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, and served through the last session held at Iowa City, and the first held at Des Moines. In 1859 he was chosen Governor of Iowa over the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 2,964. His administration proved so satisfactory during that critical period that he was re-elected in 1861, and as "War Governor" he proved a strong ally to President Lincoln in the War for the Union. It is said of him that he saved the State $500,000 from the $800,000 appropriated for defence bonds. He recruited, equipped and sent to the front about fifty regiments, nearly all of them for three years, the result being that Iowa was one of the few States in which there was no draft. In 1862 President Lincoln offered Governor Kirkwood the post of United States Minister to Denmark, which he declined. In 1866 he was elected to the United

States Senate, to fill out the unexpired term of James Harlan, and while there served on the committee on public lands. In 1867, at the expiration of his term, he returned to Iowa City, where he continued to pursue his private business. In July, 1875, he was nominated for Governor for a third term by the Republicans, and was elected. In January, 1876, he was again elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until 1881, when he resigned to enter President Garfield's cabinet. During his career in the Senate he was distinguished for his clear and thoughtful consideration of all subjects brought before him, particularly those pertaining to the domestic affairs of the nation. It was probably his special knowledge and fitness in this particular and his wise treatment of the Indian question while in the Senate, that induced President Garfield to appoint him Secretary of the Interior, March 5, 1881. He continued in this office after President Garfield's death until April 6, 1882, when he was succeeded by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, appointed by President Arthur. After this period, Senator Kirkwood held no public office. He died in Iowa City, Iowa, February 1, 1894.

WILSON, James F.,

Statesman.

Hon. James Falconer Wilson, for many years one of the most useful national legislators, was born at Newark, Ohio, October 19, 1828. His father, a carpenter, died in 1839, leaving a widow and three children almost wholly unprovided for. The son was early called to help care for his mother and the other children, and at the age of thirteen entered the shop of his uncle as an apprentice to learn the trade of harnessmaking. He completed his term of service and continued to work at his trade until 1850. Prior to entering upon his apprenticeship, he now and then attended a common school in the intervals between periods of labor. This was the only training he ever had at school except that acquired by attending one term of a select school. But he applied himself to study after working hours, reciting his lessons to some gentlemen who took an interest in aiding his efforts. In this way he acquired the equivalent of an academic education, resolving that some day he would enter the profession of the law. He began his law studies while working at the harnessmaker's bench. In 1851 Mr. Wilson was admitted to the bar in his native town, and began the practice of his profession there. In the spring of 1853 he removed to Fairfield, Iowa. He soon acquired a good practice, and became one of the leading members of the bar in that section.

In 1856 he entered upon his public career, being elected a member of the convention for the revision of the constitution of Iowa, and was one of the most active and useful members of that body. In 1857 he was a representative of the General Assembly of Iowa, and served as chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1859 he was chosen to the Iowa Senate, and served on the judiciary committee, through whose hands passed the revision of the system of practice and laws of the State. In 1861, as a Republican, he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of General Samuel R. Curtis, who resigned to take a commission in the Union army. He entered the House of Representatives at the beginning of the first regular session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and was appointed a member of the judiciary committee of that body, being perhaps the youngest man ever assigned to that position. He was reëlected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and after the latter declined a

further election. He served on the judiciary committee during his entire term in Congress, being for six years its chairman throughout the important periods of the Civil War and reconstruction periods, when more important responsibilities were thrown upon that committee and its chairman than at any other period since the foundation of the government. Mr. Wilson was one of the most earnest, unswerving and sanguine supporters of the government throughout the great struggle. His first resolution in Congress, offered in December, 1861, instructed the committee on military affairs to report an additional article of war prohibiting the use of United States forces to return fugitive slaves, and providing for the dismissal from the army or navy of any officer who used his authority or troops for such purposes; this article was reported and adopted. He reported the first bill to Congress for the improvement of the condition of the colored people of the District of Columbia, and gave the first notice ever given in Congress of an amendment to the constitution to abolish slavery. He reported and carried through the House a bill giving freedom to the widows and children of colored soldiers, and also the civil rights bill, and fought untiringly and successfully to engraft upon the constitution and to make alive and active in the national statutes the principles of civil and political equality. Hatred of oppression and sympathy with the lowly were as piously engrafted in Mr. Wilson's nature as they were in Abraham Lincoln's. When the final movement was made in the House of Representatives for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson (February, 1868) Mr. Wilson supported it on the ground that the investigation disclosed the presence of indictable offenses. The House adopted articles of impeachment and appointed Mr. Wilson one of the managers to conduct the trial at the bar of the Senate. When General Grant was inaugurated President, March 4, 1869, he tendered the office of Secretary of State to Mr. Wilson and earnestly urged him to accept the same, but it was respectfully declined. For seven years Mr. Wilson was annually appointed a government director of the Union Pacific railroad—six times by President Grant and once by President Hayes. The annual and special reports made to the government during these years in respect to the affairs and conditions of the company and its relations with the government, were prepared by Mr. Wilson.

In January, 1882, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa elected him United States Senator for the term of six years commencing March 3, 1883; and in January, 1888, reëlected him for the term ending March 3, 1895. Mr. Wilson's position in the Senate is attested by the character of the committees to which he was from time to time assigned: Foreign relations, post-offices and post-roads, revision of the laws, education and labor, the census, interstate commerce, mines and mining, pensions and judiciary. The debates which transpired during his membership in the Senate show his ability, his comprehensive view of public questions, his zeal for the equal rights of citizens, for the moral conditions of society, and his recognition of the elements of true progress so unceasingly manifest in the history of his country.

He died in Fairfield, Iowa, April 22, 1895, somewhat more than a month after the expiration of his last senatorial term.

CRITTENDEN, Thomas Leonidas,

Soldier in Two Wars.

General Thomas Leonidas Crittenden, one of most distinguished southerners who adhered to the Union during the

Civil War, was born at Russellville, Kentucky, May 15, 1819, son of John Jordan Crittenden, the eminent statesman (1787-1863), and brother of George Bibb Crittenden, major-general in the Confederate army (1812-1880).

He received a classical education, studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1842 he was elected commonwealth's attorney for his district. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was active in recruiting a regiment of infantry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He served until the close of the war, and for a time was on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, who, when he became President in 1849, appointed him consul to Liverpool, where he remained four years. He returned to the United States in 1853, practiced his profession for some years at Frankfort, Kentucky, and then became a merchant in Louisville, Kentucky. He strenuously opposed both slavery and secession, and at the opening of the Civil War entered the Union army as a volunteer. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on October 27, 1861, rendered gallant and notable service at the battle of Shiloh, and in reward therefor was promoted to be major-general of volunteers on July 17, 1862. He commanded the left wing of the Army of the Ohio, operating under General Don Carlos Buell, and later, as commander of the Second Corps under General Rosecrans, took a conspicuous part in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. He was then transferred to the Army of the Potomac, and was the commander of a portion of the Ninth Corps during all the operations of 1864. He resigned his commission in the volunteer army and retired from the army on December 13, 1864. On July 28, 1866, he was appointed by President Johnson a colonel in the regular army, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Stone River. He commanded the Thirty-second United States Infantry until 1869, when he was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry. He served with the latter mainly in the west until May, 1881, when he was placed on the retired list on account of age.

He resided at Sea Side, Staten Island, New York, until his death, which occurred October 23, 1893.

GAYARRÉ, Charles Étienne Arthur,

Historian, Author.

Charles E. A. Gayarré, first authority on Louisiana history, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, January 9, 1805. He came of illustrious Spanish and French descent; one of his grandfathers came to Louisiana in 1776, as royal comptroller and commissary after the cession from France to Spain; the other was Etienne de Bore, a mousquetaires under Louis XV., and the first Louisiana planter to make sugar (1795), and the first mayor of New Orleans in 1803.

He was educated at the College of Orleans (now extinct). In 1825 he opposed some of the provisions of the criminal code prepared for Louisiana by Edward Livingston, and so successfully that the code was rejected. In 1826-28 he studied law at Philadelphia under William Rawle, and in 1828-29 was admitted to the bar there and at home. In 1830 he was sent to the Legislature, in 1831 appointed Attorney-General, and in 1832 was made presiding judge of the city court. In January, 1835, when barely of senatorial age, he was elected to the United States Senate, but by reason of ill health could not take his seat, and spent eight years abroad. Returning, he reëntered the Legislature in 1844, and there effected a

reduction of the State debt. Again chosen in 1846, he was at the same time made Secretary of State, a post which then included the superintendence of public education, and (with the State Treasurer) the control of the city banks. During his seven years' tenure of this office he began his historical labors. He built up the State Library and enriched it with many documents procured from Spain. His "Histoire de la Louisiane" appeared in two volumes (1846-47); "Romance of the History of Louisiana" (1848); "Louisiana; Its History as a French Colony," two volumes (1851-52); and "History of Louisiana under Spanish Rule" (1854). The complete work, brought down to 1861, was published in four volumes in 1866, and reprinted in 1885. This work was a monument of painstaking industry and scholarship, and gave him place as one of the great historians of the country. In 1854 Mr. Gayarré put forth two lectures on "The Influence of the Mechanic Arts," and a play, "The School for Politics," for which the Louisiana "Courier" attacked him as unfaithful to his party. He refuted the charge in a letter to the Washington "Union," October 23, 1854. In 1853 he had been an independent Democratic candidate for Congress and was defeated by fraud. This practically closed his political career, and henceforth he was little more than an adviser. In 1855 he exposed the American or Know-Nothing party, and destroyed its temporary dominion in New Orleans. In 1861 he defended the right of Louisiana to secede from the Union, and in 1863 read at Osyka, Mississippi, an address to the Confederate Congress urging the arming of the slaves, and a treaty with England and France based on gradual emancipation. In 1866 he delivered in New Orleans a lecture on "Oaths, Rebellion, and Armistices," and attended the convention held in Philadelphia to reconstruct the Democratic party. In 1867 he was nearly elected to the United States Senate. His last official work was as reporter of the decisions of the State Supreme Court (1873), of which he prepared four volumes. In all the numerous public speeches which he was called upon to deliver on political and other subjects, and which were textually and at length recorded by the Louisiana press, Gayarré showed himself gifted with great oratorical powers. In presidential elections he more than once canvassed the State with such men as Pierré Soulé, Preston, and other eloquent speakers. He also accomplished with zeal and ability, and invariably at his own expense, all the missions with which he was entrusted by his party, both Louisiana and elsewhere. It is a remarkable fact that in his political career he never was the subject of any personal and vituperative attacks from the press, but was treated with much consideration, and even with the utmost kindness, in spite of the prevailing bitterness of party feeling. There was, however, a single exception, on the publication of his "School for Politics." After the war he published "Doctor Bluff," a two-act comedy; "Philip II. of Spain" (1886); "Fernando de Lemos; or, Truth and Fiction" (1872), and its sequel, "Aubert Dubayet; or, The Two Sister Republics" (1882), and numerous contributions to reviews, magazines and newspapers. In his last years he wrote another historical novel, a "History of New Orleans," and a volume of reminiscences. Until within a year or two of his death he was a frequent and highly appreciated lecturer at home, and often declined invitations from the north, fearing the winter climate. Of his "Philip II.," the "Saturday Review" says: "Regarded as it should be, simply as an inquiry into one of the most curious physiological problems which his-

tory suggests, it is a work of no ordinary interest." It was unfortunate for his own interests and for those of literature that his plan of visiting Spain in 1861 was frustrated by the outbreak of hostilities. He might have preserved his handsome fortune, which was lost in the war, and would have added much to the sum of available human knowledge. He survived to a great age, with faculties almost unimpaired, still earning his living by the pen, neglected by the State and general governments (his application for the naval office at New Orleans in 1865 was disregarded), but honored throughout the land by such as value chivalric independence, lofty purity in public and private life, great attainments, and eminent services to literature. He died February 11, 1895, in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he lived his entire life.

HOAR, Ebenezer Rockwood,

Attorney-General.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 21, 1816, son of Samuel Hoar, and brother of George Frisbie Hoar, the well known United States Senator from Massachusetts. Ebenezer R. Hoar went from the common schools to Harvard when he was about sixteen years of age, and was graduated in 1835. He began the study of law, and five years later was admitted to practice and established himself in Boston. In 1849 he was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position which he held until 1855, when he resumed the practice of law and continued in it until 1859, when, and for the next ten years, he was judge of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth. In 1869 General Grant appointed Judge Hoar attorney-general of the United States, but he only held the position until June 23, 1870, when he was succeeded by Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia. Mr. Hoar was made a member of the joint high commission, which was appointed to consider the Alabama case, and conclude the treaty of Washington, so-called, which was ratified by the United States Senate, May 24, 1871. This commission met in Washington, and the treaty which it concluded provided that a tribunal of arbitration should be constituted to comprise one member from Great Britain, one from the United States, and one each from Switzerland, Italy and Brazil. The tribunal was to decide on the Alabama claims, these being the claims of the United States against the British government for damages on account of the injury done to American commerce by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers which had been fitted out in British ports. The arbitration tribunal met at Geneva, Switzerland, December 15, 1871, when the cases of the two governments were presented and the commission adjourned until June 15, 1872. On this date the sessions were renewed and continued, until, at the thirty-second of these sessions, September 14, 1872, the decision was announced that "the tribunal, by a majority of four voices to one, awards to the United States a sum of $15,500,000 in gold, the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal." The dissenting voice was that of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England. Judge Hoar was sent to Congress from Massachusetts by the Republican party in 1873 and remained a member until 1875. He died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 31, 1895.

COXE, Arthur Cleveland,

Distinguished Divine, Author, Poet.

Arthur Cleveland Coxe, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of

western New York, seventy-fourth in succession in the American episcopate, was also an author and poet of distinguished ability. His lyric poetry and sacred hymns are of enduring beauty and power.

He was born at Mendham, New Jersey, May 10, 1818, son of Rev. Samuel Hanson Coxe, an eminent Presbyterian minister. He was educated in New York City, to which his parents removed in 1821, and after passing through the University of New York, entered in 1838 the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church. During his university course he published small volumes of verse which attracted attention: "Advent, a Mystery" (1837); "Jonathan, the Lay of a Scold" (1838); and "Athwold" (1838), and in 1840 he delivered "Athanasion," a poem, at Washington (Trinity) College, which added to his reputation, and appeared in print, together with other poems, in 1842.

On June 27, 1841, he was ordained deacon, and soon after took charge of St. Ann's Church in Morrisania, New York; on September 25, 1842, was ordained priest, and removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became rector of St. John's Church. In 1854 he became rector of Grace Church, Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. In 1857 he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined the office. He became rector of Calvary Church, New York City, and soon after was consecrated assistant bishop of western New York, and when Bishop De Lancey died (April 5, 1865) he succeeded him in the bishopric. In 1851 he visited England and attended the Lambeth Conference, and later was a delegate to the second conference. In 1872 he visited Hayti to organize churches and ordain clergy, having been placed in charge of the Episcopal church in that island. In 1888 he officiated in the Gallican chapel in Paris as bishop in charge of the "Gallicans" in France. In 1887 he delivered the Baldwin lectures at the University of Michigan.

Bishop Coxe was a skilled controversialist, and widely known outside of his own church. Within the church, his influence was exerted in the direction of conservatism. His publications were numerous. A letter written by him in 1869, upon the calling of an ecumenical council by the Pope, was printed in all the languages of Europe, and has since been frequently reissued under like conditions. He was a vigorous opponent of the revision of the Scriptures. His power as a writer of lyric poetry was decided, and the church hymnaries have been much enriched by his pen. His principal works, besides those already mentioned are: "Hallowe'en," a poem (1844); "Saul: A Mystery," a dramatic poem (1845); "Apology for the English Bible" (1854); "Thoughts on the Services" (1857); "The Criterion," a volume opposing the extreme position assumed by the Tractarians (1866); "Ritualism" (1867); "Signs of the Times: Four Lectures" (1870); "Apollos; or, The Way of God" (1873); "L'Episcopat de l'Occident," a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks on the Church of England (Paris, 1873); "Catholics and Roman Catholics" (1874); "Common Prayers" (1875); "The Lady's Chace," poem (1878); "The Penitential" (1882); "Institute of Christian History;" Baldwin lectures (1886). Bishop Coxe founded the Christian Literature Company, and was the editor of some of its publications, among them an edition of the Anti-Nicene fathers. He died at Clifton Springs, New York, July 20, 1896.

POMEROY, Mark Mills,

Journalist.

Mark Mills Pomeroy, whose newspaper name, "Brick" Pomeroy, was known the

country over in the past generation, was born at Elmira, New York, December 25, 1833, son of Hunt and Orlina Rebecca (White) Pomeroy. He was descended from the Pomeroys of Devonshire, England, who went to England with William the Conqueror, and who were noted for their remarkable fidelity and loyalty.

Pomeroy received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the "Corning Journal" as an apprentice. In 1854 he started "The Sun," an advertising sheet, that was so well patronized that the office grew apace, and was within a year sold to become the foundation of the "Corning Democrat." In 1855 he went to Athens, Pennsylvania, and there started the "Athens Gazette." In 1857 he went to Horicon, Wisconsin, where he started the "Horicon Argus," and filled it with such evidences of force, character, individuality and progress that it ran up rapidly both in circulation and influence, and secured for him the appointment of deputy United States marshal for Wisconsin. In 1858 he became city editor of the Milwaukee "Daily News," and inside of six months its circulation had more than doubled.

In 1859 he went to Washington, D. C., to engage in newspaper and political work, and there rapidly extended his acquaintance and influence as an advocate of the same line of political ideas as were advocated by Stephen A. Douglas and others, who believed that the citizens of a territory not yet admitted into the Union had the natural and political right to shape the policy and political lines of the future State. For this declaration, and his devotion to Douglas and consequent opposition to President James Buchanan he lost his official position as deputy marshal. In the spring of 1860 he went to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, arriving there with less than one dollar, and purchased on credit a one-third interest in the office and material of the LaCrosse "Daily Democrat," a small paper at that time struggling for existence. Under the contract made he was to be the editor, with no one to dictate as to the course of the paper. Being what was then known as a Douglas Democrat, while his two partners were Buchanan Democrats, it was not long before the irrepressible conflict between the factions broke out in the office. His partners, being unable to coax or drive him from his vantage ground as editor, and he having a troublesome way of using the pen, they soon sold out to him, and he thus entered without restraint upon the work of editing a newspaper without regard to what had been its past. When the Civil War came on he was for and with the Union, and helped to raise three regiments for the Federal army. He started a Democratic paper in New York City in 1868, and in 1875 removed his paper to Chicago, and from there continued its publication, devoting it to the advocacy of the financial principles represented by the greenback dollar, which he contended should be perpetual as legal tender. He was in 1876 chairman of a committee appointed at a national convention held in Chicago to organize voters into so-called greenback clubs. Broken in purse and health, in 1880 he went to Colorado, and there turned his attention to the law, and to an examination of the mineral resources of that State, and to the improvement of and means for transportation of passengers and freight. He conceived the idea of tunneling five miles through the Rocky mountains, at a point sixty miles west from Denver; gave up the paper he had started in Denver under the name of the "Great West," and turned his entire attention to mining and driving the Atlantic-Pacific railway tunnel.

He was the author of several books, each of which ran into very large circu-

lation, and the originator and editor of a monthly magazine under the suggestive name of "Pomeroy's Advance Thought," a publication of advanced ideas and utterances, and of large circulation. In 1854 he was married to Anna A. Wheeler, of Corning, by whom one daughter was born. He died in New York City, June 1, 1896.

BOWEN, Henry C.,

Founder of "The Independent."

Henry C. Bowen was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, September 11, 1813. At the age of twenty he came to New York and made a five years' engagement as clerk with Arthur Tappan & Company, a leading dry goods house. At the end of the engagement, with another clerk he formed the firm of Bowen & McNamee, which became a leading house in the silk and dry goods business. He was afterward head of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Company. At the time of the fugitive slave law excitement in 1852, Mr. Bowen's firm was boycotted in the south, on account of his denunciation of the law, and the letter in which he refused to give his signature to the call for the Castle Garden meeting in support of the law became famous on account of the sentence in which he said that the firm of Bowen & McNamee had its "goods and not its principles for sale." The outbreak of the Civil War compelled the firm to suspend payment, and Mr. Bowen was for some years collector of United States revenue for the third district of New York.

He early took a deep interest in the establishment of Congregational churches in New York and Brooklyn, was one of the original founders of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and of the Church of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and aided in the establishment of other churches. He heartily adopted the anti-slavery views of Mr. Arthur Tappan, and his brother, Mr. Lewis Tappan, and it was with a view to providing an organ for the expression of the views of a liberal and anti-slavery Congregationalism that in 1848 he, with three other gentlemen, projected and established "The Independent," under the editorship of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Dr. R. S. Storrs, and Dr. Joshua Leavitt. The other proprietors soon withdrew, leaving Mr. Bowen sole owner, and such he remained. When the original editors retired, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher became editor, and under him the paper became undenominational. From 1871 Mr. Bowen remained as proprietor and publisher, withdrawing from all other business. Mr. Bowen was a member of the Albany Convention of Congregationalists in 1852, which abrogated the "plan of union" with Presbyterians, and organized the Congregational Union, which through Mr. Bowen's appeal and his gift of $10,000 was made the church-building society of his denomination.

For many years he made his summer home in Woodstock, Connecticut, which owes its artificial beauty chiefly to his enterprise. He also created Roseland Park, and gave it to the town. The annual Fourth of July celebrations there, under his direction, were famous all over the country. He married, June 6, 1843, Lucy Maria, daughter of Lewis Tappan, who died in 1863. In 1865 he married Ellen, daughter of Dr. Hiram Holt, of Pomfret, Connecticut. He died in Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1896.

GOULD, Benjamin Apthorp,

Astronomer.

Benjamin Apthorp Gould was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 27, 1824, son of Benjamin Apthorp and Lu-

cretia Dana (Goddard) Gould, and grandson of Benjamin Gould, a soldier of the American Revolution.

Benjamin A. Gould, Jr., was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, where he received the Franklin medal; was graduated from Harvard College in 1844; and was master of the Roxbury Latin School, 1845. He studied astronomy under Carl F. Gauss, in Gottingen, and the sciences in Paris, doing observatory work under Francois Arago. While in Europe he made the acquaintance of Argelander and Humboldt. He established the "Astronomical Journal" at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1849, offering it to the use of astronomers for the publication exclusively of original investigations, and he maintained it largely at his own expense for twelve years. In 1885 he resumed its publication, and continued it at the rate of nearly one volume a year until his death, making due provision for its continuance. He was the first astronomer to use the telegraph in geodetic work, and made fifteen determinations before the method was introduced in Europe. In 1852 he was appointed to take charge of the longitude determinations of the Coast Survey, and organized, developed and extended this service, retiring in 1867. Meanwhile, in 1855, he became director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, New York, equipped and organized the institution, and carried it on without remuneration and at his private expense, leaving it in 1859, after a severe struggle to preserve it for purposes of scientific investigation. About 1864 he built an observatory at Cambridge, and until 1867 carried on a determination of the right ascensions of all the stars to the tenth magnitude within one degree of the pole. This work was completely reduced, but the discussion and publication were postponed by his removal in 1865 to Cordoba, South America, where in 1870 he organized an observatory under the auspices of the Argentine Republic, meanwhile mapping out a large part of the southern heavens, determining the climatic condition of South America, and establishing meterological stations from the tropics to Terra del Fuego on both coasts and across the entire continent. He returned to Cambridge in 1885.

He was vice-president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Philosophical Society; president of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts from its organization in 1892; honorary professor of the University of the Argentine Republic; fellow of the University of Chile; of the Royal Society, London; the Royal Meteorological Society, London; the Royal Astronomical Society, London; the Academy of Science, Paris; the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg; the Bureau des Longitudes, Paris, and of the Astronomiche Gesellschaft, Berlin. He received the Watson medal of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society. He was also knighted, of the order Pour le Merite, by the Emperor of Germany, a distinction shared by him only with George Bancroft and William Dwight Whitney among Americans, and which is exceedingly rare even in Europe. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Gottingen in 1848; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard in 1885, and from Columbia in 1887. He wrote "Investigation of the Orbit of the Comet V." (1847); "Reports on the Discovery of the Planet Neptune" (1850); "Discussions of Observations made by the United States Astronomical

Expedition to Chili to Determine the Solar Parallax" (1856); "Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers" (1869); "The Trans-Atlantic Longitude as Determined by the Coast Survey" (1869); "Ancestry and Posterity of Zaccheus Gould" (1872; enlarged and reissued, 1895); "Uranometria Argentina" (1874); "Zone Catalogues containing 73,160 Stars" (1884), and "General Catalogue of 32,448 Stars" (1885).

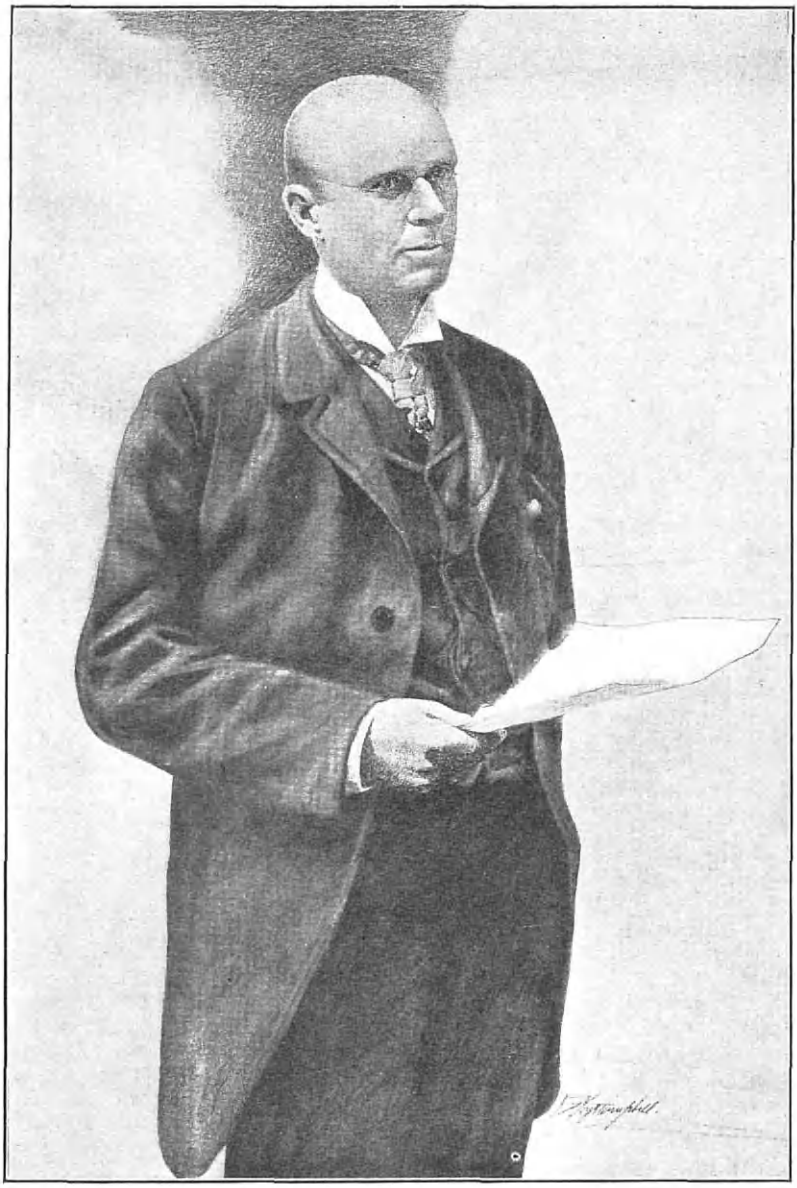
Dr. Gould married, in 1861, Mary Apthorp, daughter of the Hon. Josiah and Mary Jane Quincy; of their five children two were drowned during their residence in South America in 1874; Benjamin Apthorp, settled as a lawyer in New York City; Alice Bache, engaged in mathematical work; Mary Quincy, became the wife of Albert Thorndike, of Boston. Dr. Gould died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 26, 1896; he survived his wife many years, her death occurring in 1883.

BRISTOW, Benjamin Helm,

Civil War Soldier, Cabinet Official.

Colonel Benjamin Helm Bristow, a veteran of the War for the Union, and Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Grant, was born at Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, June 20, 1832. He entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1851, studied law, and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1853. His first practice was at Elkton, but he removed to Hopkinsville in 1858. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry Regiment, after the severe mental struggle which was necessary to southern men with northern sympathies in those times that tried men's souls. He distinguished himself for coolness and bravery at the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh) and other engagements. He also assisted in the capture of the celebrated raider, General John H. Morgan.

In 1863, while still in the field, Colonel Bristow was elected to the Senate of Kentucky. Identified with the old Whig party until its disruption, he was now a Republican and an anti-slavery man. In 1865, after the close of the war, Colonel Bristow resigned his seat in the Senate and removed to Louisville, where he at once secured a lucrative law practice, and took position in the forefront of one of the ablest bars in the country. In 1866 he was appointed assistant district attorney, and in 1867 became district attorney for Kentucky. In this position, rendered peculiarly delicate and responsible by the condition of the State, to which the Confederate element had largely returned after the war, Mr. Bristow showed himself as a thoroughly judicious and, at the same time, both a fearless and magnanimous official. Often his political sentiments were far in advance of those of his associates, and in many instances he encountered the risk of arousing the animosity of those about him, but this never deterred him from pursuing that course of conduct which he deemed right and just, and, on the whole, his popularity in the section where he lived was remarkable. In 1870 Colonel Bristow formed a law partnership with General John M. Harlan, but in the following year was called by President Grant to fill the newly-made office of Solicitor-General of the United States. Three years later, upon the resignation of Mr. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, the president appointed Colonel Bristow to this office. His services at the head of the Treasury Department were most important to the government and to the people.



EDGAR WILSON NYE

He reorganized and reformed the business of his office, and it was shown that he brought to the execution of his new duties remarkable executive ability and wonderful adaptation to whatever position he might undertake to fill. In June, 1876, Secretary Bristow resigned, owing to the calls made upon him by his private business. At the Republican National Convention of that year, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was the leading candidate for the presidential nomination, receiving one hundred and twenty-three votes on the first ballot. He afterward became senior member of the eminent law firm of Bristow, Peet & Opdyke, and removed his residence to New York, where he continued to conduct a profitable and important law business until his death, June 22, 1896.

NYE, Edgar Wilson,

Humorist.

Edgar Wilson Nye was born at Shirley, near Moosehead Lake, Maine, August 25, 1850. Of his ancestry he himself says: "The Nyes are proverbially reticent about their genealogy. Some of them claim to be of French extraction, and I have a cousin who says that he is a descendant of Marshal Ney, that being the spelling of the family name in an early day. I had some curiosity a few years ago, and tried to learn all I could of this matter. I traced our people back to the European police courts and even beyond that, discovering at last, in France, our Coat of Arms, but I lost it from the line where it was airing last summer."

When Edgar W. Nye was little over two years old his parents removed to St. Croix county, in Northern Wisconsin, where the boy received a thorough academical education, after completing which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Chance, however, threw in his way a position as reporter on an evening paper in Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. This he held for a year, and then practiced law for some time, being a justice of the peace for a period of six years. Some amusing stories are in circulation in connection with his judicial labors at Laramie, which partake somewhat of the delightful airiness of fairy tales, and doubtless owe their origin largely to Mr. Nye's reputation for humorous originality in action as well as in fancy. He also held other offices, among them that of postmaster of Laramie, his resignation of which, addressed to President Arthur, escaped from official hands at Washington, and finding its way into print, was copied, as he himself declares, "from Japan to South Africa, and from Beersheba to a given point." He was never enamored of the law, however, and in course of time drifted back into journalism, and as a special writer for current humorous literature, became especially successful. Combining good business methods with a degree of diligence and pleasure in his work which soon put him beyond the usual trials and griefs of struggling writers, albeit there was a time when his remuneration was but one dollar a column. Still, he tells us, "The columns were short and the type large, and I was glad to get the dollar." He used the pseudonym of "Bill Nye" in his writings, and it was not long before the name was known throughout the length and breadth of the land. In association with James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier poet," he began in 1885 to give readings from his works, and this somewhat novel partnership was highly successful. Since then he continued to lecture and travel extensively through Canada and the United States, visiting Europe between times, in the meantime

publishing several volumes of collected speeches, one in collaboration with Mr. Riley. Much of his work has been printed in the newspapers belonging to the American Press Association with mutual profit to author and publishers. His publications in book form are: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang" (Chicago, 1881); "The Forty Liars" (1883); "Baled Hay" (1884); "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock" (1885); "Thinks and Remarks by Bill Nye" (1886); "Fun, Wit and Poetry" in conjunction with Riley (1891); "Bill Nye's History of the United States" (1894); "Bill Nye's History of England" (1895). In 1891 he produced "The Cadi," a comedy which met with moderate success, and in 1895, in collaboration with Paul M. Potter, "The Stag Party."

Mr. Nye married, March 7, 1877, Clara Frances Smith, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. He died at his home, February 22, 1896.

FERRY, Thomas White,

Statesman, President for One Day.

Thomas White Ferry was born in Mackinac, Michigan, June 1, 1826, son of William Montague and Amanda (White) Ferry. His father was a Presbyterian minister, who under a commission from the United Foreign Missionary Society established a mission to the Indians on the island of Michilimackinac, in Lake Huron; he later removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he acquired extensive tracts and engaged in the lumber business until his death in 1867.

Reared amid the hardships and privations of pioneer life, Thomas White Ferry enjoyed only the limited advantages of the frontier public schools, supplemented by the guidance of his parents, who implanted in his mind a deep and permanent conviction of the verities of religious life. When very young he became clerk in a store at Elgin, Illinois, but, returning to Grand Haven after two years, was employed by his father and brothers in the firm of Ferry & Sons, lumber dealers.

Mr. Ferry began his political career in his twenty-first year, when he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the board of supervisors and clerk of Ottawa county. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the Legislature, and in 1856 to the State Senate. So great was his talent from the very beginning that he rose rapidly in reputation and public favor. In 1860 he was Michigan's candidate for Vice-President, and although a prominent member of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, was unsuccessful through the greater reputation and popularity of his rival, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. At the close of his career in the State Senate, he again devoted his time to the lumber business, in which he was nominally engaged throughout life. For eight years he was a member of the Republican State Committee of Michigan; was appointed in 1863 to represent his State on the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, and in 1864 was elected a representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In this Congress he served on the post office, post road, Loyal States war debt, and militia committees, and was appointed a congressional commissioner for his State to accompany the body of the martyred Lincoln to its last resting-place in Springfield, Illinois. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist Convention held in Philadelphia, where he still further added to his reputation and popularity by able speeches and sage counsel. He was thrice reëlected a representative; served on the committee on naval affairs in the Fortieth Congress;

played an equally prominent part in the Forty-first, but did not take his seat in the Forty-second, having been elected United States Senator to succeed Jacob M. Howard, resigned. His career in the Senate covered two full terms, and amply fulfilled the promise of his previous record.

His knowledge of the Great Lakes and the need of harbor and river improvements early enlisted his earnest efforts, and all through his public life he was continuously an advocate for needed improvements upon them and our extended sea coast. The principal works on the lakes were: The Sault Ste Marie ship canal, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron; improvements through the St. Clair Flats, the great breakwater of the port of Chicago; and protection for entrance into the principal ports of the several Great Lakes. As president of the committee of rules he reported a table of classification and revision of the rules of procedure for the Senate, which were unanimously adopted without amendment, and as a member of the special Senate committee he drew up the bulk of the "resumption act" of January 14, 1875. Having on several occasions acted as president *pro tem.* of the Senate, he was, upon the death of Vice-President Henry Wilson, in November, 1875, chosen acting Vice-President of the United States, and held the office with dignity and ability throughout the stormy period of the Hayes-Tilden electoral contest, gaining great reputation as a tactician and practical parliamentarian. During this controversy he presided at the impeachment trial of Secretary of War Belknap, and at sixteen joint meetings of the two Houses of Congress. In the absence of President Grant, he further discharged the duties of his temporary office by formally opening the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. President Grant's term expiring on Sunday, March 4, at noon, and Hayes being inaugurated on March 5, at noon, he was President of the United States for the twenty-four hours intervening.

By appointment of Governor Rich, he became president of the Mackinac Park Commission, and it was most largely through his efforts that the enterprise was brought to a successful issue. His creditable record led to his reëlection to the Senate in 1876; but having been proposed as candidate for a third term in 1882, he met with a strenuous opposition which culminated in his defeat by Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit. In the excitement of this campaign his business interests in the firm of Ferry Brothers, lumbermen, and proprietors of the Ottawa Iron Works, at Ferrysburg, suffered so greatly that the hitherto prosperous concern was placed in the hands of a trustee. After this double calamity, Senator Ferry spent three years in travel through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and upon his return resumed business, although he never recovered his former prosperity. A loyal Republican from the inception of the party, he was a staunch adherent to its principles and deeply versed in its history and traditions. In the days of the "greenback" controversy following on the panic of 1873, he took an unequivocal stand in favor of a system of national banks; the recognition of greenbacks as legal tender; a low-interest convertible bond, and the substitution of silver for the fractional paper currency then in circulation. His Senate speech of May 2, 1878, "Greenbacks Redeemable in and Equal to Coin," together with his other able contributions to the financial debates of the period, greatly contributed to the result of stopping the discredit by the government of its own currency. He was

also a lifelong advocate of the free coinage of silver, and chairman of the Republican caucus of the Forty-sixth Congress on refunding the government debt at three and three and one-half per cent.

Senator Ferry's special characteristics were energy, untiring industry and a never-faltering loyalty to his friends and his party. He was of fine presence, and of a genial manner, as becomes a Christian gentleman. He was in religious faith a Presbyterian, and a consistent adherent to its standards. He was never married, and resided with his aunt, Mary A. White, until his death at Grand Haven, Michigan, October 14, 1896.

CRISP, Charles Frederick,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Charles Frederick Crisp was born in Sheffield, England, January 29, 1845, while his parents, actors by profession were engaged in an extensive tour. The family returning to the United States in the same year, and settled in Georgia.

Charles Frederick Crisp was educated in the common schools of Savannah and Macon, Georgia. On the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Virginia Regiment Infantry, and, rising to a lieutenancy, was in active service until taken prisoner in May, 1864. After a year's confinement in Fort Delaware, he rejoined his parents at Ellaville, Georgia, and after completing his law studies at Americus was admitted to the bar in 1866. He commenced practice in Ellaville, where he rapidly rose to prominence, in 1872 being appointed solicitor-general of the southwestern judicial circuit, and in 1873 reappointed for a term of four years. In Jun ; 1877, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court of this circuit, and was reëlected by the General Assembly in 1878 and 1880. Upon his nomination to the United States House of Representatives for the Third Georgia District, he resigned from the bench, and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress by a large popular vote. Although from the beginning of his career in the House he was known as a hard-working, attentive and alert member, he did not rise to the leading position which caused his election as speaker until the beginning of his fifth term of service. At that time his election was a most conspicuous tribute to his ability and popularity, since among the opposing candidates for the chair were Roger Q. Mills and others whose services had been much more extended. He was reëlected speaker in the Fifty-third Congress, and when the Republicans again acquired a majority in the Fifty-fourth, he was the recognized leader of the minority. Throughout his congressional career he was a pronounced advocate of a low tariff and the free coinage of silver. At the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress, Mr. Crisp announced himself a candidate for the Senate, and in the meantime brought himself prominently before the people by his memorable debates with Secretary Hoke Smith upon the financial questions of the day. Upon his return home in the early summer of 1896, he took a vigorous part in the State gubernatorial campaign, making able speeches in several localities. In the primaries in July, by a practically unanimous vote, he was made the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, and, undoubtedly would have been elected had he lived. He died at his home in Atlanta, Georgia, October 23, 1896.

GREEN, Traill,

Medical Practitioner and Instructor.

Traill Green, A. M., M. D., LL. D., was born May 25, 1813, in Easton, Pennsylvania. At an early period in the coloni-

zation of the New World, the Green family, of which he was a representative, was established in Western New Jersey by William Green, a native of England, who first came to Long Island, where he married Joanna Reeder, a native of Norfolk county, England, belonging to the old Reeder family of that locality. Not long after their marriage William Green and his wife removed to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 1700. He was influential in community affairs, occupying various positions under the English crown, including that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1722.

His eldest son, Richard Green, married Mary Ely, of Trenton, New Jersey, also of English lineage, a daughter of George and Jane (Pettit) Ely, members of the Society of Friends. Richard Green died in 1741.

Richard Green, Jr., eldest son of Richard and Mary (Ely) Green, died in 1797, and was grandfather of Dr. Traill Green. He married Phebe Moore, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, who removed from Long Island to New Jersey in 1708. He was a son of Captain Samuel Moore, a prominent advocate of religious liberty in 1690, and a grandson of Rev. John Moore, of Newtown, Long Island, who died in 1657, and is spoken of as "one of the most interesting characters of that early period."

Benjamin Green, son of Richard and Phebe (Moore) Green, was born in 1770, and died in 1852. About the close of the Revolutionary War a little colony of English people made their way to what is now Easton, Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Green was among the number who in 1793 established his home in the village. He married Elizabeth Traill, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Grotz) Traill, the latter a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shaffbuch) Grotz.

In the maternal line the ancestry of Dr. Green traces to Robert Traill, son of Rev. Thomas Traill, of Sanda, Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland. In 1764 Robert Traill arrived in Easton; became an active citizen, and in the Revolution took a conspicuous part. He was a member of the Committee of Observation of Northampton county, and one of the standing committee of correspondence and clerk of the same. May 21, 1777, he was elected major of the Fifth Battalion of Northampton county, and in 1779 was assistant deputy quartermaster-general. He was a member of the Assembly, sheriff in 1782, and clerk of the court. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and was appointed associate judge by Governor Mifflin in 1796. Sabilla Grant, mother of Robert Traill, was the daughter of Rev. Alexander Grant, of South Ronaldsay.

After attending Easton (Pennsylvania) Academy, Dr. Green entered Minerva Academy, Easton, coming under the teaching of Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., one of the most scholarly educators of that time. His interest in nature was heightened by his perusal of Buffon's "Natural History," and he resolved to make the study of natural sciences one of his chief pursuits, and never abandoned this intention. He became convinced that the study of medicine would afford him special advantages in this direction, and he therefore determined to pursue it. He attended two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and then became a student under Dr. J. K. Mitchell, professor of medicine in Chapman's Institute, and graduated in 1835. Following his graduation he was appointed physician to the Fift Street Dispensary in Philadelphia, and attended outdoor patients and held clinics. His carefulness, accuracy and capacity for work are illus-

trated in the complete records he kept of all the cases he treated, and he continued this practice throughout his medical life of nearly sixty years.

Following his dispensary experience, Dr. Green returned to Easton in 1836 and entered upon active practice. While the demands for his professional services constantly increased, he yet found time not only to continue his own studies, but also to give instruction to private classes. While still a medical student he determined to become a teacher of chemistry, which he designated as his "darling study," and he organized a class of young people whom he instructed in the science, and it was his enthusiasm in this subject that probably attracted the attention of the board of Lafayette College and occasioned his selection by it for the position of professor of chemistry in that institution. Following his acceptance, he continued his studies in the natural sciences, and at this time embraced the opportunity to acquaint himself with minerals, and in the course of years he had a collection of fine specimens which at his death was bequeathed to Lafayette College. Successively he took up the study of geology, zoology and botany, finding on each new page of nature's text book fields for thought and interest.

In 1841 Dr. Green accepted a call from Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, to teach the natural sciences. Here medicine was dropped, and he devoted himself to teaching his favorite subjects, except when occasionally called in consultation in difficult cases, and when he lectured to the students on physiology and hygiene. He remained at Mercersburg from 1841 until 1848, returning then to Easton, and the following year was reappointed to the chair of chemistry in Lafayette College. He continued to deliver an annual course of lectures in chemistry, and at the same time engaged in the active practice of medicine. He also instructed classes of boys and girls in botany.

Dr. Green was married, in 1844, to Miss Harriet Moore, of Morristown, New Jersey, who shared with him in his great love of flowers, and who had been a student in one of his botany classes.

He was a public-spirited citizen, and community affairs claimed his coöperation and profited by his services. He was instrumental in promoting many measures of public progress and reform, and delivered many addresses which resulted in arousing public thought and action. His lectures on the evils of graveyards in crowded places suggested a movement for the establishment of the Easton Cemetery, for which a charter was secured in April, 1849. He was a charter member, was made president of the first board of directors, and continued to act in that capacity until his death. There is no instance in his whole life which illustrates better his firmness than his resistance of the attempts of the Easton & Northern railroad to lay its tracks through the cemetery grounds. His lectures on public lighting and his effective defence of gas lighting had much to do with the successful introduction of gas in Easton, in face of determined opposition, and he was one of the first directors under the charter, chosen May 5, 1851. In his later years he was just as enthusiastic over the successful introduction of electric lighting as he had been years before over the introduction of gas. He became interested in the project of the electric railway system of Easton, although he himself so loved outdoor exercise that he thought the project would prove of financial failure because "the points of interest were so close together—all being within the limits of a reasonable walk."

In politics he became a staunch Republican. Political honors had no attraction for him, but he labored untiringly to advance many interests affecting the welfare and advancement of his Commonwealth; but his fellow-citizens honored him by putting him where they knew his knowledge of educational matters would benefit the community. He was a member of the board of control for ten years, until April 3, 1866, when he voluntarily retired, and he was president of the board from March 26, 1858, until his retirement. The State used him in positions where his special knowledge was of value. He was trustee of the Insane Hospital at Harrisburg for twenty-four years, under appointments by Governors Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Beaver and Pattison. In 1868 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to build a new insane hospital at Danville. His last public service was rendered in 1892, when he was chosen as a presidential elector.

Dr. Green stood for high standards and ideals in his profession, and he was an active factor in promoting the best interests of the medical fraternity of Pennsylvania, and, in 1848, after discussing the question with some of his colleagues, he called a meeting which resulted in the formation of the Medical Society of Northampton County; he was also a leader among the founders of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Green's interest in the young was ever one of his strongest characteristics, and the boys and girls of younger age as well as the students who came under his instruction as a college professor, recognized his deep sympathy and his earnest and sincere appreciation for all they were doing in the line of intellectual progress and character development. Boys delighted to do him honor by making him an honorary member of their societies, and this was often done. Among these societies were the Philomathean, of the Lawrenceville High School; the Calliopean, of the same school; the Natural History Society of Lafayette College, the Natural History Society of Rutgers College, the Buffalo Society of Natural History, the Troy Scientific Society, the Lancaster Linnaean Society, the Scientific Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and others.

Dr. Green was a champion of education for women as well as men, and he instructed many classes of girls in various branches of natural sciences. He was the advocate of more study for women in the line of medical instruction, and of association with their brethren of the fraternity in different medical organizations. He championed the admission of women students into the clinics of the hospitals of Philadelphia and in active membership relation with the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He felt that his work in this direction, however, was not complete even with these efforts. Conditions in the State insane hospitals led him to the conviction that it was wrong to women patients that the wards in which they were confined were presided over by men. He felt that women physicians should be placed in charge, and introduced the subject to the State Legislature. Again and again he met defeat in his efforts to have a remedial bill enacted, and he continued his effort until it was attended by success. His professional labors also brought to him an intimate knowledge of the effects of the liquor habit, and he put forth every effort in his power to suppress intemperance, and to arouse public sentiment concerning the evils of intoxicants. He was a leader in the various temperance movements in his county, and long served as

the president of the organized temperance movement there. His fight was against alcohol as a beverage, just as his fight against opium was against its abuse.

Dr. Green's loyalty in citizenship was manifested in particular measure by his coöperation in behalf of the Union at the time of the Civil War. His utterances, his writings, his means and his time, were given to uphold the national government, and to promote the cause of humanity. In the early days of the war, nearly every physician offered his services as an army surgeon, but evil results followed. Many men untrained and untried in the practice of medicine volunteered, and threatened a danger to the soldiers often greater than that of the bullets of the enemy. It became necessary to establish a board to examine all surgeons who ministered to the Pennsylvania troops, examinations being held in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington, and Dr. Green was made a member of the State medical board in 1861 and again in 1862.

Dr. Green was for many years a church member, and it is perhaps in his Christian life and faith that we find the true secret of his kindliness, his sympathy and his usefulness in the world. To sum up: He stood for high ideals and lofty purposes, and his life was devoted to the intellectual and spiritual advancement of all with whom he came in contact. His State largely reaped the benefit of his services, and yet his influence has spread abroad throughout the land wherever his students gave gone, for no one ever came in contact with Traill Green upon whom he did not leave the impress of his individuality for good. He died April 29, 1897.

FAIRCHILD, Lucius,

Soldier, Governor, Diplomat.

General Lucius Fairchild, a brilliant soldier in the War for the Union, and ninth Governor of Wisconsin, 1866-72, was born in Kent, Portage county, Ohio, December 27, 1831, son of Jairus Cassius and Sally (Blair) Fairchild, grandson of Sueton and Lucy (Hubble) Fairchild, and a descendant of Oliver and Sarah (Turner) Fairchild.

He attended the public schools in Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated from the Waukesha (Wisconsin) Academy. In 1846 his father removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and three years later young Fairchild joined a party of "forty-niners," and with a three-yoke ox team set out for the distant gold fields across the plains. After a toilsome journey of some months he arrived in Sacramento, with a capital of twenty-seven cents. For six years he endured every privation, worked as digger, miner and prospector, and finally returned to Wisconsin in 1855 with a fair sum of money as the result of his labor. During his stay in California he was chosen a delegate to the convention for the nomination of Governor. While on his way to the meeting, his pack-mule stumbled and fell from a dizzy height, carrying with him almost the entire worldly possessions of the young delegate. Fairchild, however, attended the convention, though he lacked a coat and was absolutely penniless. On reaching home he commenced the study of law, was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1858, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar.

When the Civil War broke out, he was a member of a local company known as the Governor's Guard. Responding to President Lincoln's first call for three months' troops, he volunteered as a private in the First Wisconsin Regiment, and was chosen Captain. In August, 1861, he received a captain's commission in the Sixteenth United States Regiment, and at the same time that of major in the Second Wisconsin Volunteers. He accepted the latter, being the first officer in

the regular army to receive leave of absence to enable him to serve with a volunteer regiment. Promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the Second and Seventh Wisconsin regiments, forming part of the famous "Iron Brigade," at the second battle of Bull Run, and was commissioned colonel in August, 1862. At the commencement of the battle of Antietam he was sick in an ambulance at the rear, but went into action before the engagement closed, to see his regiment lose more than half its men. He led a gallant charge at McPherson's Woods, Seminary Hill, during the first day's fight at Gettysburg, and received a dangerous wound in the left arm, which necessitated amputation. For his distinguished services in this engagement he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, October 19, 1863, but resigned two weeks later on account of physical disability.

In 1863 General Fairchild was elected Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and held the office until the fall of 1865, when he was elected Governor, and, being twice reëlected, was the first chief executive to serve three terms. While in the gubernatorial chair he gave strong support to the Soldiers' Orphans Home in Madison, and aided in founding the State Board of Charities and Reform. "His three administrations as Governor were without flaw or blemish, and when he retired from office no scandal followed him." From 1872 to 1878 he was United States Consul at Liverpool, England, and from 1878 to 1880, Consul-General at Paris, France, after which he was appointed United States Minister to Spain, and served until 1882, when he resigned and returned to Madison, Wisconsin. General Fairchild presided over the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in 1868, was president of the International Exposition of Railway Appliances in Chicago in 1883, and was a member of the board of commissioners to negotiate a purchase of land from the Indians. He was a charter member of the first Grand Army Post formed in Wisconsin, June 10, 1866, was elected senior vice-commander-in-chief at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1869, and re-elected at Washington, D. C., May 11, 1870. In 1886 and 1887 he was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1893 was chosen to fill the same office in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was married, in April, 1864, to Frances Bull, of Washington, D. C. He died at Madison, Wisconsin, May 23, 1896.

CORBIN, Austin,

Financier.

Austin Corbin, a man of great financial ability, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, July 11, 1827, son of Austin and Hannah M. (Wheeler) Corbin; grandson of Dr. James Corbin, and a descendant of Clement Corbin "and Dorcas his wife," who came to America in the seventeenth century.

He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course at the Harvard Law School, where he received his degree in 1849. After his admission to the bar he practiced with Governor Metcalf as his partner until October 12, 1851, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. Here in 1854 he became a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin. Later he organized the First National Bank of Davenport, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and was the first national bank opened for business in the United States. In 1865 he sold out his interest in the Davenport bank, and came to New York, where he commenced business with partners

under the style of the Corbin Banking Company. Soon after establishing himself in New York he became interested in railroads, and came to be known as the leading railroad man in the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island into a great summer resort first brought him into general prominence. In 1873, Mr. Corbin, while spending a week in the neighborhood with a sick child, saw and appreciated the remarkable natural advantages of the place as a summer resort. In the following three years he had succeeded in purchasing the western half of the island. In 1878 he opened a new railway from New York to the property, and built great hotels on its ocean front. Both road and hotels sprang into instant popularity, and handsomely rewarded their founder and his associates for their investment. Immediately following his success with Coney Island, Mr. Corbin turned his attention to Long Island and the Long Island railroads. This great territory had been overlooked and neglected. Its railroads were in an exceedingly bad condition, and retarded the growth of the island. Mr. Corbin secured control of the railroads, consolidated them into one system, became the president, and organized a scheme whereby the island was to be developed into a territory of homes which should be in time the great ocean suburb of the City of New York. These homes have become largely remunerative to their owners, and the entire island has felt the effect of Mr. Corbin's liberal investment of money in it—and of his good management. Mr. Corbin's latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the great Philadelphia & Reading railroad of Pennsylvania, under his presidency, during which time he also purchased, with his friends, the controlling interest in the New Jersey Central railroad, took it out of the hands of the receiver, where he found it earning less than its operating expenses, reorganized it, and at the end of three years put it on a dividend-paying basis. He projected a transatlantic steamship line from Fort Pond Bay, Long Island, to Europe. He planned out a park of twenty-two thousand acres near Newport, New Hampshire, where he had in view making a safe and permanent home for buffalo, elk, antelope and other animals so nearly extinct in America. He died at Newport, New Hampshire, June 4, 1896, from injuries received from being thrown from his carriage.

Personally, Mr Corbin was remarkably well preserved. He was large, athletic and active; impetuous and somewhat brusque in his manner, but had the faculty of winning not only loyalty but esteem from those who came in close contact with him, and earned respect by the jealous pride with which he regarded his commercial honor.

FIELD, Kate,

Journalist, Author, Lecturer.

Kate Field was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 1, 1838. Her family was a distinguished one in England, dating back to the time of Elizabeth, when one of her ancestors, Nathaniel Field, was a fine actor and a personel friend of Shakespeare. From England the family went to Ireland and in the rebellion of 1798 her grandfather, Matthew Field, who was a leading Roman Catholic of Dublin, lost all his property. He then emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, becoming a publisher, and bringing out the first American Catholic almanac. He died early and the family moved to New York, where Kate's father, Joseph M. Field, obtained his early education. He afterward went upon the stage and became a great

favorite in the west and in New Orleans, where he was one of the founders of the "Picayune." He also wrote plays, some of which he produced with success. He founded and edited the "St. Louis Reveille," built Field's Variety Theatre in St. Louis, and married Eliza Lapsey Riddle, a charming actress. Mr. Field died suddenly, and Mrs. Field died at sea while *en route* to England with her daughter.

Kate Field early evinced artistic proclivities. She chose her own time for going to school, arranged to go there regularly, and then informed her parents that she had done so. She began to write at an early age and her first article was printed when she was only eight years old. She was passionately fond of music and the stage, and aspired to become an opera singer. When very young she was taken to Italy, where she was left in charge of an English lady. Walter Savage Landor gave her lessons in Latin. Miss Field subsequently gained much reputation by her reminiscences of Landor in the "Atlantic Monthly." She was fond of riding, but received a fall from her horse which seriously impaired her health. In 1874 she appeared on the stage in New York City, but, much to her regret, ill health compelled her to give up the profession of an actress. She was an excellent critic, however, and began to write articles on the drama for the New York "Tribune." When Dickens came to America, Kate Field heard him nightly and published a book, entitled "Pen Photographs of Dickens' Readings" which passed through several editions. About this time she and her friends purchased John Brown's farm in the Adirondacks in order to rescue from ignominy John Brown's body, which was buried there. She returned to New York and lectured on the subject, following up her first venture on the platform with a eulogy of Dickens. She then sailed for England and remained for several months abroad lecturing. She also went to Spain for the purpose of making Castelar's acquaintance, and wrote a series of letters for "The Tribune," called "Ten Days in Spain," which afterwards appeared in book form. Finding her voice returning, she studied singing in London with Garcia and William Shakespeare, the English tenor. While in London she produced a play called "Extremes Meet," which had considerable success. She also wrote many articles for leading journals and magazines, contributing to the "London Times" an article on the Telephone, which led to her being placed in charge of the entire literary management of that invention. At Osborne House she sang to Queen Victoria through the telephone, and had a telephone harp played in Shakespeare's house in Stratford, which was heard in the London Theatre. Returning home, she wrote "Eyes and Ears in London," which met with a genuine success. Going west in 1883, she accidentally stopped at Salt Lake City. Becoming interested in the study of Mormonism she remained a year, and when she returned east, her lectures on that subject and her evidence before a congressional committee brought about legislation that led to changed conditions and the admission of Utah as a State. Several years later she visited Alaska and California, and her pen and speech were of great service to the Pacific slope. In 1890 she established a literary and critical journal at Washington, with a branch office in New York, which she entitled "Kate Field's Washington," a national review in which she continued her brilliant criticism of literature, the stage and politics. Through her efforts in its columns the tariff on arts was reduced from thirty to fifteen per cent. in

the McKinley bill, and subsequently the duty was abolished in the Wilson bill. She was decorated by the French government with the Palm of the Academy, the highest honor given to a woman, and named as Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

In the spring of 1895 she accepted a commission from the "Times-Herald" of Chicago to visit Hawaii and study conditions there. Her mission, short as it was, was eminently successful, and her letters were widely read. She secured the first press interview granted by President Dole, and her letters to her paper were read in cabinet meetings in Honolulu. Exposure in a storm brought on an illness which caused her death in that city, May 19, 1896. Her body was brought to San Francisco and there cremated, and her ashes were deposited by the graves of her parents in Mount Auburn Cemetery near Boston. Her friend and biographer, Lillian Whiting, placed over her grave a cross of purest Italian marble.

TRUMBULL, Lyman,

Statesman.

Lyman Trumbull, one of Illinois' most brilliant representatives in the National Congress, was born at Colchester, Connecticut, October 12, 1813, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Mather) Trumbull, and grandson of Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the historian. He exhibited unusual intellectual capacity in his youth, engaged in teaching at the age of sixteen, and at twenty was at the head of Greenville Academy, Georgia. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as he only received an academical education. While occupied as a teacher, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice in Greenville, Georgia. Soon, however, he removed to Illinois, and settled at Belleville, Illinois, where he practiced in partnership with his brother George. In 1840 he became a member of the Illinois Legislature, and in 1841 was made Secretary of State, serving until 1843. He served as justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois during 1848-53. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, but before the beginning of his term he was chosen by the State Legislature to represent Illinois in the United States Senate, where he served from March 4, 1855, to March 3, 1873. Though a Democrat, he opposed his party on the questions of "popular sovereignty" and slavery extension, and in 1860 was brought forward by many Republicans as a candidate for the presidency, though he himself labored earnestly for Abraham Lincoln. Being reëlected to the Senate in 1861 as a Republican, he rendered to the national cause services of inestimable value in the Civil War period. He was among the first to propose a constitutional amendment for the abolition of slavery, a purpose which lay close to the heart of the Great President, Abraham Lincoln. As chairman of the judiciary committee he reported the Thirteenth amendment to the constitution, and he inspired and supported both the Freedmen's Bureau and civil rights acts. He was one of the five Republican Senators who voted for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment proceedings. Subsequently he reunited with the Democratic party, and was nominated by acclamation in 1880 as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, but was defeated. For many years he conducted a lucrative law practice in Chicago. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by both McKendree College and Yale University.

He was married in June, 1843, to Julia Marie, daughter of Dr. Gershom Jayne, of Springfield, Illinois, and (second) on No-

vember 3, 1877, at Saybrook, Connecticut, to Mary J., daughter of John D. Ingraham. He had six sons and two daughters. He died in Chicago, Illinois, June 25, 1896.

PADDOCK, Algernon Sidney,

National Legislator.

Algernon Sidney Paddock was born at Glens Falls, New York, November 9, 1830. He was educated at an academy in his native town, there taking the regular Union College course. In the early spring of 1857 he went to Nebraska, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. He took a prominent part in the development of the Territory and afterward of the State, and was candidate for the Legislature in 1858, a delegate to the first Territorial Republican Convention in 1859, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Baltimore in 1864.

He was appointed secretary of the Territory of Nebraska by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and held this office until the admission of Nebraska as a State in 1867, also acting as Governor during a part of this period. Afterward he removed from Omaha to Beatrice, Nebraska, and engaged in manufacturing and agriculture. He was an Independent Republican candidate for Congress in 1866. In 1868 he was appointed Governor of Wyoming Territory, but declined to accept the office. He was elected United States Senator from Nebraska as a Republican to succeed Thomas W. Tipton, receiving nearly all the votes of both the Republican and Democratic members of the Legislature, took his seat in the Senate March, 1875, and served until March 4, 1881. He was a candidate for reëlection, but was defeated by Charles H. Van-Wyck. At the conclusion of the latter's term, Mr. Paddock was elected his successor. During the first as in the latter term of his service, Mr. Paddock was a member of a number of important committees of the Senate; notably those on public lands, public buildings and grounds, post-offices and post-roads, agriculture, etc., serving as chairman of the committee on agriculture during a part of his first, as he also did during his second term. His term having expired in 1893, he returned to Omaha, Nebraska. He died suddenly at Beatrice, Nebraska, October 17, 1897.

SARTAIN, John,

Accomplished Artist and Engineer.

John Sartain, perhaps the most skillful engraver on steel in his day, was born in London, England, October 24, 1808. When but ten years old he left school, in which he had learned but little, and at twelve found employment with Sig. Mortram, who was assistant scene painter at the principal theatre in London. Such was his reliability and timely attention to his duties, that the lad was relied upon the same as a man, except when a man's strength was needed. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to John Swaine to learn line engraving, and at the end of a year displayed such skill that the eminent art critic, William Y. Otley, entrusted him with the excution of the plates for his "Early Florentine School." In 1828 he commenced the practice of mezzo-tinto, and thereafter mingled both styles, with the addition of stippling in all his plates.

In 1830 he married Susannah Longmate Swaine, daughter of his first master in steel engraving, and the young artist and his bride sailed for America, and settled in Philadelphia. There he became known as the founder in America of that

branch of engraving on steel known as mezzo-tinto. Besides engraving, he painted in oils, in water colors, and in miniature on ivory. For a time he made vignette designs for the embellishment on bank notes, and also designs on wood for that branch of engraving. In 1843 he became sole proprietor and editor of Campbell's "Foreign Semi-Monthly Magazine." In 1843, when the name of the scientist was but little known on this side of the Atlantic, he printed Agassiz's article, "A Period in the History of Our Own Planet." He engraved prints for the "Electric Magazine," and in 1848 he purchased a half interest in the "Union Magazine," a New York publication which became known throughout the country as "Sartain's Magazine," and during the latter part of its career he was its editor. His industry was indefatigable, and the variety of his capacity approximates the incredible. There was hardly an annual published this side of the Atlantic whose plates were not created from his prolific brain. His large framing prints are also numerous, among the more important being: "Christ Rejected," "The Iron Worker," "King Soloman," "Civil War in Missouri," "Homestead of Henry Clay," "The Battle of Gettysburg," and many others. He held membership in numerous associations; was for twenty-three years a director of the Academy of Fine Arts; controller of the Artist's Fund; a manager and director in various prominent institutions in Philadelphia, and vice-president of the School of Design for Women, having declined the presidency. He was chief of the Bureau of Art at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and received numerous medals, decorations, titles and honorary memberships in foreign countries. His architectural knowledge and taste were frequently called on in aid of important projects, and he was chief of the Art Department at the American Exhibition in London.

His children inherited his wonderful talent, and attained a distinguished reputation in the world of art. Samuel Sartain, the eldest son, was known throughout the United States for his inimitably engraved portraits, as well as other able works on steel. William Sartain, the next son, is a prominent painter in New York City, an associate of the National Academy of Design, former president of the Art Club of New York, and was for some years professor in the life class of the Art Students' League and Cooper Institute, and was one of the founders of the New York Society of American Artists, and a prominent exhibitor at the periodical exhibitions of America. Emily Sartain, the daughter, is principal of the School of Design for Women in Philadelphia, is a practical engraver, etcher, and portrait painter, and has studied all the branches of the profession; has spent four years in the studios of Paris and two winters in Italy, besides studying under her father and other eminent artists; was art editor of the "Continent," and the possessor of numerous medals, certificates and diplomas, including one from an East Indian maharajah, and one from the London Society of Literature, Science and Art, and is her father's daughter in every sense of the word, possessing to a rare degree the art of making art practical. She was a member of the international jury of awards in the art department of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Henry Sartain, another son, also received an art education, but adopted plate printing as an occupation in which he gained an extended reputation. John Sartain died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1897.

CLINGMAN, Thomas Lanier,
Confederate Soldier, National Legislator.

Thomas Lanier Clingman, soldier, legislator, and scientist, was born at Huntsville, North Carolina, July 27, 1812, son of Jacob and Jane (Poindexter) Clingman. His grandfather, Alexander Clingman, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and married Elizabeth Kaiser. He entered the Continental army, and after passing through several battles was taken prisoner at Charleston, on General Lincoln's surrender. After the war he removed to Yadkin, now Surry county, where he married, and thus became allied to the Patillo family, among whose members was his wife's grandfather, a Presbyterian minister noted for his preaching and patriotic services during the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Lanier Clingman studied under private teachers and joined the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1832 with the highest honors. He then removed to Hillsboro to read law, and was about to become a practioner when in 1835 he was elected as a Whig to the State Legislature from Surry county. In the autumn of 1836 he removed to Asheville, as there was a prospect that the proposed Charleston and Cincinnati railroad would pass through that place. In the conventions held to discuss the subject of change of route, he took a leading place and opposed Colonel Memminger, of South Carolina, an experienced debater, with such ability that his name became known throughout the country, and his fellow-townsmen rewarded him with an election to the State Senate. He became a leader of the Whig party, and in 1843 was elected to the National House of Representatives over James Graham, who had served for ten years, and continued in office until June 14, 1858, with the exception of the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1858 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate left by the resignation of Asa Biggs. At the end of his term he was reëlected. He was most faithful in his attendance on the sessions of Congress, and made many able speeches, especially on the slavery question, the tariff and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which he opposed. One speech on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat, led to a duel with William L. Yancey, of Alabama.

On January 21, 1861, Mr. Clingman withdrew from Congress, with the other Southern members, and in May was sent to the Confederate Congress to give assurances that North Carolina would support the cause of the South. He entered the Confederate army as colonel of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Regiment, and served with such daring and brilliancy that in eight months' time he was made a brigadier-general. He was in command of the defense of Goldsboro, North Carolina; held Sullivan's Island and Battery Wagner during the attack on Charleston; led the attack on Newberne in February, 1864; broke General Butler's lines at Drury's Bluff, May 16th, and forced him back to Bermuda Hundred; was wounded at Cold Harbor; repelled the attack on Petersburg, June 17th; attacked the Federals near Petersburg, August 19th, defeating them with a small force, and capturing 2,100. In this conflict he was severely wounded, and was only able to rejoin his command a few days before Johnson's surrender at Greensboro, in April, 1865.

As a scientist, he made important contributions to "Silliman's Journal" and other publications; explored the mountains of his native State, discovering that they contained the loftiest peaks of the

Appalachian range, the chief one of which was measured by him in 1855, and now bears his name; opened the mica mines of Mitchell and Yancey counties; made known the existence in the State of corundum, zircon, rubies and other gems; by his observations on the meteor of August 2, 1860, furnished the best evidence yet given of the height of the atmosphere; and affirmed that in some way sound might be transmitted with the speed of electricity. He published several volumes, including "Speeches" (1878), and "Follies of the Positive Philosophers" (1878). Mr. Clingman died in Morganton, North Carolina, November 3, 1897.

LINTON, William James,

Engraver, Author.

William James Linton was born in London, England, in 1812. He learned wood engraving under G. W. Bonner, following closely the Bewick school; was for a time in partnership with Orrin Smith, and gained the highest reputation in his branch of art, though never confining himself closely to it. Good examples of his work may be seen in the "London Illustrated News," in Jackson's "History of Wood Engraving," published by that journal in 1847, in "Pen and Pencil," a journal with which he was connected for several years, and in "Thirty Pictures from Deceased British Artists," issued by the Art Union in 1860.

A radical in politics, he became identified with the Chartist movement in England, and associated with revolutionists in every country; with Mazzini he protested in the House of Commons against the opening by Secretary of State Lord Graham of letters sent to the Italian patriot, and in 1848 he was the bearer of a congratulatory address from English workingmen to the French provisional government. In 1852 he published anonymously "The Plaint of Freedom," which was warmly praised by the poet Landor, and about this time wrote a life of Thomas Paine. With George Henry Lewes, Thornton Hunt and others, he began the publication in London of "The Leader," a weekly favoring Republicanism, and when this failed he started at Leeds (1851) a monthly called "The English Republic," with the hope of founding a Republican party in England. He finally set up a press in his own house, Brantwood, by Coniston Water, later the home of John Ruskin, and the last of the three annual volumes of his magazine was printed there. In 1865 Mr. Linton published "Claribel and other Poems."

In 1867 he came to the United States, his wife remaining in England, and after living in New York City removed to Hamden, a picturesque town adjoining New Haven, Connecticut, where he bought an old farm house for his residence, naming it "Appledore." Here he set up a press, and from time to time issued volumes of prose and verse, which, like those publicly printed, are highly prized by collectors. His most artistic work may be found in the illustrations of his own designing and engraving, in Holland's "Kathrina" (1869); Bryant's "Flood of Years" (1877), and "Thanatopsis" (1878); and his own "Flower and Star" (1878). Besides editing "Rare Poems of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (1882), and with Richard H. Stoddard, "English Verse" (five volumes, 1883), he published the following poetical works: "Windfalls" (1877), extracts from imaginary plays; "Translations" from Victor Hugo and Beranger (1881); "Golden Apples of Hesperus; Poems not in the Collections" (1882), his own work drawing, engraving, composition and printing, and limited to 225 copies; "Catullus, with Variations" (1886), thirty-

two renderings of a single epigram; "Love-Lore" and other of his poems (1887), fifty copies printed; "Poems and Translations" (London, 1889), chiefly selections from previous volumes; "A Domestic Epic" (London, 1891); "Broadway Ballads" (1893), and "Poems" (1895), by subscription. Additional works in prose are a memoir of his old Chartist friend, James Watson (1879, reprint, Manchester, England, 1880); "The English Republic" (1891), in Social Science series; "Heliconundrums" (1892); "Religion of Organization" (1892); "European Republics, Recollections of Mazzini and his friends" (London, 1892); "Life of Whittier" (London, 1893); "Threescore and Ten Years' Recollections" (1894); "Darwin's Probabilities" (1895), and the notable group comprising "Some Practical Hints on Wood Engraving" (1879); "History of Wood Engraving in America" (1882); "Wood Engraving—a Manual of Instruction" (1884), and "Masters of Wood Engraving" (1889). The last mentioned, published by subscription, is a folio with numerous illustrations, and represents the labor of many years, including special researches in the British Museum from 1883 to 1889. Mr. Linton was a member of the National Academy of Design and of the New York Society of Painters in Water Colors. He received the degree of M. A. from Yale University. In 1858 Mr. Linton was married to Eliza Linn, a clergyman's daughter, author of "The Lake Country", illustrated by her husband, of the once famous "Girl of the Period" papers, and of many novels and other works. He died at Hamden, Connecticut, December 29, 1897.

KING, Horatio,

Journalist, Cabinet Official, Litterateur.

Horatio King was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, June 21, 1811, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) King. His grandfather, George King, fought in the War of the Revolution, and his mother was a daughter of Jonathan Hall, an early settler of Paris, Maine, from Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

Horatio King was brought up on the home farm, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. In the spring of 1829 at the age of eighteen he entered the office of the "Jeffersonian", a paper then printed in Paris. One year afterward he became part owner of this paper, six months thereafter sole owner, in 1832 editor, and in May, 1833, he removed the publication office to Portland. On January 1, 1838, he sold out to the "Standard", which finally merged with the "Eastern Argus".

In March, 1839, Mr. King was appointed by Postmaster General Amos Kendall to a position in the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., where he ever after resided. He received promotion from time to time until 1850, when he became connected with the foreign mail service, in which capacity he originated and perfected certain postal arrangements of great importance to the service. In March, 1854, he was appointed by President Pierce First Assistant Postmaster-General, an office of great responsibility, but for which his long experience well fitted him. He held this position until January 1, 1861, when he became acting Postmaster-General, and on February 12 was appointed by President Buchanan and confirmed by the Senate, as Postmaster-General, serving in that capacity until the inauguration of President Lincoln, March 7, 1861. He filled all these important positions with fidelity and distinguished ability. A lifelong Democrat, Mr. King was loyal to the government, and remained so during the entire Civil War struggle. Though exempted by law from the performance

of military duty, he furnished a representative recruit, who was duly mustered in and served in the Federal army. This exhibition of patriotism and public spirit received official acknowledgment from the government. After retiring from the Post-Office Department he was appointed in April, 1862, one of a board of commissioners to carry out the emancipation proclamation in the District of Columbia. This position was tendered him by President Lincoln unsolicited, and doubtless on account of his valuable service during the close of the previous administration. The service of the commission was limited to nine months, and on finally leaving office Mr. King went into a quiet business as an attorney before the executive departments and international commissions, which he followed until 1883, when he retired as far as practicable from active business.

Mr. King twice made the tour of Europe, first in 1867, and again in 1875-76. The last was somewhat more extended than the first, and on his return he published a book entitled "Sketches of Travel; or, Twelve Months in Europe." He wrote much and upon a great variety of subjects, and also lectured on various occasions. In 1841 he delivered before the Union Literary Society in Washington an oration which was afterward published. He also originated a series of Saturday evening literary entertainments at his private residence, which became very popular. Upon February 2, 1884, the hundredth meeting of this kind was held, proceedings of which were printed in a pamphlet. Mr. King was for many years a contributor to newspapers and magazines on historical and literary subjects, sometimes translating articles from the French. Mr. King's life was one of usefulness. In all the positions he filled, he inaugurated important improvements, including that of the official "penalty envelope", a convenient and economical device adopted and used by the Post-Office Department. By his interest in and critical knowledge of general literature, as well as by the merits of his own productions, he contributed much to elevate the literary tone at the National Capital.

Mr. King married (first) May 25, 1835, Ann Collins, of Portland, by whom he had seven children. His first wife died September 22, 1869, and Mr. King married (second) February 8, 1875, Isabella G. Osborne, of Auburn, New York. Mr. King died in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1897.

SHELBY, Joseph Orville,

Soldier, Public Official.

General Joseph Orville Shelby was born at Lexington, Kentucky, June 10, 1831, grandson of Governor Isaac Shelby. He was educated in the schools of his native place, and when nineteen years old emigrated to Lafayette county, Indiana, where he became the owner of a rope factory.

He was rapidly growing rich in his business when the outbreak of the Kansas border troubles induced him to side actively with the pro-slavery party. He had hardly resumed his occupation when the Civil War began, and he relinquished everything to organize a company of cavalry, which he at once marched to Independence, Missouri, and soon afterward joined General Price's forces in the western part of that State. The subsequent history of his military career is the history of the entire war west of the Mississippi river. He was an active participant in every hard-fought battle, and was conspicuous as a raider, many of the most important and terrific raids of General Price's army being under his command.

In 1862 he became colonel of cavalry; in January, 1863, colonel in command of a brigade; and in May, 1864, a brigadier-general. At the battle of Pea Ridge, March 4, 1862, General Shelby particularly distinguished himself, as he did also at Cane Hill, Westport, and at Newtonia, Arkansas, where the last battle of the war west of the Mississippi was fought.

At the close of the war, when General Kirby Smith, in command of the department, was anxious to surrender, General Shelby was a zealous advocate of further resistance. His protest was unavailing, however, and the surrender was made at Shreveport, Louisiana, and the army disbanded. General Shelby then gathered about him six hundred of his men, for the most part Missourians, devoted to their leader, and determined to go into Mexico and take part in the contest then raging between Maximilian and Juarez. They made a journey across Texas that was memorable for the entire absence of depredations or other warlike accompaniments. Once in Mexico they allied themselves with the imperialists, although General Shelby was later invited to the command of the states of Nueva Leon and Coahuila. Had this latter office been accepted, thousands of Confederates would in all probability have joined him (he had offered to recruit an army of forty thousand Americans), and with such a force he might have been able to save Maximilian or to have become a power in Mexico's affairs. As it was, his services were refused by Maximilian, and, giving up all idea of further military life, his men entered heartily into his colonization schemes. General Shelby, with headquarters at Cordova, became a large freight contractor. Among those in the colony with him were General Sterling Price, General Stephens, of Lee's staff, Governor Reynolds, Governor Allen of Louisiana, General Lyons of Kentucky, and General McCausland of Virginia. Freighting soon proved unprofitable, however, General Shelby went to Vera Cruz, where a vessel was fitted out for him, and he was instructed to sail for Havana in furtherance of his colonization plan. He loaded his ship with agricultural implements exported from America, and returned to Mexico. Meanwhile Maximilian, whose forces were meeting with defeat on every side, sent for Shelby and asked him how many American soldiers he could now summon to his assistance. "Not a corporal's guard," replied the general, "you are too late." In 1867, General Shelby returned to the United States and to his home in Lafayette county, Missouri, later removing to Bates county, where he afterward resided. In March, 1894, President Cleveland appointed General Shelby United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, at Kansas City. During the great railroad strike of 1894, when asked by Governor Stone what right he had to appoint United States deputy marshals to protect railroad property, he made his patriotic and characteristic reply: "I am acting under the instructions of the Attorney-General of the United States; ask him." His reputation for courage and efficiency lost nothing by his return to allegiance to the United States government and his acceptance of office under it. General Shelby was a thorough Southerner, both in sentiment and appearance. Although he was in comparative retirement after the war, he kept in touch with the political issues of the day, and was known throughout his State as an ardent Democrat.

In 1858 he married Miss Betty Shelby. Of his eight living children, his oldest son Orville, resided in Oklahoma; and the second, Joseph, was a resident of Kansas

City, holding a position in the grain-inspecting office. General Shelby died February 13, 1897.

DIXON, Nathan Fellows,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

Nathan Fellows Dixon was born at Westerly, Rhode Island, August 28, 1847. He was the third of his name to hold a seat in the national Legislature. His grandfather was a Senator; and his father, also named Nathan F. Dixon, was an influential man of affairs, who represented Rhode Island in the House of Representatives for twelve years.

The son received his early education at Westerly and Andover, then entering Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1869. He studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and commenced practice in his native town. He early achieved success, becoming counsel for the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad Company, and advising counsel for several large corporations. He was appointed United States District Attorney for Rhode Island by General Grant in 1877, and was reappointed in 1881. From 1885 to 1889 he sat for the town of Westerly in the Rhode Island Senate. For a month in 1885 he represented the Second Rhode Island District in Congress, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Jonathan Chase. He was also a candidate for election in 1887 but withdrew because there was no choice on the first ballot. On April 11, 1889, after a long and exciting contest, he was chosen Senator as a Republican, to succeed Jonathan Chase, several Democrats voting for his election. He took his seat in the senate in December, 1889, and during his period of service belonged to the committees on patents and postoffices and post roads. He was a man of resolute character and of positive views, which he expressed with vigor and lucidity whenever occasion demanded. He opposed the extension of suffrage to foreign-born residents of the United States, and fought strenuously for the retention of a land qualification for voters in his native State, a position which for a time made him somewhat unpopular. He died in Westerly, Rhode Island, November 8, 1897.

PLEASANTON, Alfred,

Distinguished Cavalry Officer.

General Alfred Pleasanton was born in Washington, D. C., June 27, 1824. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1844, and assigned to the First Dragoons. He served on frontier duty, 1844-46; and was promoted second lieutenant of Second Dragoons, November 3, 1845. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, and was brevetted first lieutenant, May 9, 1846, for gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and was on frontier duty in New Mexico, 1848-52. He was promoted first lieutenant, September 30, 1849; was engaged in scouting and Indian skirmishes in New Mexico and Texas, 1852-56; was promoted captain, March 3, 1855; was acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Florida, 1855-57; was engaged in quelling Kansas disturbances, 1857-58, and was acting assistant adjutant-general of the Department of Oregon, 1858-60.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he was on duty in the Department of Utah. Ordered to Washington City, he was transferred to the Second Cavalry, August 3, 1861, and was engaged on the defences of the national capital. He was promoted major, February 15, 1862, and served in the siege of Yorktown and in the Seven Days' battle before Richmond. He was commissioned brigadier-general,

United States volunteers, July 16, 1862, and placed in command of the advance cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, September 8 to November 18, 1862. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, September 17, 1862, for services at Antietam; was in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862-June, 1863; and was engaged in the battles at Culpeper Court House and Brandy Station, Virginia. He was transferred to the Department of Missouri, March 23, 1864, where he was engaged in the defense of Jefferson City, October 8, 1864, and commanded the cavalry in pursuit of General Sterling Price, routing him near the Marais des Cygnes river, Kansas, October 25, 1864. He was promoted major-general, United States Volunteers, June 22, 1863, and brevetted colonel in the regular army, July 2, 1863, for services at Gettysburg, and brigadier-general in the regular army March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the Confederate forces under General Price in Missouri," and major-general, March 13, 1865, for services in the field. The Thirty-seventh Congress recommended him through a committee for the command of the Army of the Potomac, but this was not carried into effect. He was mustered out of volunteer service, January 15, 1866, after having been engaged in one hundred five battles and skirmishes, and he resigned his commission in the regular army in 1868.

He was United States Collector of Internal Revenues in New York City for several years; president of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati railroad; and in May, 1888, was placed on the retired list of the army with the rank of colonel. He died in Washington, D. C., February 17, 1897.

HARRIS, Isham Green,

Governor, National Legislator.

Isham Green Harris, Governor of Tennessee, was born near Tullahoma, Tennessee, February 10, 1818, the son of a poor farmer. He became clerk in a country store at the age of fourteen, attended a country school, and at the age of nineteen settled in Tippah county, Mississippi, where he engaged in business on his own account and became a successful merchant. He studied law at night, and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

He was elected to the Tennessee Legislature in 1845, and was a representative in Congress from 1849 to 1853. He refused a renomination in the latter year, and removed to Memphis where he settled as a lawyer. In 1856 he was a presidential elector. He was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1857, was reëlected in 1859, and a second time in 1861. His sympathies were with the South during the war, and he was finally forced to leave the State on account of the success of the Federal arms. He subsequently entered the Southern army as a volunteer, served as an aide to General Albert Sidney Johnston, and was with him at the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862. In that engagement he virtually led the troops from his State in their last great assault upon General Grant's line, and was by the side of General Albert Sidney Johnston when that officer received his death wound.

At the close of the war he was penniless, but, not wishing to be captured by the Federal authorities, he travelled abroad for a few years. In 1867 he returned to Memphis and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate, was reëlected in 1882, and again in 1888. While a member of that body he was a

member of the select committee on the levees of the Mississippi, and of the committee on claims; and chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. He was an opponent of all class legislation. He was a man of strong intellect and great power in debate, and very few men have had more influence in the politics of his native State. He died July 8, 1897.

JOHNSON, Richard W.,

Soldier, Educator, Author.

General Richard W. Johnson was born near Smithland, Livingston county, Kentucky, February 7, 1827, a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came to this country in 1700.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1849, and was assigned to the Sixth United States Infantry as brevet second lieutenant. He was promoted second lieutenant, First Infantry, June 10, 1850; first lieutenant, Second Cavalry, March 3, 1855, and captain, December 1, 1856. He served on frontier and scouting duty, mainly in the southwest, from 1849 till 1861, being engaged in numerous skirmishes with the Indians. At the beginning of the Civil War he was employed in guarding the upper Potomac, and took part in the action at Falling Waters, Virginia, July 2, 1861. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Third Kentucky Cavalry Regiment, August 28, 1861, and on March 10, 1861, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the Tennessee campaign, October, 1861, to June, 1862, in command of a brigade, and participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the siege of Corinth. In the Tennessee campaign he commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio, and distinguished himself in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant services. He was in command of a division of the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland in the Georgia campaign, under General William T. Sherman, and he took an active part in all the engagement up to and including the battle of New Hope Church, May 28, 1864, when he was severely wounded. At the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864, he commanded a division of cavalry under General George H. Thomas, and displayed great ability and gallantry, for which he was brevetted major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the United States army. He was then assigned to the staff of General George H. Thomas, and served as provost marshal general and acting judge advocate of the Military Division of Tennessee, 1865-66. On May 13, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, January 15, 1866. He served as acting judge advocate of the Department of the Tennessee, August, 1866, to March 15, 1867, and of the Department of the Cumberland until October 12, 1867, when he was retired from active service with the rank of brigadier-general.

He was Professor of Military Science at the University of Missouri, 1868-69, and at the University of Minnesota, 1869-70. He was the author of "A Soldier's Reminiscences in Peace and War" (1866) and "Life of General George H. Thomas" (1881). General Johnson was married, October 30, 1850, to Rachael E. Steele. He died in St. Paul, Minnesota, April 21, 1897.

COKE, Richard,

Governor, Senator.

Richard Coke, fourteenth Governor of Texas (1874-77) and United States Senator, was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, March 13, 1829, son of John and Eliza Coke. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his county, and at the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia, where he was duly graduated in 1849.

After his admission to the bar in the following year he immediately removed to Waco, Texas, and began practice. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and at the close of the war had attained the rank of captain. Resuming practice in 1865, he was immediately appointed judge of the District Court of Waco, and in the following year elected an associate justice of the Supreme Court. General Sheridan removed him from the latter position in 1867 on the ground that he was an "impediment to reconstruction;" but this act greatly increased his home pupularity, and served to endear him to all classes. He was thereafter known as a leader in Democratic politics, and by his ability and eloquence helped to gather the scattered forces into an efficient organization. At the general election of 1873 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 50,000, together with the entire delegation to Congress and the greater part of the State Legislature. This was an almost complete sweep for the Democrats, and incited their political opponents to extraordinary measures to undo the verdict. One Jose Rodriguez, a Mexican, was incited to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court, alleging that he had been unlawfully restrained in his liberty for an alleged election offense. The case was called under the title *ex parte* Rodriguez, and although the district attorney refused to appear, on the ground that it was a fictitious and fraudulent cause, it was tried, and resulted in a verdict declaring the late election illegal and void. A proclamation was therefore issued by Governor E. J. Davis prohibiting the newly elected Legislature from assembling, and when that body, ignoring his orders, proceeded to the discharge of its duties he declined to receive any communications from it. As a last resort, in his party's extremity, Davis appealed to President Grant, who, refusing to interfere, left him no course but to resign. Mr. Coke was therefore peacefully inducted into the office, being inaugurated on January 15, 1874, and one of its first acts, on the basis of a legislative amendment to the constitution reorganizing the Supreme Court, was to remove the three judges of *ex parte* Rodriguez fame. His administration marked the return of order and prosperity and the abolition of party machine government. The constitution forced upon the State by military authority was supplanted by the new one framed in 1875, which forms the present organic law of the State. This constitution having effected a change in the term of official tenure, Governor Coke was reinaugurated in April, 1876. In May he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, but, continuing to perform his official functions until December, he took his seat on March 4, 1877. He was reëlected in 1883, and again in 1889, his last term of office expiring March 3, 1895, thus completing a full eighteen years of official tenure. No public officer ever more jealously guarded the interests of his constituents. Possessed of the utmost determination and the strongest possible conviction concerning right and justice,

he was ever a champion of popular causes against the oppression of corporations and legislative corruption. As a member of the committee on commerce, he secured large appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of Texas, and on the judiciary committee his fine talents and high legal attainments made him the author of many important and valuable measures. He earned the reputation of a powerful orator—a giant in debate—and his untiring vigilance never suffered the slightest dereliction from what he considered the straight path of right and duty. Plain and unostentatious in his manners, and kindly to a fault, he was preëminently a man of the people, never failing in practical sympathy to the needy.

Governor Coke was married, in 1852, to Mary E., daughter of James L. Horne, of Waco, Texas. They were the parents of four children. Governor Coke died in Waco, Texas, May 14, 1897.

PALMER, John McAuley,

Soldier, Lawyer, Legislator.

General John McAuley Palmer, thirteenth Governor of Illinois (1869-73), was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817, son of Louis D. and Ann Hansford (Tutt) Palmer. His earliest American ancestor, Thomas Palmer, emigrated from England to Virginia in 1621. His grandfather, Isaac Palmer, served in the Revolutionary War, and his father served in the war of 1812. In 1831, on account of strong anti-slavery principles, Louis Palmer with his family removed from Kentucky to Illinois, settling at Paddock's Prairie, near Upper Alton.

The son entered Shurtleff College in 1834, at the age of seventeen, but was obliged to discontinue his studies for lack of means. In 1838 he took charge of a district school and began the study of law. In 1839 he settled at Carlinville, Illinois, and in December of that year was admitted to the bar. He was elected probate judge of Macoupin county in 1843; was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1847, and was a State Senator in 1852-54, resigning his seat because he had displeased his constituents by opposing the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He presided over the first Republican convention of the State in 1856; and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860 and was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket the same year. He was a delegate to the abortive National Peace Convention in 1861.

At the outset of the Civil War he accompanied General Fremont in his Springfield (Missouri) campaign as the head of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which he was instrumental in recruiting. In November he was commissioned brigadier-general and had for a time in his brigade Colonel (afterward General) Ulysses S. Grant, then commanding the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment. General Palmer accompanied General Pope on his New Madrid expedition.

In August, 1862, General Palmer being on sick leave, organized the One Hundred Twenty-second Illinois Regiment, of which his friend and former law pupil, John I. Rinaker, was made colonel. In September General Palmer was given command of a division; he was made a major-general of volunteers, and commanded the Fourteenth Army Corps at Chickamauga, and in the subsequent operations under General Sherman, until at his own request, he was relieved of his command before Atlanta. In February, 1865, General Palmer was placed

in command of the Military Department of Kentucky, and for a time had charge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Resigning his commission in September, 1866, he returned to Carlinville, Illinois, and engaged in law practice, but in the following year removed to Springfield. In 1868 he was elected Governor of Illinois, his plurality over John R. Eden, Democrat, being upwards of 50,000. During his administration the great fire in Chicago occurred (October 8-9, 1871), and he called a special session of the Legislature to adopt measures for relief. General Palmer was one of the leaders of the Liberal Republican movement in 1872, supporting Horace Greeley for the presidency, and by the union of the Democrats and liberal Republicans was carried into the ranks of the party he had so strenuously opposed. From January, 1873, when his term as Governor expired, he practiced his profession in Springfield. In 1891 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served on the committees on military affairs and pensions. In 1896 the National Democratic party (Gold Democrats) nominated him for the presidency of the United States, and in company with General Simon B. Buckner, the nominee for the vice-presidency, he travelled from Chicago to New Orleans and from Omaha to New York City, opposing the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. At the expiration of his senatorial term he returned to Springfield and devoted himself to the preparation of his memoirs, which were published in 1901 as "Personal Recollections to John M. Palmer—The Story of an Earnest Life." He was a Freemason, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

General Palmer was married, at Carlinville, Illinois, December, 1842, to Malinda Ann, daughter of James Neely, of Kentucky, and (second) April 4, 1888, to Mrs. Hannah L. Kimball, widow of Leigh R. Kimball. He died in Springfield, Illinois, September 25, 1900.

KEY, David McKendree,

National Legislator, Cabinet Official.

David McKendree Key, Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Hayes, was born in Greene county, Tennessee, January 27, 1824, the son of a clergyman of small means.

His father was unable to give him an advanced education, but after attending the common schools, on coming of age he entered Hiawassee (Tennessee) Academy, from which he was graduated four years later. While he was receiving his college education, he also devoted much time to the study of law, so that he was prepared for examination when he was graduated, and was immediately admitted to practice. Three years later he settled in Chattanooga, which city continued to be his home thereafter. In 1856 Mr. Key served as a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and again in 1860 on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. When the Civil War broke out he was opposed to the plans of the seceding States, but being in the minority in his neighborhood, accepted the situation. He received appointment of lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment in the Confederate army, and served through the war. Being favorably known to Andrew Johnson, when the latter became president Colonel Key received from him a free pardon. He held several State offices after the war, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, and a chancellor, 1870-75. He was a Democratic candidate for the Forty-third Congress, but was defeated. In 1875 he was appointed to the United

States Senate to succeed Senator Andrew Johnson, on the occasion of the death of the latter. He served until 1877, and was defeated for reëlection. In 1877 Hayes appointed him postmaster-general, a position which he retained until 1880, when he was appointed judge of the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee, and resigned from the cabinet to accept the appointment. He retired from the bench January 26, 1894, and died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, February 3, 1900.

ZANE, Charles Shuster,

Distinguished Jurist.

Charles Shuster Zane, jurist, chiefly distinguished for an efficient execution of the anti-polygamy laws in Utah, was born at Maurice River, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 2, 1831, son of Charles and Mary (Franklin) Zane.

He attended the common schools, and during the summers worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen, when he was employed for a year in his brother's grocery store in Philadelphia. After another year spent at home, and working on the construction of a lighthouse on East Point, he went to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he engaged in farm work and in making brick until 1852, when he entered McKendree College. He remained there for three years, after which he taught school, meantime reading law. In 1856 he became a law student in the office of J. C. Conkling, Springfield, Illinois, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar. In the campaign of 1856 he made a number of political speeches in favor of the election of Fremont, the first Republican presidential candidate, as he did in 1858 during the Douglas-Lincoln senatorial campaign, in support of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he had become well acquainted. In 1860 he was elected city attorney, and upon the expiration of his term of office in the spring of 1861, he succeeded Lincoln (who had been elected President) in the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, the new firm being Herndon & Zane. In 1865 he was again elected city attorney of Springfield, and in the following year was appointed county attorney of Sangamon county. In 1868 the partnership with Mr. Herndon was dissolved, and Mr. Zane practiced alone for two years, meantime becoming register of the land office at Springfield. In 1870 he became a member of the law firm of Cullom & Marcy, with which he continued until 1873, when he was elected circuit judge for the term of six years, and was reëlected in 1879.

In 1884 Judge Zane was appointed Chief Justice of the Territory of Utah by President Arthur, and in consequence he removed to Salt Lake City. After serving his full term he was succeeded in 1888 by Judge Sandford, but the latter's mild policy in dealing with polygamy did not suit President Harrison's administration, and he was removed, Judge Zane being reappointed in his place. From the first, Judge Zane had maintained the law against polygamy, dealing severely with those who disobeyed it, and he also rendered important decisions in a number of civil cases. His term of office expiring in 1894, he formed a law partnership with his son, John M. Zane.

Judge Zane was married, at Springfield, Illinois, in 1859, to Margaret D. Maxey, of Kentucky and Virginia ancestry, and had three sons and three daughters. He died in 1902.

MACKAY, John W.,

Capitalist, Man of Great Enterprise.

John W. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 28, 1831. He came to

America when a mere boy, and for some years was employed in the office of William H. Webb, the famous ship-builder of New York.

Shortly after the outbreak of the California gold fever in 1849, young Mackay was in Louisville, Kentucky, where he had made some money, and when the emigration to the Pacific coast began he was one of the first to become interested, and made up a party of twenty-five to go out there. Among his friends at this time were James C. Flood and William O'Brien. The two latter settled in San Francisco in some business, while Mr. Mackay went to the mines, and for several years was practically employed there, obtaining a thorough knowledge of the technical work of mining. Within ten years he had already made and lost a small fortune, and then, about 1860, he left California for Nevada, where his fortune began to improve again, until the discovery in 1872 of the Bonanza mines changed the whole face of his life. These mines are on a ledge of rock in the Sierra Nevadas, under what is now Virginia City. Their deposits of silver and gold have proved so vast that the discovery is considered the most remarkable incident in the history of mining. Mr. Mackay had already taken into partnership with him his friends, Flood and O'Brien, in 1864, and in 1868 James G. Fair joined the firm. The first important success which they made was during their control of the celebrated Hale and Norcross mine, which was as early as 1866-67. With this increased capital, they worked on the Comstock lode, and at last opened up the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. Of the Bonanza mines Mr. Mackay owned two-fifths, being double that of any of his partners. In 1873 the great silver vein was opened, and from one mine alone Mr. Mackay and Mr. Fair, who were the practical mining members of the firm, took out $150,000,000 in silver and gold. During the active yield of these mines, Mr. Mackay personally superintended them, working in their lower levels as an ordinary miner.

In 1878 Mr. Mackay, with Mr. Flood and Mr. Fair, founded the Bank of Nevada, with its headquarters in San Francisco. In 1884, in partnership with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Mackay laid two cables across the Atlantic from the United States to England and France. These cables came under a system known as the Commercial Cable Company, although the private property of Mr. Mackay and Mr. Bennett.

In 1885 Mr. Mackay was offered the nomination as United States Senator from Nevada, with a certainty of his election, but this proposition was declined.

Mr. Mackay married the widow of Dr. Bryant, whom he met in California, and who had one child, who in 1885 became Princess of Colonna Galatro, whose husband, Don Fernando di Colonna, Prince of Galatro, made the acquaintance of the young lady while Mrs. Mackay was residing in Paris. Mr. Mackay and his wife were the parents of two sons, who were educated in France, one of whom, Clarence Hungerford Mackay, is president of the Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company (having succeeded his father), and of various similiar associated enterprises.

Mr. John W. Mackay died in 1902. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, to which he was always very generous out of his vast wealth. He was also liberal in donations to charities of other character, having in particular founded an orphan asylum in Nevada City. He was a man universally respected for his business capacity, his remarkable energy, and his strict integrity. In person he was an

active, wiry figure, erect and alert, reticent in his manner, but courteous and dignified, and very much liked and respected by those who knew him best.

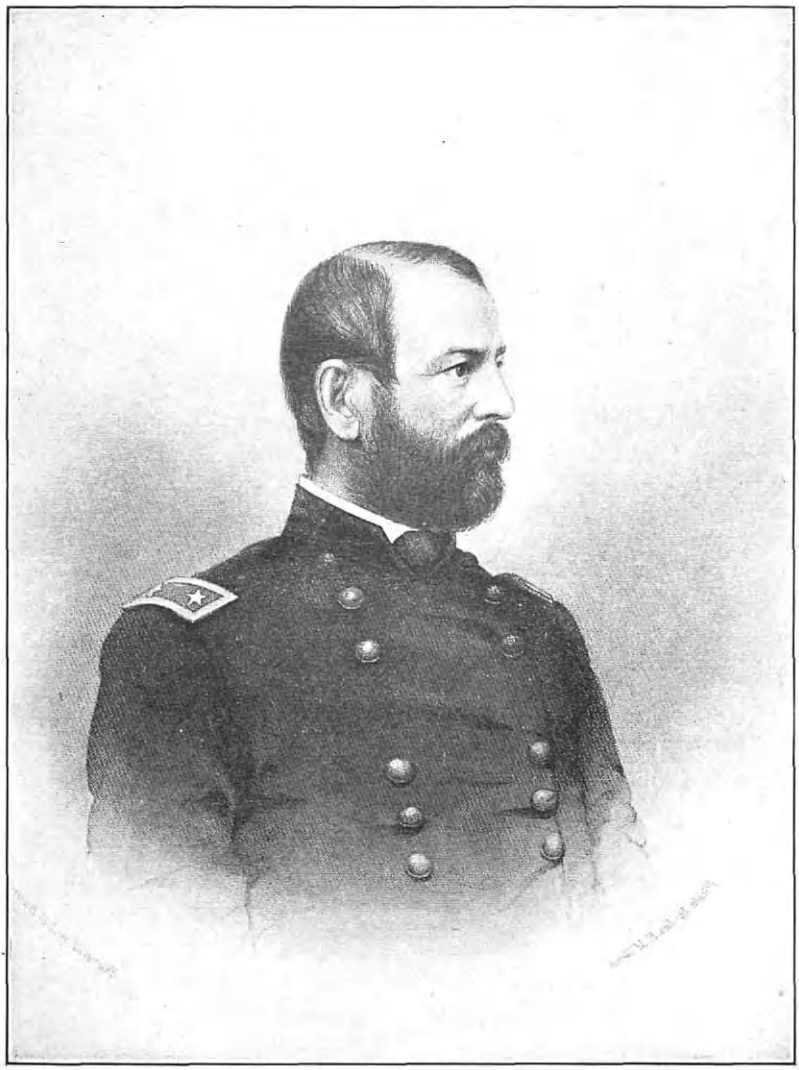
PORTER, Fitz-John,

Vindicated Soldier.

General Fitz-John Porter, a prominent general officer of the War for the Union, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 13, 1822, son of Captain John Porter, of the United States navy, and nephew of Commodore David Porter, who commanded the famous frigate "Essex," 1812-1814.

Young Porter attended the school of Benjamin Hallowell, Alexandria, Virginia, and continued his education at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire. He then went through a course of study at the school of Stephen M. Weld at Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, and entered the West Point Military Academy in 1841, graduating therefrom in 1845, eighth in a class of forty-five. As brevet second lieutenant he was attached to the Fourth Artillery, and for some months assisted in the department of artillery and cavalry, instructing the cadets, and was then sent to his regiment at Fortress Monroe. In 1846 Lieutenant Porter joined the army operating against Mexico at Point Isabel, Texas, and saw active service at Saltillo, during the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, the siege of Chapultepec, and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted successively captain and major "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at Molino del Rey, and the City of Mexico. In 1849 he was assigned to duty at the United States Military Academy, where he held the positions of adjutant, 1853-54, and instructor of artillery and cavalry, 1854-55. In 1856 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and assigned to the staff of General Persifer F. Smith, then commanding in Kansas during the slavery troubles in that State. In 1857 he accompanied General Albert Sidney Johnston to Utah to aid in suppressing the Mormon rebellion. In the autumn of 1860 Porter was on duty at the headquarters of the army in New York City, when he was sent to inspect the troops and fortifications in Charleston harbor. He there inaugurated the system of defense of that harbor subsequently carried out by Major Anderson, whom he had recommended for the command. In February, 1861, he was sent to Texas to bring out troops and reinforce the garrisons of Key West and Dry Tortugas. This he accomplished after much delay and difficulty, Texas having seceded from the Union and secured the surrender of all other United States troops in that State. In April, 1861, he was on duty in the adjutant-general's office in Washington when he was chosen to superintend the protection of the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg, and reopen and maintain communication with Washington through Baltimore. He also organized the three months' volunteers in Pennsylvania, this organization being the nucleus of the celebrated Army of the Potomac. He was next appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, and soon afterward brigadier-general of volunteers, and organized a division which obtained a high reputation for discipline and drill.

In the spring of 1862, General Porter was assigned with his division to Heintzelman's corps and ordered to the Peninsula. After the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of that stronghold, he was placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps, with which he fought the battles of New Bridge, Hanover Court House,



F. J. Porter

Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Turkey Bridge and Malvern. For meritorious service in this campaign General Porter was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, and appointed a major-general of volunteers. From the peninsula he was transferred with his corps to Northern Virginia. He now served under General Pope for a brief period, when he rejoined the Army of the Potomac under the command of General McClellan, moving against Lee in Maryland. At Antietam, General Porter commanded the centre of the line of battle. He was prompt in following the enemy in their retreat into Virginia, and with his corps alone, after the battle of Shepardstown, captured four guns. Porter continued in command of this corps until November, 1862, when he was relieved, in presence of the enemy, on November 12th. Soon after his arrival in Washington, the War Department directed a military commission to examine into certain charges which had been made against General Porter. This order was afterward revoked, and a court-martial ordered, the charges against him being that he had disobeyed certain orders, and thereby withheld proper assistance to General Pope. General Porter was convicted and cashiered. Sixteen years afterward, after repeated efforts on the part of Porter himself and many influential friends, and after the Comte de Paris in his "History of the War of the Rebellion" had, as a historian, acquitted Porter of the charges made, a court of inquiry appointed (June 20, 1878) to examine into the findings of the court-martial, and to report thereupon. This board consisted of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, and in their report, which completely vindicated him from all of the charges, they said: "Porter's faithful, subordinate and intelligent conduct that afternoon (August 29th) saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration; Porter had understood and appreciated the military situation, and so far as he had acted upon his own judgment, his action had been wise and judicious." Further, in criticism of the verdict of the court-martial, the board said: "These charges and specifications certainly bear no discernible resemblance to the facts of the case as now established." In 1881 General Grant examined the evidence, and reversed his opinion sustaining the judgment of the court-martial, approved and commended in every respect the decision of the Schofield-Terry-Getty board, and exerted himself to his utmost to have General Porter restored to the army. He said, in his behalf, to President Arthur that "Porter was right in all that he said and did in the campaign under General Pope, and he firmly believed that if Porter had been in command of our forces on that field of operations, there would have been no Antietam, no Chancellorsville, no Gettysburg, no Appomattox; that the fighting would have ended then and there." A bill removing his disabilities was now introduced into Congress, and after a severe struggle passed both houses, but was vetoed by President Arthur on the ground that Congress was without the constitutional right to pass it. A bill practically of the same character was passed in 1886 restoring General Porter to his rank in the army, and was approved by President Cleveland.

After his retirement from the army, General Porter was appointed commissioner of public works of New York City, and was employed by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company as assistant receiver for several years, when he received an appointment as police commissioner of the City of New York, and on

the expiration of his term of office in that department, was appointed fire commissioner, from which place he retired at the close of his term. Throughout his military career he held the reputation of a thoroughly capable, judicious and brave soldier, and an officer whose success in handling large bodies of troops ranked high among the few instances of that character in the history of the Civil War. The personality of General Porter was attractive and impressive. As a member of the board of New York police commissioners he stood firm in maintaining the honor and integrity of the department, and the discipline of the force, also in administering its affairs for the interests of the city and the protection of its citizens. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, May 21, 1901.

BROWN, Allan Danvers, LL. D.,

Naval Officer, Educator.

Rev. Allan D. Brown, eldest child of Joshua Lawrence and Diana (Osborne) Brown, was born September 2, 1843, in Batavia, New York, and died April 3, 1904, at Waynesville, North Carolina.

His preliminary education was in public and private schools, including the noted rectory military school in Hamden, Connecticut. He was appointed from New York to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, September 23, 1860; was graduated May 28, 1863; immediately appointed ensign, and assigned to the sloop-of-war "Iroquois," then on blockade off Wilmington. In the spring following the ship made an extended cruise to the English Channel, the South American coast, the Cape of Good Hope and the Dutch East Indies, returning in October, 1865, having covered forty-five thousand miles in fifteen months. After a short leave, young Brown was ordered to the "Rhode Island," the flagship of the Home and West India stations, meantime having been promoted to master. A year later he was made lieutenant, and assigned as executive officer of the "Unadilla," a gunboat destined for the China station. During this cruise the ship captured a Chinese pirate junk, and also visited Bangkok, Siam, the first American man-of-war that had ever entered the River Menam. In 1868 he was made lieutenant-commander.

Returning to the United States by way of San Francisco, in 1869, he was detailed for duty at the Naval Academy, where he served as instructor in mathematics for three years. He was then ordered as navigating officer to the "Omaha," serving on her a year on the Pacific station, and was then transferred to the flagship "Pensacola." In September, 1873, he was on shore duty at Panama for two weeks, protecting the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship and Panama Railroad companies, with a detachment of officers and men from the ship, during one of the periodic revolutions. As a result of this enforced sojourn, the greater part of the officers and men were stricken with Panama fever, Lieutenant-Commander Brown among the number. He served out his full cruise, however, and was relieved from duty while the ship was at Honolulu, where she had conveyed King Kalakaua after his visit to this country.

In 1876 he was again ordered to the Naval Academy as instructor in astronomy, navigation and surveying, and remained four years, one year as head of the department. Promoted to commander, in the summer of 1880 he was on duty at the Torpedo Station in Newport, and in January, 1882, was placed in command of the ship, "Jamestown," then at Mare Island Navy Yard. Instructed to bring his ship to Newport, where she was to be

put in the training service, the passage from the Golden Gate to Block Island was made in one hundred and twelve days, without sighting land in the meantime. For a year and a half he was engaged in training apprentices, receiving an official letter of thanks from the Bureau of Equipment upon his detachment in 1884. After a short time at the Naval Home in Philadelphia, he was ordered to the Naval Observatory in Washington as assistant superintendent. He remained there for four years, during a portion of the time being superintendent. His special charge was the nautical department, including time service. He was instrumental in the establishment of time balls at several points along the Atlantic coast, and in the extension of time service to the railroads of the country, being assigned to duty as the representative of the observatory at the General Time Convention in New York in 1887. He was the first to urge upon the Western Union Telegraph Company the adoption of the present system of distributing time.

In 1888 a seizure of American property in Hayti caused the President to send a man-of-war to Port au Prince. The only vessel available was the historic "Kearsarge," then at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Commander Brown was selected for this important service and was given private orders to hasten the preparation of the ship for duty. He sailed her out on the fourth day after with three years' stores on board. In the meantime another vessel had been caught by cable and sent to Hayti, and the "Kearsarge" was ordered home. On this voyage malaria, which had given Commander Brown the Panama fever fifteen years before, and which had been intensified by four years' service in Washington, showed its effects, and by the advice of his surgeon Commander Brown applied for a medical survey, was detached from his command, and granted a year's leave of absence. In 1891 he was found still incapacitated for duty and was recommended for retirement, and then went to Brattleboro, Vermont, to reside.

He became a candidate for holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church soon after his return to Brattleboro, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Bissell, of the diocese of Vermont, November 30, 1892. He was assigned to Christ Church, Guilford, under the rector of St. Michael's, where he remained until June, 1894, when he volunteered to take charge of the mission in Barre, Vermont. He remained in Barre two years, during which time the numbers of the mission were largely increased, and by the help of Bishop Hall and the diocese at large, part of a handsome stone church was erected. In June, 1895, he was advanced to the priesthood in St. Paul's Church, Burlington, by Bishop Hall. On November 10, 1896, he was elected president of Norwich University, was inaugurated December 8, 1896, and served until January, 1904, when owing to failing health he resigned.

President Brown proved an efficient head of the University and did much to advance its prosperity. His administration was one of the most successful in its history since the service of Captain Partridge and Colonel Ransom. Under him Dewey Hall was secured; much needed land was purchased; the military department was more fully recognized by the United States War Department; the university was recognized by the State as its military college; steps were taken to secure the Alumni Hall; and General Dodge was interested to secure pecuniary aid from Mr. Carnegie. Much of the prosperity of the university since 1904 was made possible by the self-sacrifice and hard work of President Brown.

He contributed several professional articles to "Harper's Magazine," and was a frequent contributor to the editorial pages of the "Army and Navy Journal." He won the gold medal of the United States Naval Institute in the prize essay competition of 1879 on "Naval Education," and prepared a paper for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia on "The Electrical Distribution of Time," which was republished in "The Scientific American," as a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

Allan D. Brown married (first) December 29, 1863, Gertrude, daughter of Hon. Royal and Laura (Keyes) Tyler, of Brattleboro, who died September 18, 1877. Two children were born to them: Helen Tyler, born in Brattleboro, Vermont; Ethel Ruth, born in Annapolis, Maryland, married the Rev. George J. Sutherland. He married (second) October 20, 1880, Adeline Shannon, daughter of the Hon. William Shannon and Elizabeth (Irwin) Pierce. One child was born to them, William Pierce, "N. U.," 1907, who graduated from the United States Naval Academy in June, 1910, and after a short leave of absence was assigned to duty on board the United States steamer "Vermont."

GORMAN, Arthur Pue,

National Legislator.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was born in Woodstock, Howard county, Maryland, March 11, 1839. He went to the public schools of his county until the age of thirteen, when he became a page in the United States Senate, through the influence of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, was made postmaster of the Senate, and served until September, 1866, when he was appointed a revenue collector in Maryland, holding the office until March, 1869, when General Grant became President, when he was removed. He was chosen director of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company in June of the same year, and later was made president.

He was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates as a Democrat in 1870 and 1871, and was a member and speaker in 1872. He was elected a State Senator from Howard county in 1875 and 1879, and United States Senator in 1880, and was twice reëlected. At the age of fifty-two Senator Gorman was recognized as one of the most conspicuous political leaders in this country, alike as a wise manager and a broad statesman. In several great national conflicts he proved his exceptional capacity for leadership. Although handicapped by limited book schooling, by wide and studious reading and practical experience from youth with the national methods of legislation, by observant intercourse and association with the ablest men of the nation in the Senate and House, and through a long and varied personal service in the highest State and national councils, he was enabled to secure a knowledge of public affairs that so disciplined his native gifts for government administration as to make him one of the most sagacious and practical statesmen of his time. His power and skill in the vast and difficult chess game of politics were extraordinary, and were remarkably shown in crucial contests. The election of Grover Cleveland as a Democratic President after his party's defeat for a quarter of a century, and the failure of the election bill, that Republican partisan measure, in the Fifty-first Congress, through Mr. Gorman's cool and able agency, were two crowning examples of his signal capacity as a manager. He clearly proved his title to rank as the most astute and consummate party administrator of his party in the nation. To a thorough equipoise of temper and com-

mand of his faculties under any pressure, he added an unfailing readiness of resource and wisdom of plan equal to any call. Courage, self-reliance, honesty and clean ways marked his management, inspired respect and won triumphs. In the famous Pittsburgh riots, when he was president of the canal company, a place of immense party responsibility and patronage, his sagacity enabled him to settle the difficulty. He was a speaker of clearness and force, with a voice of peculiar distinctness and metallic resonance. A master of parliamentary law and constitutional principle, and exhaustive student of the subjects of legislation, a calm, sententious and powerful debater, both fearless and judicious, using gentleness or aggressiveness as the occasion demanded, avoiding errors either of impulse or unpreparedness, Senator Gorman impressed himself strikingly upon national matters. His name was almost universally and spontaneously in the public mind for years, and was voiced in the press of the land for the presidency.

Senator Gorman died in the middle of his third Senatorial term, in Washington City, June 4, 1906, and his remains were interred at Laurel, Maryland.

RAMSEY, Alexander,

Governor, Cabinet Official.

Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota, was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1815, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kelker) Ramsey, and grandson of Alexander and Vera Frit (Cornelius) Ramsey, and of Henry and Elizabeth (Greenwalt) Kelker.

He attended Lafayette (Pennsylvania) College, 1834-35; entered the register's office, Dauphin county, as clerk in 1838; was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began practice in Harrisburg. He was secretary to the presidential electors in 1840, and clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, 1841. He was a Whig representative from the Harrisburg district in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses, 1843-47, and chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1848. He was the first Territorial Governor of Minnesota from April 2, 1849, to May 15, 1853, and between 1849 and 1858 made various treaties with the Indian tribes in Minnesota, procuring for the United States that portion of land now contained in the State of Minnesota. He was mayor of St. Paul, 1855-57; second Governor of the State of Minnesota from January 21, 1860, to July 10, 1863, and United States Senator, 1863-75, serving on the committees on naval affairs, posts, patents, and pensions. He was Secretary of War in President Hayes's cabinet, 1879-81, and a member and chairman of the Utah Commission, 1881-86, resigning in 1886. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette College in 1865.

He was married, in 1845, to Anna Earl, daughter of Michael H. Jenks, of Newton, Pennsylvania. He celebrated the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth September 8, 1902, at his home in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died, April 22, 1903.

BRYANT, George Edwin,

Soldier, Jurist.

George E. Bryant was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, February 11, 1832, son of George Washington and Eunice (Norcross) Bryant, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, February 16, 1907. In 1839 his parents removed to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, where he attended the public schools; he finished his preparations for college at the Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont; entered the classical de-

partment of Norwich (Vermont) University in 1852. The serious illness of his father compelled him to leave a few months before the graduation of his class. He was distinguished at the university for his scholarship and love of military affairs; was a member of the Friendship Club, and the Alpha Sigma Pi fraternity; was adjutant of the corps of cadets in 1854. In recognition of his work as a soldier and public officer, the university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1897.

In 1853 he began the study of law with Hon. Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the bar in Worcester in 1856. He moved to Madison, Wisconsin, in 1857, and formed a partnership with Hon. Myron H. Orton, and practiced his profession in that city until 1861, meantime taking an active part in the affairs of his city. In 1857 he joined a militia company in Madison, and was selected first sergeant. In 1858 the Madison Guards were organized and he became second lieutenant and was commissioned captain in 1860. On January 9, 1861, in view of approaching hostilities, this company offered its services to the government; it is claimed that this was the first organization, and Captain Bryant the first officer to offer aid in the defense of the Union. On war breaking out, it became Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; it was enlisted for three months, but its service continued for five months, during which time it took part in the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia; was mustered out August 27, 1861.

Captain Bryant was now employed as instructor of the Eighth or "Live Eagle Regiment" of Wisconsin Infantry, continuing on that duty until September 27, 1861, when he was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Infantry. He is described at this time by the regimental historian as a "little less than thirty years old, rather scant physically, both in longitude and latitude, but no small man in vigor and soldierly energy." On January 11, 1862, the regiment left Madison under orders to cross the plains of New Mexico. Reaching Fort Riley, it was ordered back to the Missouri river and to Corinth, Mississippi. At Union City, Tennessee, Colonel Bryant met his old college mate, General Grenville M. Dodge, and was directed to proceed with his regiment to the Little and Big Obion rivers and assist in building railroad bridges which the Confederates had destroyed. General Dodge had performed some of his earliest civil engineering on this road, and was thoroughly acquainted with the country. He directed Colonel Bryant to leave detachments to rebuild the first two and smaller bridges, and to take the remainder of his regiment and himself rebuild the larger, over the Big Obion. The span was eighty feet and there was no timber for use in rebuilding except the native forest. Trees were felled, squared, two abutments and a pier erected, stringers laid across, and the troops saw the freight trains laden with supplies passing across before the sunset on the day work was begun.

The bridges completed, Colonel Bryant and his regiment marched to Humboldt, Tennessee, where they remained three months, brigaded under General Dodge. On October 5 the regiment moved to Hatchie river and engaged in battle. The last of January, 1863, Colonel Bryant commanded at Collierville, Tennessee. General Grant, whose headquarters were at Memphis, ordered the colonel to erect a block house in order to be prepared for a raid, as Van Dorn was reported to be about to make one on Collierville. A small stockade was built which, although Colonel Bryant had no use for it, on October 11 was the means of saving to the

service of his country no less a person than General William T. Sherman. April 18, 1863, in command of three thousand men, Colonel Bryant made an expedition to northern Mississippi, in conjunction with Grierson, in his famous raid, and fought the battle of Hernando, Mississippi, capturing a large number of prisoners. On the 24th the command rejoined the main body at Memphis. The Twelfth Regiment took part in the siege of Vicksburg, constantly in places of importance, and never failed to do good service. After the siege it marched to Jackson, and was in the battle against General Joseph E. Johnston. It then proceeded to Natchez, Mississippi, Harrisonburg, Louisiana, and returned to Vicksburg. It was in the Meridian raid, marching one hundred and forty miles, going eight miles farther than any other portion of the command. The Twelfth reënlisted as veterans in the winter of 1863-64, and after a month's furlough joined Sherman's army at Rome, Georgia, taking an active part in the series of battles preceding the final battle at Atlanta—the last before the "March to the Sea." The battle of Atlanta, or Bald Hill, ended with Colonel Bryant in command of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. General Sherman passed over the scene of the gallant defense and attack made by Bryant's command a few hours after the battle closed, and on a crest overlooking the scene said, "I never saw so many dead in so small a space." He personally complimented Colonel Bryant for what he had done in a critical moment. After Atlanta, the Twelfth marched to Savannah through the Carolinas to Washington, and took part in the final Grand Review.

General Bryant was an ardent Republican in politics, and held many important positions: was alderman of Madison in 1861; county judge, Dane county, 1865-73; State Senator, 1874-76; quartermaster-general of Wisconsin, 1875-81; postmaster, Madison, 1882-86, 1890-94; represented Dane county in the General Assembly, 1898-1900; chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, 1900-04; superintendent of the State Department of Public Property, January, 1901, until February, 1907. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880, and was also a delegate to many State congressional, senatorial, county and assembly conventions. He owned a fine stock farm near Madison, where he made his home; took an active interest in agricultural matters; served as secretary of the State Agricultural Society, 1878-82. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republican, and a life member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee.

He was married, September 27, 1858, to Susan Ann Gibson, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who survived him. Three children were born to them.

DOLLIVER, Jonathan Prentiss,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver was born near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, now West Virginia, February 6, 1858, son of Rev. James J. and Eliza Jane (Brown) Dolliver. His mother was a Virginian; his father was a native of New York, and for over fifty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, holding pastorates in West Virginia.

Jonathan P. Dolliver received his early education in the public schools, and was graduated from the West Virginia University, in 1875. He studied law at Morgantown, West Virginia, was admitted to the bar in 1878, and located in Iowa, where he began the practice of his profession at Fort Dodge, which was ever afterward his home. In 1888 he was elect-

ed to Congress by the Republicans of the tenth district of Iowa, and was reëlected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-three, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses. On August 22, 1900, the Governor of Iowa appointed him United States Senator in place of John H. Gear, deceased, and he was subsequently elected to the position for the term ending March 3, 1907. He was reëlected in the latter year, and died in the midst of his term, October 15, 1910, at Fort Dodge, Iowa. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Bethany College in 1900.

He was married, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, November 20, 1895, to Mary Louise, daughter of George Reed and Welthea (Parker) Pearsons, of that place, both descendants of old Vermont families. They had two daughters, Margaret Eliza and Frances Pearsons Dolliver.

DAVIS, William Watts Hart,

Soldier, Journalist, Author.

General William W. H. Davis was born in Davisville, Southampton township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1820, son of General John and Amy (Hart) Davis, and died in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1910.

He prepared for college at the classical school of the Southampton Baptist Church; the private school conducted by Samuel Long, near Davisville; the Newtown Academy, and boarding school in Burlington, Vermont. He entered Norwich (Vermont) University in 1840, graduating Bachelor of Arts and M. M. S. in 1842; he received the degree of Master of Arts in course from the university in 1846; delivered the commencement address in 1873. He enlisted in the Liberty Guard in 1839; served as captain of the Diller Artillerists in 1849, and the Doylestown Guards in 1858. He was professor and superintendent of the Virginia Military, Scientific and Literary Academy at Portsmouth, Virginia, 1842-44. He returned to Pennsylvania the latter year and taught school in his native county until 1845. He then studied law with Judge John Fox, of Doylestown, Pennsylvania, from 1845 until September, 1846, when he was admitted to the bar. He then entered Harvard Law School, but the Mexican War breaking out, he left to enter the service. He enlisted as a private in the First Massachusetts Infantry, December 5, 1846; was promoted first lieutenant, December 31, 1846; first lieutenant and adjutant, January 16, 1847; aide-de-camp, June 1, 1847; acting assistant adjutant-general, July 18, 1847; acting commissary of subsistance, October 9, 1847; captain Company I, Massachusetts Infantry, March 6, 1848; mustered out of service, July 24, 1848. His regiment served in General Scott's army, and he took part in all the engagements leading to the capture of the city of Mexico. He was one of the officers who took part in a night ride of seventy miles and captured General Valencia.

On the breaking out of the Civil War, he recruited and organized Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was commissioned its captain, April 18, 1861, and was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service, July 26, 1861. He then organized the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a battery of artillery for three years' service, and was commissioned its colonel, September 5, 1861. He was temporarily a brigade commander, November 11, 1861; commanded the First Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Army Corps, November 30, 1861-May, 1862; was severely wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth

Army Corps, January 11-March 10, 1863; commanded Second Division, Eighteenth Army Corps, March 10-May 27, 1863; commanded the United States forces at Port Royal, South Carolina, May 27-June 14, 1863; in command of Post of Beaufort, South Carolina, June 14-July 8, 1863; commanded First Brigade, Terry's Division, July 8-January, 1864, taking part in the siege of Charleston, South Carolina; commanded the United States forces at Morris Island, South Carolina, January 19-April 18, 1864; was in command of District of Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, St. Helena, and Tybie Islands, South Carolina, April 18-July 4, 1864; commanded First Brigade, Hatch's Division, July 4 to 6, 1864. He was wounded at the siege of Charleston, July, 1864, and was mustered out of service, September 30, 1864. He was a brave and efficient officer, as shown by his distinguished service. He performed the duties of brigadier and major-general during most of his service, but without enjoying those ranks. He was brevetted brigadier-general March 13, 1865, for "meritorious services during the operations against Charleston, S. C."

Mr. Davis practiced law in Doylestown, 1848-53, meeting with success. He was a Democrat and held many important offices. In New Mexico he was United States District Attorney for New Mexico, 1853; acting Attorney-General, 1853-54; Secretary of the Territory, 1854-57; and acting Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1855-57. During his term of office in New Mexico, he published the "Santa Fe Gazette" in Spanish and English. He was a candidate for Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, 1866; commissioner to the Paris Exposition, 1867; United States Pension Agent, Philadelphia, 1885-89; member of State Board of Charities, Pennsylvania, 1886-88; member of State Board of Commissioners to conduct geological surveys, Pennsylvania, 1891-92; candidate for Congress, seventh district, 1882; and candidate for Congressman-at-Large, 1884. He was tendered the United States Consulship at Nice, France, by President Pierce, but declined.

In 1857 Mr. Davis purchased the "Doylestown Democrat," which he conducted until 1890, when he sold the paper to the Doylestown Publishing Company, retaining the editorship until June, 1901. He was one of the founders of the Bucks County Historical Society in 1858, and served as its president from its organization until his death. He was an able writer and published many articles. He published the following books: "El Gringo of New Mexico, and Her People," 1857; "The Spanish Conquests of New Mexico," 1869; "History of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers," 1866; "History of the Hart Family of Bucks County," 1867; "Life of General John Lacey," 1868; "History of Bucks County," 1876; "Life of John Davis," 1886; "Doylestown's Guards," 1887; "Campaign of 1861 in the Shenandoah Valley," 1893; "The Fries Rebellion," 1899; "Doylestown, Old and New," 1904; "History of Bucks County, Revised," 1905.

He was a member of the Episcopal church, Aztec Club, Society of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of Foreign Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, Mexican Veterans, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society, and the Historical Society of New Mexico. He was married at Brooklyn, New York, June 24, 1856, to Anna Carpenter, who died April 3, 1881. They were the parents of eight children.

ELKINS, Stephen Benton,

National Legislator, Cabinet Official.

Stephen Benton Elkins, Senator and Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Harrison, was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841. His ancestors were Virginians, and his grandfather was a man of considerable wealth and a slaveholder. He sympathized, however, with President Jefferson's emancipation scheme, and he removed to Ohio and bought a large tract of land in the southern part of the State. Among other property he owned about three thousand acres in the Hocking Valley and this land later became very valuable. It is in the best of the coal fields, and it was sold by Mr. Elkins's father for a trifling sum. Secretary Elkins's grandfather settled in Perry county, Ohio, and Secretary Elkins was born within a short distance of where General Phil Sheridan was born, and not far off from the birthplace of Jeremiah Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture.

His parents having removed to Missouri, Stephen B. Elkins there received his early education in the public schools, and afterwards entered the University of Missouri, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. Mr. Elkins, having chosen the law as his profession, began its study, and in 1863 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he crossed the plains to New Mexico, where he soon became proficient in the Spanish language, then generally spoken throughout the territory, and practiced his profession with much success and profit. In 1864 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and shortly afterwards was made Attorney-General of the territory. In 1868 he was appointed United States District Attorney by President Johnson. He was very efficient in the execution of the act of Congress prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the territories or District of Columbia, and under which several thousand peons or slaves, held by the Mexicans, were set at liberty, he being the first to put the act into effective operation. In 1873 he was elected to Congress from New Mexico, defeating his opponent, a native Mexican, by four thousand majority. He was also nominated and elected to the next Congress, although traveling in Europe at the time. During his first term he was made a member of the Republican National Committee, upon which he served for three presidential campaigns. In Congress, Mr. Elkins was noted for his industry, ability and effective support of important measures. He was untiring in his efforts to secure the admission of New Mexico as a State, and an elaborate speech setting forth the resources and treaty claims of the territory gave him national repute. This speech, logical, ardent, and impassioned, placed him in public estimation in the front rank as a reasoner and debater. His eloquent effort alone carried the measure through the House and hushed every opposition which might have retarded its passage. He secured the passage of an enabling act by a two-thirds vote in the House and the same in the Senate, but the bill having been amended in the Senate, the amendment was not concurred in by the House. In Congress, Mr. Elkins became the trusted personal friend of James G. Blaine, whose nomination for President in 1884 he was largely instrumental in securing. He also aided largely in bringing about the nomination of Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and was regarded as one of the most skillful, sagacious and forcible political leaders in the country.

But the chief work of Mr. Elkins's life was not in law or politics, but in the field of business, in which he displayed a rare executive ability which made him known

as an unusually strong and successful man. He was for years president of the First National Bank of Santa Fe, New Mexico, one of the most prosperous banks in the west. He was favorably known among bankers, lawyers and business men in New York, where he spent much time in important business negotiations. While residing in New Mexico he became one of the largest landowners in the country, and an extensive owner of mines in Colorado. His later and greater business enterprises were in West Virginia, where in conjunction with his father-in-law, ex-Senator H. G. Davis, he devoted himself largely to the development of the resources of that State, especially of the coal lands. He was vice-president of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Railway Company from its organization, and also vice-president of the Piedmont & Cumberland Railway Company, and accomplished much in bringing capital into the State. He built a beautiful country seat called "Halliehurst" at Elkins, Randolph county, West Virginia, which occupies a mountain site of singular beauty, and commands a superb view of the surrounding country. It contains over ninety rooms, and is one of the wonders of modern architecture.

Mr. Elkins was always an earnest, active and aggressive member of the Republican party. His public addresses displayed originality, breadth, and peculiar insight into the political, industrial and economic questions of the day; they were widely published and quoted. In politics, his role was not that of a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, but rather that of the business man whose remarkable soundness of judgment and skill in the management of men make his opinion respected in the most important councils of his party. A high testimonial to the value of these services to his party was given when President Harrison tendered him the portfolio of the War Department, and on December 17, 1891, he became a member of the cabinet. Leaving the cabinet at the close of Mr. Harrison's presidential term, Mr. Elkins was elected to the United States Senate; was twice re-elected.

Mr. Elkins was a strong man physically as well as intellectually. He was of a pronounced western type, more than six feet in height, with well-rounded figure, broad, deep chest, and a large head set firmly on powerful shoulders. His manners were pleasing, and his tastes scholarly and refined. In his habits he was domestic rather than social, and he disliked crowds and public places; was rarely seen at clubs or even hotels except on business. He was a great reader, and kept his Latin and Greek books about him in his office or home ready to snatch up at any moment of leisure. In 1888 he delivered before the literary societies of the University of West Virginia an eloquent, forcible, patriotic and very practical address upon American civilization. He believed in America, her people, her future. He believed in his adopted State, and proved his faith by giving his capital, his energies and his time to the development of her mineral endowments, and the opening up of her forests to the commerce of the world. One of the most flourishing towns in the State was founded by him, and named Elkins in his honor.

Senator Elkins died in the midst of his third term in the United States Senate, January 5, 1911.

NOBLE, John Willock,

Soldier, Cabinet Official.

General John Willock Noble, soldier and lawyer, and Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Harrison, was

born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 26, 1831, son of John and Catharine (McDill) Noble, and grandson of Samuel and Mary (Patterson) Noble.

He prepared for college in an institution at Miami, Ohio, and entered Yale College, from which he was graduated just before attaining his majority. He studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in 1853. He removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1855, but the next year located permanently in Keokuk, Iowa, where he industriously practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Civil War, and meantime serving a two-year term as city attorney. In 1861 he aided in recruiting the Third Regiment of Iowa, Cavalry, and was mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant. He served throughout the entire war, becoming in turn major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of his regiment. For some time he was on duty as judge advocate of the Army of the Southwest, and afterward of the Department of the Missouri. He took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and the siege of Vicksburg, and served under General Andrew J. Smith against the Confederate Cavalryman General Forrest, and under General James H. Wilson in Alabama and Georgia. He was brevetted brigadier-general, and was mustered out of service in August, 1865, the war being over.

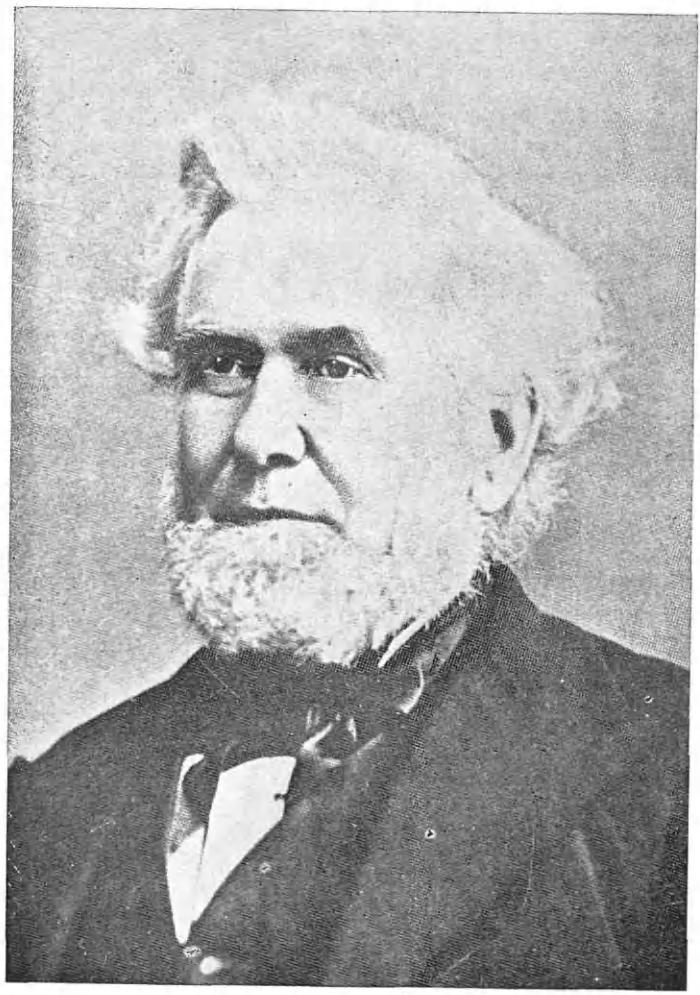
He then located in St. Louis, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law. From 1867 to 1870 he was United States District Attorney, and actively prosecuted the leaders of the ring which was engaged in defrauding the government of taxes on whiskey and tobacco, and dividing the revenue thus diverted from its proper destination. For his energy and ability in these cases, he received the thanks of President Grant in presence of the cabinet, and was offered the position of Solicitor General, but declined. From 1889 to 1893 he was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Harrison. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the National Geographic Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Miami (Ohio) University in 1889, and from Yale University in 1891.

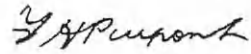
He married, February 6, 1864, Lisabeth Halsted, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1894. General Noble died March 22, 1912.

PIERPONT, Francis H.,

A Founder of West Virginia.

Governor Francis H. Pierpont was born in Monongahela county, Virginia, January 25, 1814, son of Francis and Catherine (Weaver) Pierpont, and grandson of John Pierpont, a native of New York, who in 1770 settled on a farm located four miles east of Morgantown, then in the "District of Augusta," where he erected a dwelling and a blockhouse for protection against the invasion of the Indians. In 1770 the first land office in Northwestern Virginia was opened. John Pierpont married a daughter of Colonel Zackwell Morgan, the founder of Morgantown, who had emigrated from Eastern Virginia. Joseph Weaver, the maternal grandfather of Governor Pierpont, was a native of Central Pennsylvania, who settled on a farm near Morgantown, Virginia, about 1785. In 1814, Francis Pierpont, father of Governor Pierpont, moved from the old homestead, where the birth of Governor Pierpont occurred, to land purchased by him located





about two miles from Fairmont, in what is now Marion county, West Virginia. In 1827 he made his residence in Middletown, now Fairmont, where he conducted a tannery, in which the son, Francis H. Pierpont, worked, in conjunction with labors upon his father's farm nearby, meanwhile attending school in the vicinity of his home.

At the age of twenty-one Governor Pierpont matriculated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in September, 1839, as Bachelor of Arts. Afterward he went south, where he taught school in Mississippi for a time, after which, on account of his father's declining health, he returned to his native State. Having studied law at intervals with his teaching, he was in due season admitted to the bar at Fairmont. From 1848 for about eight years he served as local attorney for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in Marion and Taylor counties, after which he engaged in coal mining and shipping by rail, and later embarked in the manufacture of fire-brick. He was a pronounced anti-slavery man, and at the convention held at Wheeling in 1861 for the purpose of reorganizing the government of Virginia, after the State had seceded from the Union, he was unanimously elected Governor by the representatives of the forty counties that had sent delegates to the convention. He held office under this election for twelve months, and meanwhile was elected by the people to fill an unexpired term of two years, and was afterward reëlected for the full term of four years. After the division of Virginia into two separate States, he removed the State archives to Alexandria, convened the Legislature, and remained there two years, and in 1864 called the convention which assembled and abolished slavery in the State. At the fall of Richmond he removed the seat of government from Alexandria to that city, and in a few months had the State properly reorganized. At the conclusion of his term as Governor in 1868, he returned to Fairmont and resumed the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected a delegate from Marion county to the West Virginia Legislature. He was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Garfield. Politically he was first a Whig, earnest in his party relations, and in 1848 was one of the presidential electors for Zachary Taylor. In 1860 he supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and afterward was a pronounced Republican. He joined the Methodist Protestant church at the age of eighteen, and was a member of most of its important conventions, and on several occasions a representative to the general conferences.

An incident of Governor Pierpont's administration was his issuance of a proclamation calling for the observance of a Thanksgiving Day in November, 1861, following President Lincoln's proclamation. This was the first time that Thanksgiving Day was ever recognized within the territory of all Virginia. In the region which was soon to be known as West Virginia, the day was kept sacred, and the various church services had for their keynote devotion to the Union, and to the Commonwealth of West Virginia.

Governor Pierpont married, in December, 1854, Julia A. Robinson, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Robinson, a Presbyterian minister of New York. Governor Pierpont died at the age of eighty-five years, and his remains were interred in Woodlawn Cemetery, Fairmont, West Virginia, of which State he was the first Governor. The State of West Virginia presented Congress with a beautiful statue of him, and the same was placed in

the Hall of Statuary at the national capitol. Its cost was $8,000, and it was made at Florence, Italy.

MILLER, Cincinnatus Heine,

Poet.

Cincinnatus Heine Miller, better known by the pen-name of Joaquin Miller, was born in Wabash district, Indiana, November 10, 1841. His mother was a cousin of General Ambrose E. Burnside. His father, Hulings Miller, was a school teacher of considerable learning, who removed to Oregon when the son was nine years old.

Young Miller was early sent to the country school, but ran away to California, where he spent two years in the mines, experiencing many hardships. He is said to have been a filibuster with Walker, an Indian sachem and Spanish vaquero. He returned with one hundred dollars, which he gave to his father, and began life where he left off. The school was now Columbia College, and he graduated in 1858, valedictorian of his class. He read law under George H. Williams, afterward Attorney-General in the cabinet of President Grant, and on completing his course was admitted to the bar in 1860. In the spring of 1861 he went to the gold mines of Idaho, where he practiced his profession with such indifferent success that he turned express messenger. He returned to Oregon in 1863, and edited the "Democratic Register," published at Eugene. The paper was suppressed for alleged treasonable utterances, and he resumed the practice of law in 1864 at Cañon City, Oregon. The town being attacked by the Snake Indians, Miller marched into the heart of the Indian country, and was rewarded by being made judge of Grant county in 1866, holding his position four years.

He now collected his writings under the title of "Songs of the Sierras," and not being able to secure a publisher in the United States, he went to London, where he brought out the work. To this he signed the Christian name of "Joaquin," which he had assumed from having written a paper in defense of the Mexican brigand, Joaquin Murietta, and by which name he is now universally known. He returned to America, but again visited London in 1873, when he published "Song of Sunland" and "One Fair Woman." He then returned to New York for a time, and subsequently settled in Washington, D. C., where he wrote for various periodicals, but in 1887 returned to California, making his home near Oakland. Miller was a great lover of the Indians. He says in "My Own Story," "all that I am or hope to be I owe to them. I owe no white man anything at all. The Indians are my true and warm friends." Although a northern man in sentiment, Miller was liberal and kind in spirit to the south—so much so as to be accused at one time of disloyalty. In addition to the works mentioned he published "Songs of Italy," and "Songs of Mexican Seas." He wrote several prose works among which are "The Danites in the Sierras," which was drawn from his experiences in the mines; the characters were taken from life, he himself being the Billy Piper; "Shadows of Shasta;" "Memorie and Rime," and " '49, or the Goldseekers of the Sierras." Miller also wrote several plays which were produced with success upon the stage; notable among them is "The Danites." He died February 17, 1913.

DORSEY, Stephen Wallace,

Soldier, Strong Figure in Public Affairs.

Stephen Wallace Dorsey was born in Benson, Vermont, February 28, 1843, son of John W. and Marie Dorsey. After re-

ceiving an academical education, he removed to Oberlin, Ohio. Entering the Federal army in April, 1861, he served creditably during the entire Civil War period, holding during that time all ranks from private to colonel of the First Ohio Light Artillery Regiment. He was in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, where the Confederate General Zollicoffer was killed; Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and numerous other contests in the west. In January, 1864, he was transferred to the Army of the Potomac with General Grant, under whom he fought in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, Virginia. When the national capital was threatened by the Confederates in August, 1864, he went with the Sixth Corps to Washington, and took part in the skirmish near the end of Seventh street, in that city. He was next with General Sheridan, and was engaged in the battles of Winchester, Edinburg, and Cedar Creek, the latter being the battle which inspired T. Buchanan Reed's thrilling poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Sheridan being ordered with the Sixth Corps back to Petersburg in January, 1865, Colonel Dorsey took part in the final assault on the works of that place; also in the battle of Sailor's Creek, two days afterwards, and was present at Appomattox at the end of the great struggle. He was mustered out of service at Cleveland, Ohio, June 15, 1865.

He was now engaged in commercial pursuits in Sandusky, Ohio, until January, 1869, when he was called to Arkansas as president of the Arkansas Central railroad, and afterward took an active part in railroad construction in that State. He was a member of the Republican National Committee in 1872, 1876, and 1880; was elected a delegate to the National Convention in each of these years, was chairman of the executive committee in 1876, and secretary in 1880, and managed the national campaign in both these years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas, by 103 votes in joint ballot out of a total vote of 105, all of the Democrats voting for him, although he was a radical Republican. His management of the campaign of 1889 met with universal commendation, and after the election a banquet was tendered him in New York by some of the most eminent men of his party. Differences of opinion, however, arose at the time of the star-route exposures among the leaders of his own party, which led to attacks on his power, and influence with the new administration of General Garfield, and with the Republican party of the nation, which attacks so far succeeded that Mr. Dorsey retired from politics entirely, and devoted himself to his business affairs in New Mexico and Colorado. He died March 20, 1916.

LESLIE, Frank,

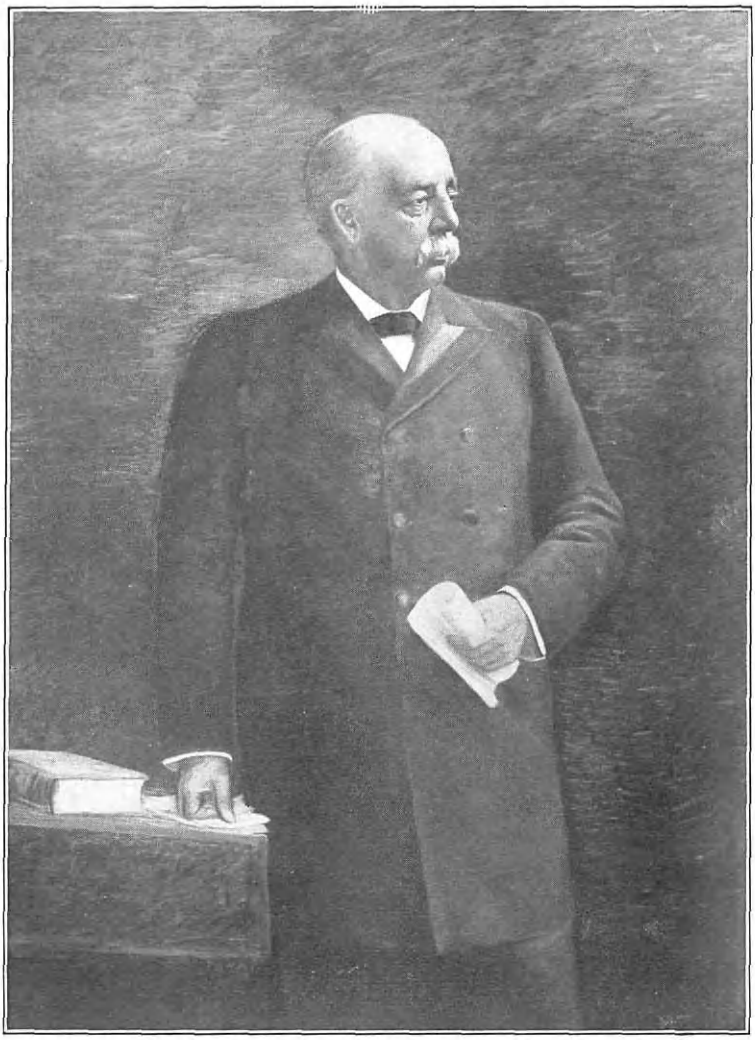
Publisher.

Frank Leslie, publisher, was born in Ipswich, England, March 29, 1821. His real name was Henry Carter, and he was the son of Joseph Carter, well known throughout England for his extensive glove manufactory. The latter designed to bring up his son so that he could succeed him in business, gave him a careful education, and when he was seventeen years of age placed him in a wholesale drygoods house in London. The boy, however, had from an early age evinced a strong artistic talent, and before he left school had become proficient in the use of both the pencil and the graver. On arriving in London, he soon began to make sketches, and some of these he sent to the

"London Illustrated News," which had then recently begun publication. These sketches he signed "Frank Leslie," adopting the *nom de plume* in order that his family and friends should not know what he was doing. His efforts were well received, his sketches being promptly accepted, and he decided to give up the dry-goods business, and accordingly made application at the office of "The News" for a position. Placed in the engraving department, before he was of age he was superintendent. He studied the different branches of the business, besides becoming an expert engraver on wood. While on "The News," he formed the idea of emigrating to America, and starting an illustrated paper.

In 1848 he came to New York, and permanently assumed the name of "Frank Leslie." From New York he went to Boston, where he was first employed on "Gleason's Pictorial." He obtained by legislative act the right to use the name of Frank Leslie in business. He became superintendent of the engraving department of the "Illustrated News," a pictorial paper published by Moses Y. Beach. In 1854 he began "The Gazette of Fashion." This became popular at once, and was soon followed by the "New York Journal." On December 14, 1855, appeared the first number of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." Among its first illustrations were those representing the Arctic explorations of Dr. Kane, and the World's Fair in the Crystal Palace, London. During the Civil War, Mr. Leslie's correspondents and artists were all over the country, illustrating the battles, marches, sieges, and other incidents of the great struggle; these were afterward gathered together and published in two large folio volumes under the title "The Soldier in our Civil War." During this period his paper became extraordinarily successful, reaching a very large circulation. Mr. Leslie was the first to introduce into his engraving department a method of speedily executing the work on his illustrations. His process consisted in dividing the block into a great many different parts, each given to a separate workman to execute, these means enabling him to reproduce scenes and occurrences and publish them in the shortest possible time. One such case occurred in regard to the great prizefight in England between Tom Sayers and John C. Heenan, the latter being a native of Troy, New York, but known as the "Benicia boy," from his having first displayed his prowess as a pugilist in Benicia, California. When the bout was near coming off, Mr. Leslie sent over his most expert artists and sketches were taken on the spot, and as soon as the fight was over, the artists took steamer for America. While on board ship the drawing was made upon the wood, to represent a double-page cartoon of the prize ring and its surroundings while the fight was in progress. The block was made up of thirty-two different sections joined together, and immediately on the arrival of the steamer in New York a different engraver was put on each section, with the result that the illustration was completed, and the paper, with a full account of the occurrence and this startling double-page cartoon, was on the streets long before a start had been made by rival newspapers.

Mr. Leslie's establishment grew in importance with the growth of his business. For a long time he published ten different illustrated papers and magazines from his large building in Pearl street, but eventually removed to a marble structure in Park Place, where all the processes of his vast business were carried on, Mr. Leslie employing several hundred persons in the different departments. He had gradual-



CUSHMAN K. DAVIS

ly added to his first publications, "The Ladies' Journal," "The Boys' and Girls' Weekly," "Chimney Corner," "Boys of America," "Pleasant Hours," "The Budget of Fun," "The Jolly Joker," "Chatterbox," "Illustrated Almanac," "The Sunday Magazine," and the "Popular Monthly." He became very wealthy, and owned a beautiful country-seat, called "Interlaken," on Saratoga lake, with terraced grounds, fine gardens, steam-yacht, and entertained on a magnificent scale. In New York he lived in the former residence of William M. Tweed in Fifth avenue, and on a scale of corresponding affluence and liberality. However, during the panic of 1877 he was unable to meet his engagements, and made an assignment. He continued to direct the work of his establishment, for the benefit of his creditors, represented by Isaac W. England, publisher of the New York "Sun."

Mr. Leslie was twice married. He obtained a divorce from his first wife, by whom he had three sons, all of whom were previous to his failure engaged with him in the publishing business. He married, late in life, the former wife of E. G. Squier, at one time United States Minister to Peru. Both these ladies survived him. His second wife carried on the business of the house, which she reduced materially from time to time by disposing of many of the publications.

Mr. Leslie was a prominent Free Mason, and a member of the Lotos, Manhattan and New York Jockey clubs. As early as 1848 he received from the American Institute the medal for perfection in wood engraving. In 1867 he was sent as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in the department of fine arts, and was personally presented by Napoleon III. with a gold medal for his services as a juryman. In 1876 he was president of the New York State Centennial Commission. During the same year he entertained at his country home the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. Mr. Leslie had remarkably fine artistic taste and appreciation, and possessed a thorough knowledge of every detail in his business. He was greatly admired by all in his employ or who had dealings with him a most agreeable and courteous gentleman, and most pleasant social companion. Mr. Leslie died January 10, 1880.

DAVIS, Cushman Kellogg,

Soldier, Senator, Governor.

Cushman Kellogg Davis, Senator and sixth Governor of Minnesota (1874-76), was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, June 16, 1838, son of Horatio N. and Clarissa S. (Cushman) Davis, the latter a descendant of Mary Allerton, the last survivor of the Mayflower company.

His parents removed to Wisconsin when he was quite young, and there he began his education in the common schools. He spent three years at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, passing thence to the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1857. He studied law at Waukesha, Wisconsin, with Alexander W. Randall, the War Governor of the State, and practiced there until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment, acting for a time as adjutant-general on the staff of General W. A. Gorman. On account of ill health he was obliged to resign his commission in 1864, and the following year he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he resumed the practice of law, and soon won distinction in his profession.

Mr. Davis was a member of the Minnesota Legislature in 1867, and from 1868 to 1873 was United States Attorney for the

district of Minnesota. In 1873 he was elected Governor of the State of Minnesota on the Republican ticket, and declined a renomination for a second term. The principal measure during his term as Governor was the passage and enforcement of an act by which freight rates and fares of railways were regulated by a commission appointed under a statue. He was an unsuccessful candidate for United States Senator in 1875 and 1881, but was elected in 1887 and reëlected in 1893 and 1899. He was chairman of the committee on pensions for six years, from 1889 until 1895, and the pension bill of 1893 was mainly drafted by him. He was a member of the committee on territories until about 1896, was chairman for the last two years of that service, and was active in legislation which in 1890-1900 brought several territories into the Union as States. He was a member of the committee on foreign relations from 1895, and its chairman from March 4, 1897. His duties on this committee were arduous and important, dealing with treaties and other matters connected with our foreign policy, and especially in connection with the events which immediately preceded and led up to the war with Spain. Also, he was the author of the resolution by which Hawaii was annexed to the United States, and reported it from this committee. Another important service performed was as one of the commissioners by whom was negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. He had charge of that treaty in the Senate during the debate prior to its ratification. Senator Davis was well known as a lecturer. In the fall of 1897 he delivered a course of lectures on international law before the students of the University of Minnesota. He was a close student and an ardent admirer of Shakespeare, and contributed a widely read valume to the bibliology of that great dramatist, "The Law in Shakespeare" (1884). The University of Michigan recognized his ability by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886. Senator Davis died at St. Paul, Minnesota, November 27, 1900.

PINKERTON, Allan,

Founder of Great Detective Agency.

Allan Pinkerton, founder of the famous Pinkerton National Detective Agency, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 25, 1819. His father, William Pinkerton, a sergeant of police, was for many years an invalid from the effects of injuries received in the Glasgow riots. William Pinkerton died in 1833, leaving Allan and his brother Robert as the main support of their widowed mother.

The first employment of Allan Pinkerton was as an errand boy for a pattern-maker in Glasgow. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed to William McCauley, a cooper, remaining with him until about nineteen years of age. He became an active member of the Chartist party, and his participation in the Chartist raids, in which he was associated with John Frost, William Muir and others, would have caused his imprisonment had he not left the country. Having married Joan Carfrae, a native of Edinburgh, the day following their marriage they came out as emigrants to Canada. The vessel on which they took passage was wrecked on Sable Island; but without loss of life, and the Pinkertons landed in Montreal. From thence they went by way of the lakes to Detroit, Michigan, where Pinkerton purchased a horse and wagon, and, with his wife, and personal effects, set out overland for Chicago, landing there almost penniless. Forming the acquaintance of a Scotchman named Robert Fer-

gus, one of the oldest printers in Chicago, and of George Anderson, a tobacconist, through them he obtained employment at his trade in Lill's brewery, and Pinkerton earned his first money in America at the rate of fifty cents a day. After about a year, he moved to the Scottish settlement of Dundee, on the Fox river, in Kane county, Illinois, where he opened the first cooper shop in the place. The Scotchmen in the settlement were all abolitionists, and Pinkerton soon became an active leader among them, and in that way became acquainted with the Lovejoys and other prominent abolitionists at that time. He soon became the confidential agent for Philo Carpenter, Dr. Dyer, L. C. Freer, and other prominent abolitionists, and many a negro slave was shipped by the underground railroad to Chicago, and from there to Dundee, where they were taken charge of by Pinkerton. One of the earliest recollections which his sons now have is of the cooper shop in Dundee, which was about half filled with negroes who had escaped from slavery, and under the protection of Pinkerton and other abolitionists, were learning the cooper's trade.

In those days "wild-cat" money was greatly counterfeited all over the west, and in this fact lay Pinkerton's introduction to the calling in which he became famous. Two men had been swindled out of a considerable sum by counterfeiters. While cutting hoop poles on an island in Fox river, Pinkerton accidentally discovered the headquarters of the counterfeiters on the island which has ever since been known as "Bogus Island." Setting to work to effect their capture, he succeeded in running them down, this being the first detective work of his life. This having gained for him considerable local notoriety, in 1846 he was made a deputy sheriff. His success in running down counterfeiters and horse thieves in those days added to his reputation, and he was offered an appointment under William Church, sheriff of Cook county, Illinois. This brought him to Chicago with his family, where he remained as deputy during Church's administration, and also under Cyrus P. Bradley as sheriff. Pinkerton was afterward appointed a special agent of the Post-Office Department. He was made the first and only detective in the original Chicago police force. His success in the capture of criminals was phenomenal. In 1850, at the request of George B. McClellan, then general superintendent of the Illinois Central railway, Ambrose E. Burnside, H. F. Hammond of the old Galena & Chicago Union railway, and John F. Tracy of the Rock Island railway, he organized a detective force for the purpose of running down railroad thieves. This resulted in the organizations of the Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, in which Allan Pinkerton went into partnership with the prominent criminal attorney, E. Rucher, but in a few years they dissolved partnership, and Pinkerton took the entire management of the business. In the meantime the business had grown from the employment of three or four men to a dozen, and he was progressing fairly well in the west. His first case of any importance in the east was the robbery of the Adams Express Company at Montgomery, Alabama. Detectives from New York had worked on the case and failed, when Robert Bowyer, then a prominent detective in New York City, suggested sending for Mr. Pinkerton, whom he had met, and in whom he had confidence. The first robbery was of $10.000 and President Sanford, of the Express Company, ridiculed the idea of going to a western village for a detective. Shortly afterward a package of $40,000 disappeared in

the same mysterious manner from the Adams Express Company at Montgomery, and Mr. Sanford concluded to send for Mr. Pinkerton to come to New York. This was in 1859, and was his first business in the east. Mr. Pinkerton, with two or three assistants, worked on the case nearly a year, finally recovering the $40,000 in its original package. His success gave him great reputation in the east, and business grew apace with him.

During 1860-61, Mr. Pinkerton did a large amount of work for the Pennsylvania railroad, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, and other lines in the east, and his men accidentally discovered a plot to assassinate President Lincoln, while *en route* to Washington City for inauguration. Mr. Pinkerton laid the facts before S. M. Felton, Thomas A. Scott, and other prominent railroad men in whose interest he was working, who instructed him to take such action as he might deem best. Accordingly, Pinkerton arranged a plan for taking President Lincoln from Philadelphia safely through to Washington City, and foil the plots of the conspirators, and which was accomplished. On the breaking out of the war, President Lincoln created the bureau of secret service, and appointed Allan Pinkerton chief. Later General McClellan requested that Pinkerton be sent to him with a corps of men. This was done, and Pinkerton, under the *nom de plume* of "Major Allan," became an attache of General McClellan's staff, and accompanied him through his campaigns in West Virginia, and in August, 1861, to Washington. There Pinkerton established headquarters from which the secret-service work of the government was directed. In this he was ably assisted by George H. Bangs, afterward general superintendent of Pinkerton's agency, and Francis Warner, afterward superintendent of different agencies under Mr. Pinkerton's control. The amount of work done by this corps was something stupendous, and the accuracy of their report was highly complimented by President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Secretary Chase, and other government officials. Pinkerton remained in the service of the government until the close of the war.

During his absence, his business in Chicago was conducted by competent officers, and on his leaving the government employ he at once returned to his business, and soon became interested in a number of large railroad cases in the east. Through Mr. E. S. Sanford, president of the Adams Express Company, Henry Sanford, vice-president of the Adams Express Company, and several prominent railroad officials, he was induced in 1865 to establish an office in New York City, and the office at 66 Exchange place was the first of a series of offices outside of Chicago. In 1866, through inducements of Thomas A. Scott and other railroad officials, he opened his Philadelphia office, and George H. Bangs was made general superintendent of the chain of offices under Mr. Pinkerton. During the years between the close of the war and the time of Allan Pinkerton's death, there was hardly a criminal case of any importance which occurred in the United States in which he was not engaged or consulted. His reputation led to his being called into many cases in Great Britain and France. Among his prominent cases was the arrest of the forgers McDonald and the Bidwells in the Bank of England forgeries in 1873, which led to the conviction of a gang who had swindled the Bank out of upward of a million of dollars. Among the most noted cases handled by Allan Pinkerton was the breaking up of the "Mollie Maguires" in Pennsylvania, the

perpetrators of numerous murders in the coal regions. No less than nineteen people were tried, convicted and hung for these murders, and many others were sent to the penitentiary for long terms, thus thoroughly breaking up the organization which had for years terrorized the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Fifteen years before his death Allan Pinkerton had a stroke of paralysis, the result of overwork, but up to the time of his death he retained his faculties and a general oversight of business. He made several trips to his old home in Glasgow, and was warmly received by officials and others there, his boyish actions among the Chartists being gladly forgotten. At his death he left a widow; two sons, William A., and Robert A.; and a daughter, the wife of William J. Chalmers, of Chicago; and an estate estimated at half a million dollars, which went to his widow, who died two years later. Mr. Pinkerton brought up his two sons in his own business, taking them into the force, and putting them at every branch from errand boy up, and it was often said of him that he worked them as hard as any operative whom he had under him. The business, on Allan Pinkerton's death, fell into the hands of his sons, before named.

Allan Pinkerton died in Chicago, from the effects of a paralytic stroke on July 1, 1884, and is buried in Graceland cemetery, Chicago.

WELLS, David Ames,

Inventor, Economist.

David Ames Wells was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 17, 1828, son of James and Rebecca (Ames) Wells. He was a descendant of Thomas Welles, colonial governor of Connecticut (1655-58) and of David Ames, who built the armory at Springfield.

After a thorough education in the schools of his native city, David Ames entered Williams College, and graduated in 1847. For two years thereafter he was associate editor of the Springfield "Republican," and while in this office first suggested that printed books and newspapers should be folded by machinery. Later he perfected a contrivance for accomplishing this result, which is still in use. For two years (1850-51) he was a special student under Professor Agassiz at the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University; meantime and for some years thereafter being editor; with George Bliss, of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," a standard publication of its class. During 1857-58 he was a member of the firm of G. P. Putnam's Sons, for whom he compiled several popular scientific text books. Later he devoted his attention increasingly to problems on taxation, a branch in which he attained international repute.

His first economic work, "Our Burden and Our Strength" (1864), an exhaustive discussion of the problems of taxation, attracted wide attention, and was an important factor in restoring confidence in the government's credit. At the close of the Civil War he was appointed chairman of a congressional commission to consider the raising of a revenue by taxation, and on the completion of the work in 1866 was made special commissioner of the revenue, an office specially created for him. Among the many important public services rendered by him in this capacity were the redrafting of the internal revenue laws, the origination of the system of stamps for collecting the taxes on tobacco and liquors, and the organization of the treasury department bureau of statistics. In 1867 he visited Europe to investigate industries in competition with those in the United States, and as a result

announced his change of views from protectionist to free trader. This latter fact probably militated against his reappointment as revenue commissioner in 1870. In that year, however, he was appointed chairman of a commission on the local taxation laws of the State of New York, for which he prepared two reports and a revised code, submitted to the Legislature in 1872 and 1873. He became a lecturer on economics at Yale University in 1872. In 1876 he was appointed receiver of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and successfully conducted its reorganization. He was later one of the reorganization committee of the Erie railroad, and in 1879 was elected to the board of arbitration of the Associated Railways of the United States, which arranged disputes arising between the several companies. During 1877-79 he was chairman of the commission to consider tolls on the canals of New York State, by appointment of the State Board of Canal Commissioners. Throughout his career he was active in politics; was in 1872 and in 1880 a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1876 was a candidate for Congressman from Connecticut. The later years of his life he devoted mostly to literary work, contributing constantly to economic and scientific periodicals and producing a number of valuable books. In addition to those already mentioned, he wrote: "Production and Distribution of Wealth" (1865); "Robinson Crusoe's Money" (1876); "Our Merchant Marine; How it rose, Increased, Became Great, Declined and Decayed" (1882); "A Primer of Tariff Reform" (1884); "Practical Economics" (1885); "The Relation of Tariff to Wages" (1888); "Recent Economic Changes" (1889). Mr. Wells was in 1874 elected a foreign associate in political science of the French Academy, to succeed John Stuart Mill. He was also a foreign member of the Accademia dei Lincei of Italy. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from Berkshire Medical College in 1863; LL. D. from Harvard in 1871; and D. C. L. from Oxford in 1874.

Mr. Wells was twice married, and left one son, David Dwight Wells, who was for a time secretary of the United States legation in London, England. He died at his home in Norwich, Connecticut, November 5, 1898.

SANBORN, John Benjamin,

Soldier.

John Benjamin Sanborn was born at Epsom, New Hampshire, December 5, 1826. His early education was acquired at the village school, and he entered Dartmouth College with a view to devoting himself to the profession of law. Being admitted to the bar in July, 1854, he at once removed to Minnesota, settling in St. Paul in December, 1854. He founded a law practice, and interested himself in the politics of his State, being elected in 1858 to the position of Adjutant-General of the State.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, General Sanborn was serving as quartermaster-general, and the duty of equipping the volunteer soldiers to fill the quota for Minnesota fell upon him. This duty he accomplished with speed, and five regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry and two batteries of artillery were furnished and forwarded by him during the year 1861. Early in 1862 he accepted a commission as colonel of the Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and with it went to the front. His first engagement was at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862, when he commanded the First Brigade of General Hamilton's left wing of the army under Rosecrans. Dur-

John B. Sanborn.

ing the battle his brigade, and notably his own regiment under Captain Le Gros, by a bayonet charge recaptured four guns taken early in the engagement, but, pressed by a superior force directed by General Price, was finally obliged to fall back. Nearly six hundred soldiers in his brigade of twenty-two hundred were killed and wounded in the action, which lasted but one hour. In General Rosecrans' official report General Sanborn was highly commended, and was promoted to be a brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated in the battles of General Grant which led to the fall of Vicksburg. Upon the surrender of that city, July 4, 1863, he was selected to lead the advance guard into the city, and afterward to superintend the paroling and disbanding of the twenty-seven thousand Confederate prisoners captured there. This honor was conferred by reason of his gallant conduct during the Vicksburg campaign, and especially for bravery and skill displayed at the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863. In November, 1863, General Sanborn was assigned to the command of the District of Southwest Missouri, where he opposed General Price, and fought in the battles of Jefferson City, Booneville, Independence, Big Blue, Osage and Newtonia. His success in all these engagements was pronounced, and no decided defeat is recorded against him in all his operations in Missouri. After the Civil War ended, General Sanborn conducted a campaign against the Indians in the summer and fall of 1865, and restored quiet by treaties with hostile tribes. In 1867-68, under appointment by President Andrew Johnson, General Sanborn served as a member of the Indian Peace Commission, and in which his services were of first importance. He was a member of the Minnesota Legislature in 1872 and 1881, and in 1891 was elected a State Senator. After this, he devoted himself to the practice of law in St. Paul, Minnesota. He died in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 16, 1904.

SEWALL, Arthur,

Shipbuilder and Politician.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Maine, November 25, 1835, third son of William Dunning and Rachel (Truiant) Sewall. He was a lineal descendant of Henry Sewall, mayor of Coventry, England, one of whose grandsons was married to Jane Dummer, and emigrated to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. Samuel Sewall, who settled at York, Maine, in 1708, had two sons; David, first United States Judge for the district of Maine, appointed by Washington; and Dummer Sewall, a distinguished soldier and the great-grandfather of Arthur Sewall. The latter obtained a lieutenancy under General Amherst in the Canada campaign, and in 1775 joined the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant-colonel. After the adoption of the constitution of Massachusetts, he was elected a Senator from that State; he was also a member of the State Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. The father of Arthur Sewall was one of the earliest and most prominent shipbuilders of Bath. He built his first ship, the "Diana," a vessel of 199 tons burden, in 1823, and in 1841 launched the ship "Rappahannock," which though of little over 1,000 tons burden, was at that time the largest ship afloat. He also held large interests in railroad and other important corporations. As his sons completed their education they joined their father in business.

On leaving school, Arthur Sewall was sent in the interests of the firm to Prince Edward Island to buy timber for the

shipyard at Bath. Returning he entered the employ of his father's firm in 1853, and in 1854, with his elder brother, formed the firm of E. & A. Sewall, which took over the business of the old firm of William D. Sewall and Clark & Sewall. On the death of the elder brother in 1879, the name of the firm was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co., being made up of the senior partner, with his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his second son, William D. Sewall. Since January, 1855, when the brothers launched their first ship, the "Holyhead," a vessel of over 1100 tons, one ship a year, on an average, has been built in the Sewall shipyard. The largest and last built wooden ships in the world are the product of this yard. With the giant "Roanoke" this era of shipbuilding was closed, and the firm turned its attention to building steel vessels, the ship, "Dirigo," launched in 1894, being the first of its class, followed in quick succession by others of the largest size. Mr. Sewall had supreme faith in the ultimate maritime supremacy of the United States, and lost no opportunity, by public and private effort, to forward this end. He was prominent in other fields of commercial and industrial enterprise; was a director in the Maine Central Railroad, and its president for nine years, 1884-93; was also president of the Eastern Railroad, and the Boston & Maine; and director of the Mexican Central and other roads. He was president of the Bath National Bank, holding the office for twenty-nine years, to the time of his death. He was the leader of the Democratic party in Maine, but held only minor political offices; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, to that at Cincinnati in 1880, and delegate-at-large to that which nominated Cleveland in 1884. In 1888 he attended the convention at St. Louis, where he was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee, and was a member of its executive committee for the campaign of that year. At the Chicago Convention of 1892 he was elected to the same office. In 1896 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the ticket with William J. Bryan. He was also a delegate to the National Convention of 1900, and there elected again a member of the national committee.

He was married, in 1859, to Emma Duncan, daughter of Charles Crooker, a shipbuilder and merchant of Bath, Maine, and like her husband, a descendant of Samuel Sewall, of York. They had three sons; of these, Harold became Consul General at Samoa under Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, was attached to the Berlin commission for the settlement of Samoan affairs; and Minister to Hawaii under President McKinley, to the time of its annexation. Arthur Sewall died at Smallpoint, Maine, September 5, 1900.

KEELER, James Edward,

Astronomer.

James Edward Keeler was born at La-Salle, Illinois, September 10, 1857, son of William F. and Anna C. (Dutton) Keeler. His father was a paymaster in the United States navy during the Civil War, and was an officer on board the original "Monitor." His first American ancestor was Ralph Keeler, born in England in 1613, one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, and of Norwalk in 1650. His great-grandfather, Samuel Keeler, born 1737, was an ensign in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandfather, Henry Dutton, was dean of the Yale Law School from 1847-55, judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 1861-66, and Governor of that State in 1854.

When a lad, James Keeler evinced scientific tastes by experimenting in chemistry, electricity and steam engineering. He became familiar with the use and theory of small telescopes, constructed two or three himself, and no observations made in later years gave him so much delight as his first glimpse of Saturn through his 2½-inch telescope, with its cedar tube. After attending the public schools he entered Johns Hopkins University in 1877, and was graduated in 1881. While at Johns Hopkins his tastes and ambitions were stimulated in a variety of ways. Through the kindness of John H. Rockwell, of Tarrytown, New York, he was enabled to take part in the solar eclipse expedition which went to Colorado in 1878 under the direction of Professor Holden. In the spring of 1881, Professor Langley (whom Mr. Keeler afterward succeeded as director of the Allegheny Observatory) gave a series of lectures at Johns Hopkins, when he had the assistance of young Keeler, in whom he recognized a kindred spirit. Later in the season, even before his formal graduation, Mr. Keeler was enlisted by Professor Langley in the famous Mt. Whitney (California) expedition for the study of solar physics. On his return he became a regular assistant at the Allegheny Observatory. During 1883-84 he studied under Quincke, in Heidelberg, and Von Helmholtz, in Berlin, Germany. On his return to America in 1886 he was appointed astronomical assistant at the Lick Observatory, then in process of construction, and on its completion in 1888 was appointed full astronomer, with the special department of stellar spectroscopy. He also had charge of the time service. With the aid of the 36-inch telescope and the Mills spectroscope (made from Professor Keeler's drawings) he made spectra of stars and planets, and discovered and measured the motions of the nebulae. Within a short time the accuracy of his work became famous, and many disputed points, like that of the precise position of the chief line in this spectrum of nebulae, over which Huggins and Lockyer disagreed, were referred to him for determination. He abandoned his post in the Lick Observatory in 1891 to take charge of the Allegheny Observatory. Here his work was almost exclusively in the line of stellar spectroscopy, and he succeeded in getting many excellent photographs in that part of the spectrum where the rays have less actinic value than in the violet region. While here he also determined with the spectroscope the fact that Saturn's ring is composed of small detached meteoric particles, and pursued his investigations of the relations between the spectra of the nebulae and stars in Orion. In March, 1898, Professor Keeler was elected director of the Lick Observatory in place of Professor Holden. His labors there during this period was largely of an executive nature, but he found time to continue some of his earlier investigations, giving special attention to the photography of nebulae with the 36-inch reflecting telescope. He wrote extensively for the "Astrophysical Journal" and other technical publications, his articles relating principally to celestial spectroscopy and on the improvement of astronomical instruments. His most important work is "Spectroscopic Observations of Nebulae, made at Mt. Hamilton, Cal., with the 36-inch Refractor of the Lick Observatory." Besides his A. B. from Johns Hopkins, Professor Keeler received the degree of D. Sc. from the University of California in 1893. He was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, England; an associate of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and co-editor of the "Astrophysical Journal."

He was married at West Feliciana,

Louisiana, June 16, 1891, to Cora Slocumb, daughter of William W. Matthews, who bore him a son and a daughter. He died August 13, 1900.

WISE, Isaac Mayer,

Rabbi, Reformer, Author.

Isaac Mayer Wise was born in Steingrub, Bohemia, March 29, 1819. When a child he determined to become a rabbi, but obtained his early education only at the cost of many hardships. He went to Prague, studied scriptural languages, and was graduated at the University of that city, and was also graduated at the Jewish Theological Seminary there in 1843. His first charge was in Radnitz, Bohemia, where he at once made known his advanced views. Upon being arrested by an Austrian secret service spy for delivering a sermon in which he declared that "not the will of one man, but of the people, should be the law," he at once decided to leave a "land of bondage," and came to America, July 23, 1846.

Under the introduction of Dr. Max Lilienthal, Rabbi Wise was present as a representative at the dedication of synagogues in New Haven and Syracuse. While *en route* to the latter place he stopped at Albany to officiate, and made such an impression that he was chosen rabbi of the Beth-El congregation there. His campaign against mysticism, ceremonialism and superstition soon met with fierce protests and violent outbreaks on the part of the older members of the congregation. He, however, kept steadily on his course of reform, introduced a choir composed of both sexes, and founded a school to Americanize the Jews, in which English was taught as well as German and Hebrew. In 1850 he resigned from the Albany synagogue, upon being violently assaulted in the pulpit, and organized a reform congregation, called the Anshe Emeth, many of the old members joining him. In 1853 he received a call from the Bene Yeshurun congregation of Cincinnati, which he accepted upon being unanimously elected for life and at a salary that made him independent. The following year his "History of the Israelitish Nation," was brought out, and was denounced alike by Jews and Christians. He then offered to release the Cincinnati congregation from its contract, instead of which he was urged to accept the call at once. Dr. Wise made Cincinnati, where he arrived on April 26, 1854, the centre of the Jewish reform movement in America, visiting all the large cities of the United States to advocate his views. He founded in 1854 "The Israelite" (afterward "The American Israelite"), the motto of which was "Let there be Light," which propounded his views, and "Die Deborah," a German periodical of the same nature. Having in view the unity of Jewish congregations, the founding of a college where Jewish-Americans could be prepared for the pulpit, and the establishment of a synod, he issued a call in 1848 for a meeting of delegates from various reform congregations, and several others later; but to no purpose until 1873, when the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was organized. The Hebrew Union College was then established, which opened its doors in 1875, and Dr. Wise was its president until his death. He finally organized the central conference of American rabbis in 1889. As a champion of oppressed Jews, he called upon President Buchanan to protest against the treatment of his co-religionists by Switzerland; and upon President Lincoln to object to Grant's "Order No. 11," against Jewish traders at and about Vicksburg, during the Civil War.

Dr. Wise was a member of the Cin-

cinnati board of examiners of public school teachers, and a member of the board of directors of the University of Cincinnati. He was the author of: "Judaism; Its Doctrines and Duties" (1862); "Prayer Book and Book of Hymns" (1868); "Origin of Christianity" (1874); "Judaism and Christianity: Their Agreements and Disagreements" (1889); "The Cosmic God" (1876); "The History of the Hebrews' Commonwealth" (1880); "A Defense of Judaism against Proselyting Christianity" and "Pronaos to Holy Writ" (1891). Rabbi Wise was called "the Moses of America." For well nigh half a century he was regarded as the leader of progressive Judaism in this country—a leader who, while fighting for what he conceived to be right with utter fearlessness and marvellous energy, yet worked also for unity and harmony. As one of his pupils said of him: "All that we now have of united Judaism in America is his." At the time of his death, memorial services were held in many places. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, said of him: "His religious enthusiasm and statesmanlike sagacity accomplished wonders for the glory of American Judaism. He came to America not with fixed theological ideas, but imbued with the spirit of American independence, that spirit which created a new type of manhood and a higher type of womanhood. He came determined to work for a progressive and, above all, a genuinely American Judaism, and he never swerved from the purpose of making Judaism a power in the world. He was a born leader of men, and a God-fearing and man-loving enthusiast."

Rabbi Wise was married, at Radnitz, Bohemia, to Theresa Bloch, who died in 1874; and (second) to Selma, daughter of the late Dr. Jonas Rondi, of New York. He had fourteen children, eleven of whom survived him. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1900.

HAMPTON, Wade,

Confederate Soldier, Governor.

General Wade Hampton, a brilliant soldier during the War for the Union, and Governor of his native State, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 28, 1818, son of Colonel Wade Hampton, of General Jackson's staff in the War of 1812 against Great Britain, and grandson of General Wade Hampton, of the Revolutionary service.

General Wade Hampton, the immediate subject of this narrative, graduated from South Carolina College, and was a member of the Legislature. In the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter he was present as a member of a company of mounted rifles. He then organized the "Hampton Legion," of cavalry, infantry and artillery, of which he was made colonel, and took part in the battle of Manassas, or the first Bull Run, as it was generally known. In this engagement he was wounded in the head, and a horse was shot under him. Promoted brigadier-general, he served in the Peninsula campaign in Virginia, commanding a brigade. After the battle of Seven Pines, he was given a brigade in General Jeb Stuart's cavalry division, operating in Virginia and Maryland, and at the battle of Antietam commanded the right of the division. He was present at Chancellorsville and Brandy Station, and at Gettysburg was three times wounded. Promoted to major-general, he commanded a division of Stuart's corps, during the Wilderness campaign. After the death of General Stuart, he was promoted to lieutenant-general, made commander of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, and

encountered General Phil Sheridan in a number of sharp engagements. He fought General James H. Wilson at Ream's Station, marching four hundred miles in twenty-three days, and capturing many prisoners and considerable artillery and supplies. In January, 1865, he was sent to South Carolina, where he fought General Kilpatrick, commander of General Sherman's cavalry, in the "March to the Sea," and participated in the last engagement at Bentonville, North Carolina, immediately before the Confederate surrender to General Sherman.

After the war, General Hampton returned to his home in South Carolina, loyally accepting the issues of the great struggle, and seeking to reëstablish his shattered fortunes. In 1876 he led the great political movement which resulted in the restoration of all the functions of the State, and under its own people. He was that year elected Governor, but was not able to be installed until after President Hayes had withdrawn the Federal troops, who had been in charge since the close of the war. His administration was eminently successful, and he was triumphantly reëlected. The same year, he was elected to the United States Senate, and resigned his governorship. He was returned to the Senate at the expiration of his term, but suffered defeat in his third candidacy. He was made a member of the United States Railroad Commission by President Cleveland in 1893, and was retained in that position by President McKinley until 1897. He died in Columbia, South Carolina, April 11, 1902.

PALMER, Potter,

Capitalist.

Potter Palmer, man of great business ability, was born in Albany county, New York, May 20, 1826, son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Potter) Palmer, and a descendant of Walter Palmer, who was a companion (1629) of John Endicott, the colonial governor of Massachusetts, and who later settled at Wequetequock, Connecticut, near Stonington, where the Palmer family reunions are held to this day. Mr. Palmer's ancestors established themselves at an early day in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and were among its most notable citizens. They were engaged in foreign commerce; but the loss at sea of several of the family in one year, led one branch to remove early in the nineteenth century to Albany county, New York. Here Benjamin Palmer owned four stock farms, and here he married Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Ricketson) Potter. Potter Palmer, fourth son of Benjamin Palmer, grew up in the Catskills region until he was seventeen years of age, having acquired a good education, he left home to learn to be a merchant, his father promising that when he had gained experience he would give him capital with which to start in business. He began as clerk in a country store, postoffice and bank at Durham, New York. Here his abilities were so demonstrated that in two years he was placed in charge of the establishment. He was soon enabled to start a drygoods store in Oneida, New York; which later he disposed of to open a larger one in Lockport; but dissatisfied with the prospects of small towns, he sought larger opportunities. He hesitated between New York City and the great and rapidly developing west, which offered a most attractive field. In 1852 he visited Chicago, which was then showing great promise, and drawing men of enterprise from the older sections of the country. Deciding to locate there, he sold his business in Lockport, purchased a stock of goods in New York, and rein-

forcing his own capital with an addition from his father, established the dry goods business through which the name of Potter Palmer became known all over the northwest, as its credit was all over the east. The new methods inaugurated by this young merchant were destined to completely revolutionize retail trade the world over. They included extensive advertising and attractive display of goods, and a hitherto unheard of liberality and courtesy toward the public. From the first he wished it understood that the name of Potter Palmer stood for fair and generous dealing; that his customers should be satisfied, and should get full value for their money and what has become the usage of all the world was here evolved. Potter Palmer originated the idea and was the first retail merchant in the world to make a practice of permitting a customer to return a purchase and receive in exchange other goods, or the money itself; was the first to send goods subject to approval, to the homes of customers; and was the first to display particular lines of goods on a particular day, and to establish "bargain sales." Though welcomed by the public, these methods were opposed by business competitors, who, however, were ultimately obliged to follow his example. The head of the firm of Macy & Co., of New York, sent a special agent to Chicago to study the new methods, and when adopted there they soon became general in New York, as they had also in Chicago, and thence they spread to the Bon Marche, in Paris, and became universal throughout the world of commerce. Through these new methods Mr. Palmer's business prospered; he distanced all competitors, and in ten years he was universally known as the proprietor of the largest mercantile business in the northwest. It is notable also that Mr. Palmer never had a business partner; that his success came entirely through his own efforts. It was attained, however, at the cost of his health, which temporarily failed, and by his physician's advice, in 1867, he decided to give up active business for rest and travel. He sold his business to Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, and he aided them to acquire all he turned over to them by leaving with them for several years his name, part of his capital and his credit, until their own resources enabled them to control the business.

After a few years of rest and travel, Mr. Palmer returned to Chicago with renewed strength. Debarred by his health from one field of activity, he became eminent in another less exacting, by investing in real estate the millions of which he was then possessed. These investments led to his becoming the most forceful formative influence and the greatest leader in the upbuilding of the Chicago of to-day. His principal achievement was changing the entire channel of the retail business of the city from Lake street, which ran east and west, to State street, running north and south. Such an enterprise had never before been attempted and carried out in any large city by one man. State street was then narrow, ill-paved, ill-drained, and bordered by unsightly, irregular structures; but he purchased about a mile of frontage on it, and in less than four years, after incredible difficulties he had accomplished his object. State street was widened twenty feet for its entire length, and on it one after another he erected the finest commercial buildings Chicago had ever seen. When the great fire of 1871 swept Chicago, was destroyed the labor of years. A number of new structures just completed by Mr. Palmer—in all thirty-two, were a total loss. His long years of successful integrity bore their fruit when

the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company made to Mr. Palmer the largest loan ($1,700,000) that it had until that time made to any individual. With undaunted courage he went to work and built even better than before, notably the Palmer House, upon a larger and handsomer scale than any building in the city.

During his long years in Chicago there were few projects for the improvement of the city, for the advancement of her industrial, artistic, literary and social life, in which Mr. Palmer was not actively interested. He was an incorporator of the Chamber of Commerce; an early member of the Chicago Library Association; one of the first subscribers to Chicago's May festival; one of the three creators of the Chicago Interstate Industrial Exposition, and vice-president and director of the World's Columbian Exposition, to which Mr. Palmer contributed both time and money to help make it the great exposition which it became, Mrs. Palmer having been chosen president of the Woman's Commission of the Exhibition. In all these varied objects and interests his wife was his most sympathetic and able assistant.

Always keenly interested in public questions and taking an active part in them when it was to the interest of his adopted city, he did not care for the distinction which comes from public office. In 1870 he declined a position in President Grant's cabinet when the portfolio of the Secretary of the Interior was offered him. This is only one of the many times he declined public recognition of his great abilities. No man ever worked more for the joy of working and less for self aggrandizement. His work as South Park commissioner in planning South Park and boulevards will be a lasting monument to his taste and farseeing wisdom. But perhaps the chief achievement to be identified with this era of his life was the opening up of the waste lands, north of Chicago avenue and east of Rush street, and turning these sand dunes and swamps into the now beautiful Lake Shore drive district, in the center of which he placed his own own splendid home, facing the lake, looking toward Lincoln Park and the city harbor to the south. Here he established himself and his family, and here he spent those last full years of harvest and fruition which should crown a life of such high endeavor, where honor, justice and consideration for others went hand in hand with extraordinary ability, energy and success. His death occurred in Chicago, May 4, 1902. In 1871 he married Bertha, the eldest daughter of Henry H. Honore, a prominent capitalist and real estate holder of Chicago. Of this union there were two sons, Honore and Potter Palmer, both of whom attained prominence in Chicago.

GOFF, Nathan, Jr.,

Jurist, Legislator, Cabinet Official.

Nathan Goff, Jr., Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Hayes, was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, February 9, 1843. Added to natural ability, he had the advantages of wealth and social position, and acquired a thorough education, beginning in the public schools and passing thence in turn to Northwestern (Virginia) Academy, Georgetown (D. C.) College, and the University of the City of New York. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry (loyal), serving as lieutenant, also as adjutant of the regiment, and then as major of the Fourth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry. At the close of the war he resumed his law studies,

was admitted to the bar in 1866, and engaged in practice.

He at once entered upon a political career that soon brought his name prominently before the public, not only in his own State, but throughout the Nation, being a conspicuous figure in the National and State conventions of the Republican party. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and took an active part in the legislation of those troublous times. In 1868 he was appointed United States Attorney for the District of West Virginia, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress from the First West Virginia District and was elected, and was reëlected in 1874. In 1876 he was a candidate for Governor of West Virginia, but was defeated by H. M. Matthews. He resigned the position of district attorney to accept that of Secretary of the Navy, tendered by President Hayes, in March, 1881. President Garfield reappointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882, having been elected to Congress. He served in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and served on the naval and other important committees with ability. In 1888 he was Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, and on the face of the returns was elected by a plurality of one hundred and thirty votes; but the election was contested by the Democratic candidate, who was seated by a majority vote of the Legislature. In 1892 he was appointed United States Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, serving until 1911, when he was transferred to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and which position he relinquished in 1913, in order to take his seat as United States Senator for the term ending in 1919.

SMITH, Hoke,

United States Senator, Cabinet Official.

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Cleveland and United States Senator from Georgia, was born at Newton, North Carolina, September 2, 1855. He is descended from the best Puritan and Cavalier strains of this country, and has shown the highest characteristics of both. His father, Professor H. H. Smith, of Revolutionary stock, was a distinguished educator of New Hampshire, and his mother, Mary Brent (Hoke) Smith, comes from a famous family of jurists and public men of Virginia and North Carolina.

Mr. Smith was educated in the academical school conducted by his father. He went to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1872, to read law, and taught school for a time in Waynesboro, Georgia, also continuing his law studies, and was admitted to the bar at Atlanta in 1873, beginning practice there at seventeen years of age. He was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Fulton county in 1876; canvassed Northwest Georgia in 1877, advocating Atlanta for State capital, against Farish Furman, who spoke for Milledgeville, and was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention of 1882, which aided in abolishing the long-established two-thirds rule. He was president of the Young Men's Library in 1881-82-83, and inaugurator of the unique and successful Art Loan of 1882, and president of the Atlanta Board of Education. In June, 1887, he organized and became president of the Atlanta "Evening Journal," which under his sagacious management developed into the leading afternoon paper of the South. Mr. Smith is a bold and energetic man, versatile, studious and practical, whose strong methods win success in everything he attempts. As a lawyer

he is known as original, learned and indefatigable, grasping the principles and mastering the methods of the profession, and holding a first place as a skillful pleader and a strong speaker, and the leader in Georgia in that largest field of jurisprudence—corporation and commercial law. He is a pioneer in great public questions, has litigated great suits, and won large verdicts, having been especially successful against railroads.

His public career has been brilliantly useful and successful. He was Secretary of the Interior in the cabinet of President Cleveland from 1893 to 1896, when he resigned, having been elected to the governorship of Georgia. He was reëlected, but resigned in 1911 to enter the United States Senate, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of A. S. Clay, deceased, and was reëlected for the full term ending in 1921.

He married Birdie, daughter of General T. R. Cobb. His home is in Atlanta, Georgia.

MINTURN, Robert Bowne,

Philanthropist.

Robert Bowne Minturn, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York, November 16, 1805, son of William Minturn. The name is found in Dorsetshire, England, as early as the reign of Edward II. One of the family, Richard, came to America in 1628 and settled at Southampton, Long Island, whence his son William removed to Narragansett, Rhode Island. His great-grandson, another William, became a wealthy merchant in Newport, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century, with other Rhode Islanders, founded the town of Hudson, New York. His son, William Minturn (2d), born at Newport in 1776, was also a merchant, owning many ships plying between New York and East Indian and Chinese ports. On his mother's side Robert B. Minturn was descended from Thomas Bowne, of Matlock, Derbyshire, who, in 1649, settled at Flushing, Long Island.

Young Robert was educated in the schools of New York, but was obliged to begin life as a clerk at the age of fourteen, his father's fortune having been lost in the War of 1812. He was at first employed in the counting houses of Robert Sewall and Charles Greene, but displayed such energy and business ability that before his twenty-first birthday he was owner of a vessel. In 1830 he became a partner in the well known shipping-house of Fish & Grinnell. Their clipper ships touched at nearly every port of the world, and were known by the firm's houseflag, a "swallow-tail," which in time became a synonym for high and generous dealing. In 1834 the style was changed to Grinnell, Minturn & Company. Mr. Minturn was noted for his charity, and was one of the founders and first treasurer of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He also gave largely in private charity, besides assisting in the construction of the Church of the Holy Communion, St. Luke's Hospital, the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Juvenile Asylum, and other institutions. He was the prime mover in organizing the board of commissioners of emigration, and was the first commissioner. He accepted this appointment from a high sense of duty, that he might suppress the frequent robberies and frauds perpetrated on emigrants. His heroism was never better shown than when he carried ashore in his arms the sick from the Irish plague-ships, whom the department employees did not dare touch. George William Curtis said of Mr. Minturn, in "Harper's Weekly": "Gentle, just and generous, modest, hu-

mane and sagacious; honored by the most successful and prosperous, beloved by the poorest and most forgotten; his sense of responsibility growing with increasing fortune until his devoted life was that of an humble almoner of the divine bounty—this was the New York merchant, the American gentleman, the serene Christian, whose life was a public blessing, and whose death is a universal sorrow."

Mr. Minturn was married in 1835, to Anna Mary Wendell, daughter of an eminent lawyer of Albany. He died in New York City, January 9, 1866.

SEWARD, Theodore F.,

Musician, Brotherhood Founder.

The name of Seward, which was so ably represented by the late Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, of East Orange, New Jersey, has been a noted one, both in this country and in England, from whence it was brought, for many generations. Representatives of it have attained distinction in many fields of endeavor, and always to the lasting benefit of humanity.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, son of Israel and Mary (Johnson) Seward, was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, in 1835. He was a kinsman of William H. Seward, who was Secretary of State in President Lincoln's cabinet. Mr. Seward died at his daughter's home in Orange, New Jersey, August 30, 1902. Mr. Seward married, in Brooklyn, New York, June 12, 1860, Mary H. Coggeshall, daughter of William Holden and Sarah Latham (Ashbey) Coggeshall. Children: Mary Josephine, born in Paris, France, July 16, 1869, died May 2, 1882; Theodora Mason, born in Paris, France, April 23, 1876; William van Heemstra, born in Troy, New York, December 12, 1877, died June 24, 1882.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward acquired his earlier education at the Seward Institute in his native town, and this was supplemented by most thorough training in an Institute for Music, in North Reading, Massachusetts. He rendered such efficient work in so many branches that it is a matter of difficulty to say in which he excelled, so perfect were the results he achieved. For a time he devoted himself to teaching music and to musical composition, but the influence which led him from musical to religious work was felt almost at the outset of his career. As organist in churches of various denominations he was brought into contact with views and ideas radically differing from the Presbyterian doctrines and theories in which he had been trained, and he was led to realize that the truly earnest people are all of the same religious type, no matter what their sectarian name or formulation of creed. He naturally transferred his attention from the harmony of music to the harmony of life, individual life and social life, in the broadest sense of the words. Gradually he commenced to look for the "common denominator," the fundamental truths upon which all could and did agree. As a result of this study he finally became so impressed with uselessness and the infinite harm of sectarian divisions, that he resolved to devote his life to the cause of unity. He made a very careful and sympathetic study of all the various cults and religious movements until, as he said, he became like the "central" of the telephone system. He remained in the orthodox church, but was in close touch with all outside movements, all of which represented some form of protest against traditional dogmatism and ecclesiasticism. During his later years he considered himself as a member of the Christian Science Church. He was the originator of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, in 1891; the Don't

Worry clubs, in 1897; and the Golden Rule Brotherhood, in 1901, as that rule supplies a basis of unity for all religious faiths, and of solidarity for the entire human race.

What Mr. Seward regarded as his most distinctive and interesting work in musical compilation was the recording and preservation of many of the religious melodies of the southern slaves, known as "spirituals," or "slave songs," two examples of which are "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," and "Turn Back Pharaoh's Army." He collected more than one hundred of these and published them under the title of "Jubilee Songs." This work was done in connection with the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers, who raised several hundred thousand dollars for their University at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Seward was musical director and voice trainer for the company upon its second European tour, and while abroad made the acquaintance of many celebrated people among them being: Gladstone, Duke of Argyle, Lord Shaftesbury and Miss Muloch. Mr. Seward was never an autograph hunter, yet he prized very highly the Oxford Bible given him in London by Dwight L. Moody (as a souvenir of the aid he gave in the great revival of 1875-76) in which the above and other eminent names are written. When asked what work of his life he regarded with the greatest satisfaction, he replied: "Originating and giving currency to the phrase 'spiritual knowing' as a protest against materialism, and suggesting an annual Golden Rule Day throughout the world for children (Jews and Christians) on the first Friday, Saturday and Sunday of December in each year. It will be sure to be carried out sooner or later and thus the world will be once a year encircled by a golden band of love."

Some of his musical compilations were very successful, the sale of one book, "The Temple Choir," going beyond a hundred thousand copies. In 1869 Mr. Seward went to Europe and travelling for six months through different countries realized that in comparison with others, England was an unmusical nation. What was his surprise then when again in England, in 1875, to find a wonderful transformation, all the people singing even as difficult music as the Hallelujah Chorus in a church service. How had this been accomplished? He found that the English Tonic Sol-fa system of music was the factor. Thinking to bring home so beneficent a system he entered the Tonic Sol-fa College and took all the degrees which lead up to the highest musical statics. His own music was as familiar in England as in America, and while in London the musicians gave him a public reception in Exeter Hall. Thus he introduced the Tonic Sol-fa system of teaching music in this country. He was for many years editor of the "New York Musical Gazette," and the "New York Musical Pioneer," and for some time was professor of vocal music in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York city. Among the other musical books accredited to Mr. Seward are: "American Tune Book," "The Singer," "The Coronation," "Glee Circle," "The Tonic Sol-fa Series," Nos. 1 and 2. Among his religious works are: "The School of Life," 1894; "Heaven Every Day," 1896; "Don't Worry, or Spiritual Emancipation the Scientific Law of Happiness," 1897; "Spiritual Knowing, or Bible Sunshine," 1900; "How to Get Acquainted With God," 1902. Mr. Seward was a member of the New England Society, of Orange, New Jersey, and a member of the Advisory Board of the International Sunshine Society, whose headquarters are at No. 96 Fifth avenue, New York City.

It is but fitting that this sketch should close with a few extracts from the many words of praise that were written upon the appearance of the writings of Mr. Seward. Concerning "The School of Life" Professor John Fiske said in part: It is a long time since I have seen a book of that kind which deals with the subject in so thorough and satisfactory a manner. It is a book which is going to aid many souls and prove extremely helpful." Rev. Arthur Lowndes, in "American Church Quarterly," says: "In its treatment of the deepest problems of life this book is a masterpiece. The more I read it the more I am amazed at the depth and breadth of the work. I have never read a book so suggestive of thought." The "Review of Reviews" had this to say: "Mr. Seward writes in no dogmatic style, but for the sake of helpful influence, and out of the resources of experience; clearly, and with elevated, attractive style." Frances E. Willard says: "I can but think that if a group of good people would assemble to read this book, or having read it, would meet to talk over its propositions, they would find great advantage to their ethical development and spiritual life." Of "Don't Worry, or Spiritual Emancipation the Scientific Law of Happiness," President George A. Gates, of Iowa College, says: "There are few lessons more universally needed among our American people than that which this little book so attractively enforces. Genuine thanks for the spirit that gives birth to and sends out so helpful a message." From the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City, we have the following: "I have read the proofs of 'Don't Worry,' and think it will make a valuable and helpful little book, stimulating thought and contributing to happiness. What it so much needed to-day is the biological interpretation of Christian truth; truth to live by, without which we cannot really live at all. Many people have the notion that religion is one thing and science another; we should try to make them feel that they are not two things, but one. The God in nature is the God revealed in Jesus Christ. You see that, and I hope you will be successful in making others see it." From a private letter we select the following: "The last year has been a precious one to me, in that I have begun to practice what you so beautifully teach. Worry is unbelief in a most insidious form. I am casting it off bit by bit. The tremendous power of thought in its effect on bodily health has come to me as a fresh revelation. Your chapter on 'The Problem of Evil' gives me a real light. That evil is a fact, but not a positive force; that it is to be warded off rather than attacked is a new thought and full of power." (Mrs. E. S. G., Grinnell, Iowa).

The Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward Scholarship has been founded in Mr. Seward's honor by his wife and friends, in Alfred University, Alfred, New York.

DAWSON, George,

Journalist.

George Dawson was born at Falkirk, Scotland, March 14, 1813, the second of four children, and came to America when only five years of age.

At the age of eleven, he commenced learning the printing business in the office of the "Niagara Gleaner," having previously received but scanty educational advantages. In 1826 the family removed to Rochester, where the boy became an apprentice in the office of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," of which Thurlow Weed was editor. During his apprenticeship young Dawson's leisure hours

were devoted to books, which had become his choicest companions, and his greatest pleasure. He might almost have adopted the language of Horne Tooke, when he said to Erskine: "If you had obtained ten years of life for me in a dungeon, with my books, pen and ink, I should have thanked you." He made such advancement that he soon came to be an intelligent reader of translations of Greek and Roman history and literature. He once said to a gentleman in Rochester: "You would, perhaps, be astonished at the progress one can make by devoting to study but one hour of each day. I used to average more than that each day, taking time which was employed by others in amusement. In this way I made myself proficient in several branches, particularly in *belles lettres*, history and political economy." Five years later, in 1831, Mr. Weed, having established the Albany "Evening Journal," Mr. Dawson then at the age of eighteen followed him to that city and became foreman of the office, holding the position until 1836, also reporting the doings of the Legislature for the paper. In 1836 Mr. Dawson was called to the editorship of the Rochester "Daily Democrat," and there remained until August, 1839. He then entered upon the editorial charge of the Detroit "Daily Advertiser," making many political friends in the popular conception that he was chiefly instrumental in securing the State to the Whigs; he was made State printer, which office he held three years, when a fire destroyed the establishment. He now returned to Rochester and resumed his position of editor of the "Daily Democrat," continuing to hold it until August, 1846, when Thurlow Weed invited him to return to Albany and become associate editor of the "Evening Journal," and which position Mr. Dawson held until 1862, when Mr. Weed retired and Mr. Dawson became senior editor and proprietor. From that period until March 22, 1871, with the exception of a brief time when the paper was conducted by George W. Demers, Mr. Dawson was continually engaged in editorial labors on the "Evening Journal." Upon the death of Mr. Demers, in 1870, he became sole editor, but soon afterward associated Charles E. Smith with him in its management. On March 22, 1871, he sold his interest in the paper to Mr. Smith and retired, and from that time he wrote for his old paper only at odd times, devoting himself chiefly to the pleasures of angling, but on February 18, 1880, again became editor-in-chief of the "Journal."

Mr. Dawson was appointed postmaster of Albany in 1861, by President Lincoln, and held this office for six years, when he resigned. During the Civil War period he took an active interest in all local matters connected with the forwarding of troops to the army and the raising of funds. During this time, while he had the largest interest in the firm, he voluntarily paid the families of any printers enlisting from the office of Weed, Parsons & Co., four dollars per week during the father's absence in the army. Mr. Dawson obtained his proprietorship of the "Journal" in the first instance by purchasing the interest of William White in 1847, and retained his interest in Weed, Parsons & Co. until his death, having sold his share in the paper as already stated. Mr. Dawson united with the Baptist church in Rochester in 1831, and maintained that relation for more than half a century. He was an enthusiast in church work and charities. He was a member of the Washington Park Commission of Albany from 1869 continuously until his death. He was one of the original incorporators of the Commerce Insurance

Company, and a director, and was also a director in the First National Bank of Albany. He was a noted fisherman, and formerly spent a portion of every summer in the North Woods for trout, accompanied by Chester A. Arthur, afterward President of the United States. Mr. Dawson published one book entitled "The Pleasures of Angling," and also contributed to the columns of "Forest and Stream." Mr. Dawson was the owner of a handsome residence in Albany, and a farm near Flint, Michigan. His son, George S. Dawson, a captain in the Second New York Artillery, died from wounds received in battle; another son, Burritt S. Dawson, became a member of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. Mr. Dawson died in Albany, February 17, 1883.

DALTON, John Call,

Distinguished Physiologist, Author.

Dr. John Call Dalton was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1825, son of John Call and Julia Ann (Spalding) Dalton. His maternal ancestor came to America about 1630 and settled in Chelmsford in 1653. His great-grandfather, James Dalton, born in 1718, was a merchant, engaged in maritime commerce, his ships trading to Europe, the West Indies and various British colonies. He was succeeded by his sons. During the Revolution his eldest son, Peter Roe, Dr. Dalton's grandfather, was deputy commissary-general of issues in the Continental service, and was appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts one of the committee to settle the accounts of the board of war. In 1792 he was appointed cashier of the United States Branch Bank of Boston. Several of Dr. Dalton's ancestors served in the Revolution, some dying in the service. His great-grandfather, Colonel Simeon Spalding, was active in public affairs during the Revolution, as representative to the General Court, justice of the peace, colonel of the Seventh Regiment of provincial militia, chairman of committee of safety, one of a committee to adjust war accounts, and delegate to the Convention for framing a constitution of government for the State of Massachusetts Bay.

Dr. John Call Dalton was educated at Harvard College, and was graduated from the Medical School in 1847. He studied in Paris for some time, and on his return to America devoted his life to experimental science. In 1851 he was awarded the prize offered by the American Medical Association for his essay on the "Corpus Luteum," and was soon after appointed Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. This position he held until 1854, when he accepted a similar chair in the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. In 1859 he accepted the chair of physiology in the Long Island College Hospital, and during this year published his "Treatise on Human Physiology." Shortly after this period the Civil War made a claim on him, to which he replied without hesitation. He was appointed surgeon to the Seventh Washington Regiment, and in August of the same year was appointed brigade surgeon of volunteers, a post which he held until March, 1864. During the winter of 1864-65 he delivered a course of lectures on physiology, as a substitute for Dr. Alonzo Clark, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, shortly afterwards being appointed to the chair of physiology in that college. Here he remained until his death. From 1874 to 1877 he was vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Dalton was America's first and most distinguished professional physiologist. Of no other science save physiol-

ogy could it be said that it had then no practical students in America. Before his day there had been esteemed professors who, like Robley Dunglison and Samuel Jackson, possesed singular powers of acquisition, critical ability and eloquent capacity to express the thoughts of others. Dr. Dalton was the first to illustrate with living animals the processes of life as he taught them in lectures, and by his practical skill in experiment was the pioneer of work now become large and productive. As a teacher Dr. Dalton was the most prominent of his time. He illustrated his lectures with convincing experiments, referring rarely to books or theoretical doctrines. As he said, "Books do not show arterial pressures; they only state them. They but describe the heart, whose perplexity and mystery of motion must be seen to be appreciated."

Dr. Dalton's contributions to medical literature were numerous. He published articles in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," "The Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences" and the "American Medical Monthly." In book form he was the author of: "The Experimental Method of Medicine" (1882); "Topographical Anatomy of the Brain" (1885); "Physiology of the Cerebellum" (1886); "Anatomy of the Placenta" (1886); "Intestinal Digestion" (1888); "A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene for Schools, Families and Colleges (1868); which was translated into French and German; and many essays. He died unmarried, in New York City, February 12, 1889.

HUNT, Thomas Sterry,

Scientist.

Thomas Sterry Hunt was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 5, 1826, son of Peleg and Jane Elizabeth (Sterry) Hunt, and grandson of John Hunt and of Consider and Mary Sterry, of Plainfield, Connecticut. His first ancestor in America, William Hunt, settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and was one of the founders of Concord, Massachusetts. Peleg Hunt removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, during his son's early childhood, and upon his death in 1838 the family returned to Norwich, Connecticut.

Thomas Sterry Hunt attended the public school in Norwich, Connecticut, for a short time. Being obliged to go to work, he found employment first in a printing office, then in an apothecary's shop, and finally in a book store. It was while in the apothecary's shop that he developed his love for chemistry. He became a pupil of Professor Benjamin S. Silliman, Jr., and subsequently assisted the elder Silliman in the Yale Laboratory. In February, 1846, he was appointed chemist to the Geological Survey of Vermont. He declined to be assistant at the School of Agricultural Chemistry in Edinburgh, Scotland, to accept the position of chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada under Sir William Logan, and removing to Montreal he filled the place from 1847 to 1872. He lectured in French on chemistry at the University of Laval, 1856-62, and on chemistry and mineralogy at McGill University, 1862-68. He was a delegate from the Geological Survey of Canada to the International Exposition at Paris in 1855, and was selected one of the judges of award. During his stay he was invested with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and was later promoted by the French government to be an officer of that order. He was again an official delegate to the expositions held in London in 1862 and in Paris in 1867. Upon his return to the United States he resided in Boston, Massachusetts, and was Pro-

fessor of Geology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872-78, at the same time serving as a member of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London, 1859; a member of the National Academy of Science of the United States in 1873; a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1873, president in 1877, and was vice-president in 1888-89. On May 6, 1845, he was present at the sixth meeting of the Association of American Geologists and Naturalists and was then elected a member. This body became the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in September, 1848, when Mr. Hunt read a paper on "Acid Springs and Gypsum Deposits of the Onondaga Salt Group." He was elected vice-president of the association in 1870, and president in 1871; and was one of the original members of the Royal Society of Canada, and its third president. During the year 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, he was an international juror, and during the exposition he first took definite measures to insure the calling together of a geological congress of the world, and caused a resolution pointing to that end to be passed at the Buffalo meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1878 the reunion occurred in Paris, France, and was largely due to his efforts. He attended the second congress, held at Bologna, September 26, 1881, where his eminence was so conspicuous that King Humbert conferred upon him the orders of St. Mauritius and of St. Lazarus. He also participated in the fourth congress, held at London in 1888, and contributed a paper in French on "Crystalline Schists."

Professor Hunt was the first to attempt a systematic subdivision and geological classification of the stratiform crystalline rocks, and made many valuable discoveries as to the constitution of these rocks. He was largely instrumental in bringing before the public the necessity of caring for the wantonly wasted forests, and interested himself greatly in the establishment of Arbour Day in Canada and the United States. He invented a green ink made from stannic acid and oxide of chromium, used in printing the United States treasury notes, and from the use of which the treasury notes became known as "greenbacks." He also patented, with James Douglass, in 1869, the use of chloride of iron in connection with common salt as a solvent of copric and cuprous oxide, and in 1871 they patented a method of separating copper from its chlorodized solution, as insoluble sub-chloride, through the action of sulphurous acid; but none of his discoveries yielded him much revenue. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1855, and that of LL. D. by McGill (Canada) in 1862 and by Cambridge (England) in 1881. Professor Hunt was preëminently a chemist, as his lithological researches were not made with the microscope but in the chemical laboratory. He was the author of: "Chemical and Geological Essays" (1874); "Azoic Rocks" (1878); "Mineral Physiology and Physiography" (1886); "A New Basis of Chemistry" (1887); "Systematic Mineralogy According to a Natural System" (1891); and numerous papers and essays. He died in New York City, February 12, 1892.

GREEN, Andrew Haswell,

Lawyer, Publicist.

Andrew Haswell Green was born at Green Hill, Worcester, Massachusetts, October 6, 1820, son of William Elijah

and Julia (Plimpton) Green, and grandson of Dr. John Green, a well known physician of Worcester.

He attended the Worcester Academy and fitted himself for the West Point Military Academy, but finally entered the service of a mercantile house in New York City. After a voyage to the West Indies in his employers' interests, he began the study of law in the office of Samual J. Tilden; subsequently he was Mr. Tilden's partner and the association continued until the latter's death. But it was for the conspicuous services he rendered New York City, and for the promotion of large undertakings and enterprises, which so materially and conspicuously bettered its conditions that his name will be gratefully remembered. In 1854 he became a member of the Board of Education, of which he was president in the following year, and he acquired such a mastery of the public school system that his reports and addresses were regarded as of scientific value. Two years later he was appointed a commissioner of Central Park, and upon the organization of the Department of Public Parks, he was made treasurer of the board, and soon afterward its president. This position he relinquished to become comptroller of Central Park, an office especially created for him, which involved the executive management of the park. The work of the park board, then a State board, commended itself so highly to the State Legislature that powers were conferred upon it to lay out the north end of Manhattan Island, to survey the lower part of Westchester county, with the view of beautifying it; to devise plans for the improvement of the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek, and for the location of bridges across these streams; and to establish and define the bulkhead lines in the North river north of Fifty-fifth street, and to survey and lay out the section west of Eighth avenue and south of 155th street. On all of these subjects, Mr. Green made reports which became standard authority, they exhibiting a grasp of possibilities which was prophetic. In them he outlined and foreshadowed nearly all of the great improvements which have since been consummated, and others which are yet in contemplation. In addition to the responsibility connected with the supervision of Central Park he proposed definite plans for the system of boulevards and drives since established for Riverside and Morningside parks, for various small parks, for Fort Washington Park, the parks in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, and Pelham Bay Park, the Harlem river improvement, the aqueduct, and the annexation of territory now in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards, and the Brooklyn bridge project. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, and the Meteorological Observatory, all of which he originated, are but a part of the great educational and scientific system advocated and established by him in connection with Central Park. His energy and his genius for works of civic construction are shown in the laying out of the whole northern end of the city, while Washington bridge, over the Harlem river, may be called a monument to his memory.

Mr. Green came prominently before the public in 1871, after the downfall of Tweed, when the leaders of the reform movement looked for a strong man to place in charge of the city's finances, and he was elected comptroller of the city. He found the finances in great confusion; revenues had been anticipated, the treasury despoiled, the city's credit impaired, and her debt enormously increased; the city employes were unpaid; and public

institutions were without funds or supplies. Further, a judicial injunction restrained the new comptroller from receiving or paying out the city's money. Mr. Green overcame the injunction by borrowing from the banks on his own responsibility $500,000 with which to meet immediate and pressing demands. As a result, good government was established, plunderers were forced out of office, and though threats were made against his life, he brought the city into financial safety. He was appointed park commissioner in 1880; commissioner on the revision of the tax laws in 1881, and a member of the Niagara Park Commission in 1883, of which he became president. In 1890 he was appointed by act of Legislature one of the commissioners to locate and plan a North river bridge. In that year began his official espousal of the Greater New York project, which he had been advocating since 1866, the idea originating with him, and he being for some years its only champion. Having been appointed by Governor Hill a commissioner for this work, he was chosen president of the commission, and on October 6, 1898, after the consolidation was an established fact, a gold medal was presented to him in recognition of his long struggle, which was inscribed "The Father of Greater New York," a sobriquet by which he was known thereafter. In was through his influence that Mr. Tilden made in his will the munificent gift resulting in the New York Public Library, and, as one of the executors of the will, Mr. Green had immediate supervision of the estate, which, through the investments he made, amounted to $2,000,000 for the library fund, after the claims of contesting heirs had been satisfied. He was also chiefly instrumental in the plans by which the Astor and Lenox libraries were joined with the Tilden trust. To Worcester, his native city, he gave a library and a hospital.

Mr. Green was never married. He was shot and killed in front of his house in New York City, by an insane negro, November 13, 1903.

JESUP, Morris Ketchum,

Financier, Philanthropist.

Morris Ketchum Jesup was born at Westport, Connecticut, June 21, 1830, son of Charles and Abigail (Sherwood) Jesup. He was descended in the seventh generation from Edward Jessup, an Englishman, who settled in Fairfield, Connecticut, prior to 1649, and from there removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and afterwards to Middleborough, now called Newtown, Long Island. His father was a merchant of Westport, who afterwards removed to New York City, where he died at the age of forty-two. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Burr Sherwood, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale in 1786, who became an eminent lawyer and was a member of Congress, 1817-19; he died in 1833.

In 1843, at the age of thirteen, young Jesup obtained employment in the mercantile house of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, manufacturers of engines and machinery, at Paterson, New Jersey, which afterwards became the Rogers Locomotive Works. He was advanced until he had entire charge of the New York office, and remained with the firm until 1852, when he engaged in business on his own account, under the firm name of Clark & Jesup. Four years later the firm of M. K. Jesup & Company was organized, which later became Jesup, Paton & Company. He also established the firm of Jesup, Kennedy & Company, dealers in railway supplies, in Chicago, Illinois, which was known later as Cregear,

Adams & Company. Mr. Jesup retired from active business in 1844, the firm name being changed to John Paton & Company, but continued to be a special partner in the firm.

He thenceforth devoted the greater part of his time and attention to many charitable and philanthropic enterprises in which he had always taken an interest. He was one of the organizers of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War; and was one of the original founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was elected president in 1872. In 1860 he became president of the Five Points House of Industry, and in 1881 accepted the same office in the New York City Mission Society, for which he built the DeWitt Memorial Church in honor of his father-in-law. He was vice-president of the Evangelical Alliance, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and he was also prominently identified with the Half Orphan Asylum, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. He was president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, from 1881, and he was instrumental in accomplishing a plan for the enlargement of its building, among the attractive features of which is a large hall where lectures on popular and scientific subjects are delivered to teachers and pupils of the public schools. He donated to the museum the Jesup collection of woods of the United States, containing over four hundred species of native trees, valued at $100,000. He was a trustee of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City, to which he donated a building known as Jesup Hall. In 1891 he established a fund of $100,000 for the Woman's Hospital of New York, in honor of his mother, and he was president and one of the most liberal supporters of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. He was also president of the American Sunday School Union and of the New York Mission and Tract Society, a trustee of the Brick Presbyterian Church, the General Education Board, the Peabody Education Board, and the Hospital Saturday Association, and a member of the Century Association, the New York Yacht, University, City and Metropolitan clubs, and the Downtown Association of New York; the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, and the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Jesup financed a number of expeditions of scientific research, such as the arctic expeditions of Robert E. Peary, who named for him Cape Morris K. Jesup, at the northern end of Greenland, the most northern headland of the earth. He was president of the Peary Arctic Club.

In 1854 he was married to Maria Van-Antwerp, daughter of Rev. Thomas DeWitt of New York City. Mr Jesup died in New York, January 22, 1908.

HARLAN, John M,

Distinguished Jurist.

John Marshall Harlan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, June 1, 1833, son of the Hon. James (1800-1863) and Mary Harlan, and grandson of James Harlan.

He was graduated from Centre College, Kentucky, in 1850, studied in the Law Department of Transylvania University, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1858 he was elected judge of the Franklin county court, holding the

office one year. In 1859 he was nominated as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of representative in Congress, and failed of election by sixty-seven votes. The next year he was on the Bell and Everett electoral ticket in Kentucky, and following that election he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, 1861, and became associated in the practice of the law with the Hon. W. F. Bullock. When the Civil War broke out he took an active part in the support of the Union cause. He recruited the 10th Kentucky Regiment Volunteer Infantry, one of the regiments constituting the original division of General George H. Thomas, and remained in active service in the field until the death of his father in February, 1863, when he resigned, his presence being required at home. At this time his nomination for brigadier-general was before the Senate, but he was compelled to remain in civil life. He was Attorney-General of Kentucky, 1863-67, and then resumed his law practice in Louisville. In 1871 and 1875 he was defeated as the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky; and in 1872 his name was presented by the Republicans of Kentucky as their candidate for Vice-President of the United States. He served as a member of the Louisiana Electoral Commission in 1877. On November 29, 1877, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, in place of David Davis, resigned, and was on that bench when he died. He was connected with the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., as Professor of Constitutional Jurisprudence, 1889-91; Professor of Public and Private International Law, 1890-91; and Professor of Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, of the Law of Domestic Relations, of Commercial Paper and of Torts, after 1891. In 1892 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. He received the degree of LL. D. from Bowdoin College in 1883, and from Centre College, Kentucky, and the College of New Jersey in 1884. He died in 1911.

He was married, December 23, 1856, to Malvina F., daughter of John Shanklin, of Evansville, Indiana.

DOANE, William Croswell,

Episcopal Prelate.

Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, first Bishop of Albany, and ninety-second in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1832; son of the Rt. Rev. George Washington and Eliza Greene (Callahan-Perkins) Doane.

He was graduated from Burlington (New Jersey) College in 1850, studied theology, was ordained a deacon in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, by his father, March 6, 1853, and was elevated to the priesthood in 1856. He was Adjunct Professor of the English Language in Burlington College, 1854-60; was assistant and rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, 1853-56: rector of St. Barnabas Free Church, which he founded, 1856-60; of St. John's Hartford, Connecticut, 1860-64, and of St. Peter's, Albany, New York, 1867-69. He was chosen to be the first bishop of the newly erected diocese of Albany in December, 1868, and was consecrated at St. Peter's Church, February 2, 1869, by Bishops Horatio Potter, Odenheimer, Neely, Robertson and Littlejohn. In his new diocese he began a vigorous work. He founded the sisterhood of the Holy Child Jesus for educational and charitable work; St. Agnes' School for Girls; a children's hospital, and other houses for the care and training of children. He also built the Cathedral of All

Saints, erected at a cost of over $500,000, besides securing funds for the building of numerous charitable institutions, churches and rectories, throughout his diocese.

In addition to his labors at home, Bishop Doane was lecturer on English literature at Trinity college, Hartford, Connecticut, 1863-69; regent and vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York from 1892; had charge of the foreign churches for some years; was trustee of Hobart College, 1870-79; visitor at Hobart from 1869 and honorary trustee from 1890. He received the degree of M. A. from Burlington and Trinity in 1863; that of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1867, from Trinity in 1886, from Oxford, England, in 1888, and from Hobart in 1890; and that of LL.D. from Union in 1880, from Cambridge, England, in 1888, and from Hobart in 1890. He was a leading member of the committee appointed by the General Convention of 1892 to prepare the standard prayer book and hymnal for the use of the church. He published: "Life and Writings of the Second Bishop of New Jersey" (4 vols., 1860-61); "Mosaics for the Christian Year; Addresses to St. Agnes Graduates" (1891); "Sunshine and Playtime;" a volume of verses for children, and numerous addresses and sermons. He died May 17, 1913.

HAWTHORNE, Julian,

Litterateur, Author.

Julian Hawthorne was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 22, 1846, only son of Nathaniel and Sophia (Peabody) Hawthorne; and grandson of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Manning) Hathorne of Salem, Massachusetts.

He was in Europe with his parents, 1853-60. Having returned home, he prepared for college at Frank Sanborn's school in Concord, Massachusetts, 1860-63. He matriculated at Harvard College in 1863, and was connected with the college four years, but did not take his degree; he was better known in athletics than in the class-room. He took a year's course in engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School in 1868, and in the same year went to Dresden, Saxony, where he continued his engineering studies, returning in 1870 to New York, where he was made hydrographic surveyor in the dock department under General George B. McClellan. In 1872 he adopted literature as a profession, and went with his wife to Dresden, where he lived two years; removing to England in 1874, and living there during the greater part of the following eight years. In 1881 he returned with his family to New York, where he resided thereafter, with the exception of two voyages to Europe and one to India (1897) and a residence of three years in the West Indies (1893-96). He was literary critic on the staff of the "London Spectator," 1877-81, and had charge of the literary page of the "New York World," 1885-86. He did journalistic work on the "New York Times" as far back as 1872; and also sent letters from Europe to "The Tribune" and "The Herald," but his chief productions in this line were in connection with the "New York Journal," as whose special commissioner he accompanied William J. Bryan on his campaign for the presidency in 1896. He also went as special commissioner for "The Journal" to Cuba, at the time of the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor in 1898. In 1897 he accepted a commission from the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" to visit India and investigate the facts of the plague and famine in that country, and his experiences were published in the magazine the same year.

His oldest son, J. F. B. Hawthorne, was

acting United States Consul in Jamaica, West Indies, 1894-95; and in 1898 enlisted in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and made the charge up San Juan Hill at Santiago. Henry, his second son, entered a publishing house; and Frederick, the youngest, prepared for Harvard.

Notable among Mr. Hawthorne's novels are: "Garth" (1875); "Sebastian Strome" (1878); "Archibald Malmaison" (1879); "Dust" (1880); "Fortune's Fool" (1882); "Sinfire" (1885); and "Love is a Spirit" (1895). In 1895 he also wrote "A Fool of Nature," which took the first prize of $10,000 in the "New York Herald" competition. In addition to these novels and numerous short stories, he published "A Biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife" (2 vols., 1885); and "History of the United States" (3 vols., 1898). In 1890 he wrote, in conjunction with Mr. Lemmon, of Texas, a treatise on "American Literature," widely used in schools throughout the United States. He died in 1914.

SMITH, Vivus Wood,

Journalist, Publicist.

Vivus Wood Smith was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, January 27, 1804. His father, Silas Smith, a successful farmer, who died in middle life, was the son of Jared Smith, a Revolutionary soldier of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts troops.

His early life was spent on his father's farm, he receiving such educational advantages as could be snatched from the schools of the vicinity in the intervals of farm labor. At the age of twenty years he entered the law office of Governor George N. Briggs, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with the intention of studying law. At this period, as well as earlier, a strong natural bent for journalism made him a frequent contributor to the local newspapers; and, while studying law, occurred a newspaper controversy with a clergyman of Pittsfield, in which young Smith scored so marked an advantage as to change his plan of life. Abandoning the study of law, he entered upon journalism. His first connection was with the Pittsfield "News-Letter." In 1828 he removed from Massachusetts to Onondaga Hill, New York, and purchased the Onondaga "Journal," which he conducted until the removal of the county seat to Syracuse in 1829, when he removed with his journal to that place and resided there, with brief intervals of journalistic labor elsewhere, until his death. He was connected at various times, as owner or editor, with the Onondaga "Journal," the Syracuse "Standard," and the Syracuse "Daily Journal." From 1841-43, he was editor of the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus, Ohio. He also did editorial work on the Albany "Journal," at Albany, New York, the New York "Globe" and the New York "Tribune;" the "Republic" at Washington, and contributed frequently to agricultural papers on subjects connected with that branch of journalism. As a writer he was clear and vigorous, and for many years voiced the principles and policies of his party at his home in New York, at the same time participating actively in political affairs.

In early life, Mr. Smith, from training and association, was a Democrat, but in 1837 an increasing hostility to the aggressions of slavery and a dissatisfaction with the financial policy of the Democratic party, caused his withdrawal from that party and his joining the Whigs, and subsequently the Republicans, on the dissolution of the Whig organization. Hereafter, both as Whig and Republican, he was a consistent opponent of the slave

power, though associating with the progressive Whigs of those parties, under the leadership of Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward. As a Whig, during that party's minority, he was an unsuccessful candidate for member of the constitutional convention of 1846, and was defeated on a close canvass for member of Congress in 1850, but was elected county clerk of Onondaga county in 1851. As a Republican he held the office of superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs from 1855 to 1865, and that of canal appraiser from 1873 to 1879. He died February 10, 1881.

STEDMAN, Edmund Clarence,

Poet, Critic.

Edmund Clarence Stedman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, October 8, 1833, son of Major Edmund Burke and Elizabeth Clementine (Dodge) Stedman; grandson of Griffin and Elizabeth (Gordon) Stedman, and of David Low and Sarah (Cleveland) Dodge, and a descendant in the eighth generation, of Isaac Stedman, who was born in England, 1605, and immigrated to Massachusetts in 1635; settled in Scituate, Massachusetts in 1636; sold his farm there in 1650 and removed to Boston, where he became a merchant, and died in 1678.

After Edmund's father's death in 1835, he became the ward of his great-uncle, James Stedman, of Norwich, Connecticut, to whose home he was sent in 1839. He attended Yale College, 1849-51, receiving his A. B. degree in 1871, as a member of the class of 1853; and continued his studies under private instruction at Northampton, Massachusetts, 1851. He was editor of the Norwich "Tribune," 1852-53; and of the Winsted (Connecticut) "Herald," 1854-55. He removed to New York City in 1856, where he contributed verse to leading publications, and was editorially connected with the "Tribune," 1859-61. He was located at Washington, D. C., as war correspondent of the New York "World," during the Civil War days of 1861-63; and in the confidential employ of Attorney-General Bates, 1863-64. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1869-1900. He subsequently devoted his entire time to literary work, and making his home in Bronxville, New York. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1871, and by Dartmouth College in 1873; that of L. H. D. by Columbia University in 1892, and that of LL.D. by Yale University 1894.

Mr. Stedman acquired a wide reputation as a literary critic of unusual discrimination. He lectured at Johns Hopkins University upon the "Nature and Elements of Poetry," upon the creation of the Turnbull chair of poetry, the first chair of its kind in America, 1891, and repeating the same course at Columbia College, 1891, and at the University of Pennsylvania in 1892. He was frequently chosen to deliver original poems on important public occasions. He served as vice-president and president of the American Copyright League. He edited, with Thomas B. Aldrich, "Cameos, from the Poems of Walter Savage Landor" (1874); "Poems of Austin Dobson" (1880); "The Library of American Literature," with Ellen M. Hutchinson (11 vols., 1888-89); "The Works of Edgar Allen Poe" (10 vols., 1895), with G. E. Woodbury; "A Victorian Anthology" (1895); and "An American Anthology" (1900). He is the author of: "Poems, Lyric and Idyllic" (1860); "Alice of Monmouth" (1864); "The Blameless Prince" (1869); "Poetical Works" (1873); "Victorian Poets" (1875); "Hawthorne, and Other Poems" (1879); "Poems now first Collected" (1884);

"Poets of America" (1885); "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," lectures (1892). He died January 18, 1908.

He was married, November 2, 1853, to Laura Hyde, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Rogers) Woodworth, of Danielsonville, Connecticut.

PULITZER, Joseph,

Journalist.

Joseph Pulitzer was born in Buda-Pesth, Hungary, April 10, 1847. He received a classical education in his native city, and in 1863 came to the United States, where until 1865 he served as a private soldier in the Federal army. After endeavoring unsuccessfully to gain a foothold in New York City and undergoing many hardships, he made his way to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered journalism in 1867 as a reporter on the "Westliche Post," a leading German newspaper, then edited by General Carl Schurz. He speedily gained a mastery of English, studied law, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Missouri. He became the managing editor and one of the proprietors of the St. Louis "Post," acquired prominence in politics, and in 1869 was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Liberal Republican Convention that met in Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency; and thereafter he continued to act with the Democratic party. In 1874 he was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention, and during the winter of 1876-77 served as the Washington correspondent of the New York "Sun."

His phenomenal success as a journalist began in 1878, when he purchased the St. Louis "Dispatch" and the St. Louis "Post," united the two journals, and in a few years made the "Post-Dispatch" one of the most prominent and successful publications in the west. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, where he aided in drafting the platform adopted. In the summer of 1883 he purchased the New York "World," then a journal of small circulation and uncertain profits, and by discreet and forceful management soon made it the most widely read newspaper published in the metropolis. In 1890 he erected on Park Row one of the most striking and costly newspaper structures in the United States, opening it with appropriate ceremonies in the winter of 1891.

In 1884 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, from the Ninth District of New York, but soon resigned his seat. For some time he had been under treatment for an affection of the eyes, and had been chiefly in the hands of European specialists. He was a man of extraordinary energy and executive ability, accurate in gauging the demands of the people, and prompt to perceive and utilize the talents of others. He was distinguished for his generous treatment of his subordinates, for his modesty and his good sense. He died in 1911.

PITNEY, Henry C.,

Prominent Lawyer, Jurist.

Former Vice-Chancellor Henry Cooper Pitney, whose death occurred January 10, 1911, was one of the most distinguished lawyers and jurists of New Jersey. A natural legal acumen led him to the law, and he gained a high reputation for unwavering honesty in his dealings with clients, thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, and brilliant advocacy of every cause in which he was employed. In ability to deal with the technicalities of

scientific problems, in the knowledge of equitable principles and of equity law, he stood unequalled. These qualities fitted him as well for pleading in the higher courts as before a jury, and in both he was highly successful. On the bench, to his profound knowledge of the law he added a natural sense of justice and a fervent desire to carry out the principles of real equity.

Mr. Pitney came from a family seated in New Jersey for almost two centuries, and having a long and honorable English lineage. His immigrant ancestor, James Pitney, was a manufacturer in England, having his shop on London Bridge. His grandfather, Mahlon Pitney, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Henry Cooper Pitney, eldest child of Mahlon Pitney (2) and Lucetta, daughter of Henry Cooper, was born January 19, 1827, in Mendham township, Morris county, New Jersey, on the ancestral farm which afterward came to him by descent. He began his education under private tutors at home, and afterward attended the school of Ezra Fairchild, in Mendham (later in Plainfield), where he had for classmates the eminent Presbyterian divine, Rev. Theodore Cuyler, and the distinguished lawyer, William Fullerton. At the age of fifteen he was taken from school on account of delicate health, and remained at home until his nineteenth year, studying at intervals. In 1846 he entered the junior class of Princeton College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1848, the year in which he came of age; later he received the Master's degree, and in 1891, in recognition of his eminent legal and scholarly attainments, the same institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

After graduation Mr. Pitney began the study of law under Theodore Little and Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, the latter a former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. In 1851 he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar as attorney, and in 1854 as a counsellor. In the following year he opened an office in Morristown, but for some time his practice amounted to little, and he gave the major portion of his time to study, and, as he declared afterward in life, herein he laid the foundation of his later success as a jurist. In the early years of his practice the great activity of the iron mining industry in Morris county gave rise to much important and difficult litigation, in which he took a very active part. His natural taste for the study of scientific questions gave him an advantage in this class of practice, and he became recognized as an authority on questions of law relating to mining engineering. He was also active in the development of the Morristown Water Company, and took part in many important cases involving water rights, and soon became an authority on questions of law relating to hydraulic engineering. As the business of our equity courts increased, he became prominent in the trial of important cases in that forum. For many years before he went upon the bench his practice had principally been as counsel in important cases throughout the State, in most of which he was associated with and opposed by men who were recognized leaders of the bar. He was enthusiastically devoted to his profession; thorough and untiring in the preparation of his cases; loyal to the interests of his client—yet always fair to his opponent, and frank with the court. His mind was analytical and searching, and rarely failed to discover at once the ground upon which the contest must be decided. He was indefatigable in the examination and discus-

sion of authorities, and always presented his arguments with earnestness, vigor and convincing power; he invariably commanded the attention and respect of the court, and won the victory whenever the case warranted. In 1862 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Morris county, and served as such for five years with entire success and much credit to himself. He continued in practice until April, 1889, when he entered upon official position in the line of his profession. For several years he had acted as Advisory Master in Chancery, and was one of the first ten Advisory Masters appointed by Chancellor Runyon, in pursuance of a statue passed for that purpose to relieve the Chancellor in the congested work of the count. These were later superseded by the Vice-Chancellors, and he coöperated with Chancellor Zabriski in the framing and enactment of the law providing for the appointment of the latter. On April 9, 1889, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, and he was reappointed in 1896 and again in 1903. In the absence of the Chancellor he was several times appointed, under the statute, a Master to act for the Chancellor. As Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Pitney brought to his office every required qualification, and added materially to his high prestige. Many notable cases were adjudicated by him, among them being the famous Tobacco Merger case. The amount of judicial work accomplished by him was immense, and would have overtaxed the energies of an ordinary man. His long experience in the trial of cases enabled him to sift and analyze testimony, and to group together the basic points in the case. His profound legal knowledge especially fitted him to apply principles, while his alertness of mind forecast the end of an argument from its very beginning; and his keen perception gave him a remarkable power of logical discrimination, which resulted in the famous equitableness of his decisions. His scorn of fraud and wrong made him sometimes appear intolerant, but he was always fair-minded and open to conviction.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney retired from the bench by resignation on April 9, 1907—the eighteenth anniversary of his appointment to the position, and soon after his eightieth birthday—on account of an increasing deafness, although his other physical faculties were unimpaired, and his intellect was unclouded. In honor of his birthday event, on January 19, 1907, the Bench and Bar of New Jersey gave him a complimentary dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, where a distinguished assemblage numbering more than two hundred lawyers and jurists listened to lofty encomiums upon his life and services uttered by Chancellor William J. Magie, who presided; Supreme Court Justice John Franklin Fort (afterward Governor), Vice-Chancellor Frederic W. Stevens, former Attorney-General John W. Griggs, all of New Jersey; Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Hampton L. Carson, former Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. Vice-Chancellor Pitney was greatly affected by this fine tribute, and betrayed the depth of his feeling in his response to the toast of his health. The speeches and toasts were afterward printed for private circulation. Three months later, on the day when he sat as Vice-Chancellor in Jersey City for the last time, the members of the Bench and Bar presented to him a handsome hall clock as a further tribute of their affection and good will.

Mr. Pitney exerted himself usefully in connection with many interests of great value to the community. In 1865 he aided in organizing the National Iron Bank, of which he became a director,

which office he held during the remainder of his life. In 1896 he was chosen as president of the bank, and served in that capacity until his death. He was also an organizing member and a director of the Morris County Savings Bank. In 1870 he was one of a company which purchased the Morris Aqueduct property, after purchase by the town had been rejected at the polls. He was made president of the water company, and remained such until his death, and the property was so capably administered by him that it became highly valuable. He was one of the leading spirits in the Morristown Library and Lyceum, and a trustee; a member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, of the Sons of the Revolution, and a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown. He was a Republican in politics, and for a time served on the county committee of the party.

After his retirement from the bench Mr. Pitney spent much of his time in his law offices in the National Iron Bank Building, hearing some cases specially as Advisory Master. He was also actively occupied during his last years with the affairs of the Morristown Water Company, the National Iron Bank and the other local interests just mentioned. He was also agreeably occupied with the supervision of his farm at Mendham, where he was born and which since 1760 had been owned successively by his great-grandfather, his grandfather, his father and himself.

Mr. Pitney married, April 7, 1853, in New York City, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Crane) Halsted, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Children: Sarah Halsted, married Finley A. Johnson; Henry Cooper, Mahlon and John Oliver Halsted, all lawyers; Catherine James, married to George R. Van Dusen, a lawyer of Philadelphia; Mary Brayton; Frederic V., married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. George H. Chadwell, D.D., former rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown.

After his death, at the opening of the February term, 1911, of the Court of Chancery, at Trenton, there were proceedings in memory of the deceased Vice-Chancellor, consisting of addresses by Attorney-General Wilson, former Chancellor William J. Magie, R. V. Lindabury and former Justice Gilbert Collins, followed by a formal minute prepared on behalf of the Vice-Chancellors and read by Vice-Chancellor Emery, all of which were made records of the court and will be published in the Equity Reports. On this occasion his character was fittingly summarized in these words:

His was a personality at once striking and distinguished. At the bar and on the bench he has made his impress upon two generations of men. Vigorous in mind and body, endowed with the highest qualities of courage and manhood, ripe in judgment, learned in the law, sensitive to truth, and a natural lover of justice, he has found a place of enduring eminence in the profession of his choice.

His very instincts and character fitted him for special usefulness in the arena of equity. He despised deceit and the dissembler. He hated fraud. By temperament he found keen pleasure to use his own words, in "laying bare a fraud into which a crafty designer had lured an unwary and innocent victim." Such problems aroused his keenest activities and righteous indignation. So, too, the man who suffered by accident or mistake made high appeal, not so much to his sympathies as to his inherent love of fair play. Those who sought to evade a just and lawful undertaking outraged his ideals of morals and manliness. To such he made it clear that the remedy of specific performance could teach lessons both of morals and manliness, for by it how often did he compel some men to do by force of the court's decree what all men should have done by choice. To him a duty arising from confidence or trust reposed was a solemn and sacred obligation. His whole life by precept and example proclaimed it. And so it was that the negligent or dishonest trustee learned from him new or forgotten lessons of honesty and of diligence. And through the whole gamut of activity that comes to the equity judge his very in-

stinct helped him enforce the lessons of honesty, of fairness, of diligence and duty, of manliness and of morals.

If his hand was sometimes heavy his heart was always tender. If his manner was sometimes brusque his motives were always true to high and righteous ideals, and those who knew him best loved him best, and loved him with tender consideration.

* * * * * * * *

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges,

Jurist, Orator, Diplomat.

The splendid gifts of mind and person that Joseph Hodges Choate displayed conspicuously in his long career at the bar and in high official place are measureably due to his lineage. He came of sturdy, intelligent Puritan stock, characterized almost uniformly by physical longevity and by signal concentration and versatility of thought with its effective expression.

The founder of the American family was John Choate, a native of England, who came in 1643 to Massachusetts Bay while Winthrop was still governor of the colony, settled at Chebacco (now Essex) and was admitted a freeman in 1667. From him and his wife, Anne, to whom he was married in 1660, the line of descent runs through their son, Thomas (1671-1745) first of the family in the ancestral estate—Hog or Choate Island —and representative in the General Court (1723-25) and his wife, Mary (Varney) Choate; through their son, Francis (1701-77), farmer, church elder and friend of George Whitefield, and his wife, Hannah (Perkins) Choate; through their son, William (1730-85) who was a sea captain, and his wife, Mary (Giddings) Choate; through their son, George (1762-1826) representative for Ipswich, 1814-17, and Essex, 1819, and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Judge Stephen Choate, of Ipswich; to Dr. George Choate, the father of Joseph Hodges Choate. In collateral branches also the family has been worthy and often distinguished, Rufus Choate, a cousin of Dr. George Choate, with his magnetic speech, being supremely famous. Dr. George Choate (1796-1880) was a native of Essex, a graduate of Harvard College (1818), a prominent and skillful physician, and a representative in the General Court for several years. He married Margaret Manning, a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges, descended from the immigrant of 1630 and of a family honorable in Massachusetts annals; and to them Joseph Hodges Choate was born in Salem, January 24, 1832. In the maternal line Mr. Choate traces his lineage to Philip English, the first great merchant of Salem.

His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Salem. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1852 with Phi Beta Kappa rank, the fourth scholar of the class, in which his elder brother, William Gardner Choate, since a United States judge of the Southern District of New York, stood first. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, in whose welfare he ever retained a lively interest, frequently the orator at its reunions and presiding at its banquets. He was graduated LL.B. from the Harvard Law School, in 1854, and after an additional year of study in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855. In the same year he moved to New York City, which was afterward his home, was licensed in that state, and began the practice in which he continued uninterruptedly until his death. He first entered the office of Scudder & Carter, the latter an accomplished jurist for half a century, with whom he remained a very short time when, with a commendatory letter from Rufus Choate to William M.

Evarts, he was introduced to the office of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd, of which Mr. Evarts was the head, in which he remained until 1858, when he formed a partnership with General William H. L. Barnes, subsequently a brilliant lawyer in San Francisco, which was conducted successfully for a year under the style of Choate & Barnes. He then returned to the Evarts office as a member of the firm designated as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This association continued until 1884, when it was resolved into that of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, its successor now known as Evarts, Choate & Sherman, of which the sons of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate were members.

Steadily rising in repute and augmenting in practice, Mr. Choate became the recognized head of the bar of the metropolis, which is the head of the bar in the country, when the senior member, that illustrious lawyer and prince of wits, gave himself wholly to the public service as Secretary of State and Senator. Mr. Choate was equally prominent in trials at *nisi prius* and cases in banc. His deep analysis of human nature, his discernment of situations and skill in eliciting evidence rendered him an expert in the examination of witnesses, while his sparkling wit, ready repartee and cogent appeals mastered juries. His knowledge of the law, his familiarity with principles and precedents, the precision and solidity of his address and the urbanity of his acumen were also singularly persuasive with the bench; and this not alone in the Appellate Courts of the State, but in the highest tribunal of the land before which he argued many celebrated cases. Among the cases in different jurisdictions that he managed several may be mentioned, without in all instances specifying issues, to wit: Feuardent *vs.* di Cesnola, in which he defended successfully the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Stewart *vs.* Huntington concerning the contracts and operations of the Central Pacific; Hunt *vs.* Stevens; Laidlaw *vs.* Sage; the Maynard New York election frauds of 1891-92; the validity of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco trusts; the Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake and Hopkins will cases; and various others in the Admiralty courts.

As he was a maker of the organic law of the commonwealth, as will later be seen, he was also the constant interpreter of the national constitution as witnessed in many issues before the national tribunal. Among these are the following: The cases of the Philadelphia Fire Association *vs.* New York, touching the constitutionality of the so-called reciprocal and retaliatory taxation laws against foreign corporations enacted by many States; the Kansas prohibition law; the Chinese exclusion cases, with the pregnant question as to the right of the government to exclude or deport immigrants of that race; the California irrigation cases; the constitutionality of the acts of many western States; the Massachusetts fisheries cases; the constitutional right of a State to protect fisheries in arms of the sea and within and beyond the three-mile limit; the income tax cases, which involved the constitutionality of the income tax law of 1894. Besides these, Mr. Choate argued many other important cases before the high courts of his own and other states. With John C. Bullitt and Anson Maltbie he achieved a signal triumph in 1879 in the able defense of General Fitz-John Porter before the commission appointed by President Hayes to inquire into the justice of the sentence which in 1863 had deprived General Porter of his military rank for alleged misconduct in battle, and for the

reversal of which General Porter had made the most strenuous efforts for many years. Mr. Choate not only fully established Porter's innocence, but also procured the restoration of his rank. The lawyer's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court martial appointed to try Captain McCalla for certain alleged breaches of the naval regulations; and a still further illustration of that quality of his mind is to be found in his diplomatic conduct of the investigation undertaken by the New York Yacht Club of the Defender-Valkyrie controversy, upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international race between those yachts.

Mr. Choate was most honorably recognized by his brethren of the bar in the presidencies of the Harvard Law School Association, the New York City, New York State and American Bar Associations. He was made Doctor of Laws by many leading colleges and universities both in the United States and Great Britain, to wit: Amherst (1887), Harvard (1888), Yale (1901), Williams (1905), Pennsylvania (1908), Union (1909), McGill (1913), Cambridge (1900), Edinburgh (1900), St. Andrews (1902), Glasgow (1904); and Toronto (1915); and in 1902 Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. He was elected April 10, 1905, a bencher of the Middle Temple, that most select and honorable legal body, a distinction never bestowed upon any other American. He was also a foreign honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, a member of the American Philosophical Society, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History since the foundation of each; vice-president of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Ambassador and first United States delegate to the International Peace Congress at The Hague (1907); trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; governor of the New York Hospital, 1877; president of the New York State Charities Aid Association; member of the Massachusetts Colonial Society; president of the New England Society of New York (1867-71); of the Harvard Club of New York (1874-78); of the Union League Club of New York (1873-77) and president of the Century Association. In addition to those already mentioned, he was also a member of the following clubs: University, Alpha Delta Phi, City, Metropolitan, Riding, New York Athletic, and Down Town.

These various associations—legal, lettered, artistic, social and humane—which honored him and he honored, reveal at once the wide range of his activities and the insistent call for their service. If he may be estimated by his triumphs at the bar; his constant thought and kindly consideration for its younger members; his identification with great enterprises; his courage and honesty in municipal affairs; his secret, as well as open, beneficences, for no good and needy cause ever appealed to him in vain; his catholic views and quick sympathies, coupled with independence in thought and action; his culture in arts and letters; his social graces, his genial bearing and fascinating address, he could fairly be distinguished as the first citizen of the metropolis as well as the leader of the bar. Enchanting as a guest and peerless as the host at the banquet board, he was, like Macgregor, the head of the table wherever he sat. If a notable from abroad visited our shores, he was chosen to bid him welcome. If a philanthropic, educational, or clearly political movement was to be advanced, he was summoned for the energizing

event. If an historic occasion was to be observed, or respect paid to the memory of a departed worthy, his was the informing utterance or the fitting tribute. Among his most notable oratorical efforts may be mentioned that at the Metropolitan Fair in New York City, in 1864; that at the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York (1881), and of Rufus Choate in the Boston Court House (1898), a labor of love, as he often declared that he owed to Rufus Choate more than to any other man or men, to his example and inspiration, to his sympathy and helping hand, whatever success had attended his own professional efforts; on the "Trial by Jury" before the American Bar Association (1898); on Leverett Saltonstall (Boston, 1898); on Richard H. Dana, 1915, and the famous classic on Abraham Lincoln.

Politically Mr. Choate was always a Republican, the attainment of his majority and the birth of the party being nearly coeval. A champion of its principles, he took the stump in its behalf in many campaigns, but never hesitated to criticize its policies when they seemed to him unwise, or its local leadership when it failed in rectitude of conduct. In other words, he was an independent Republican; uniformly the advocate of purity in government and the scourge of abuses and corruption by whomsoever perpetrated. Thus he was prominent in the committee of seventy which in 1871 broke up the Tweed ring and punished its chief malefactors. He steadily refused to stand for office, once only consenting, in 1897, to be an independent Republican candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by what is known as the "organization." However, he accepted two positions of exalted import among many tendered him—the one as a reviser of the organic law of the commonwealth, and the other as the representative of the Republic in the most important post in the diplomatic service.

The fourth constitutional convention, duly ordered by the people, a large majority of the delegates being Republicans, met in the Assembly Chamber at the Capitol in Albany, May 8, 1894. Dr. Choate, who had been a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1890, heading the list of the delegates-at-large. It was an able body of men, many of them having previously received honorable preferment, and was well equipped by learning and experience for the responsible duty it was to fulfill. By practically unanimous acclaim Dr. Choate was selected as president. Although without previous legislative experience, he at once revealed signal ability as a presiding officer—firm, dignified, impartial, resourceful—and commanded the esteem of his associates throughout, at times taking the floor to discuss propositions of exigent concern. He enlightened the convention by his speech, enlivened it by his wit, and charmed it by his courtesy. It framed an instrument accordant with his address on assuming the chair, in which, after prefacing a cordial tribute to the then existing constitution, he said:

> We are not commissioned, as I understand it, to treat it (the Constitution of '46) with any rude or sacrilegious hands. To its general features, the statutes, the judicial decisions, the habits of this great people have long been accustomed and adapted, and it seems to me, we should be false to our trust if we entered upon any attempt to tear asunder this structure which, for so many years, has satisfied, in the main, the wants of the people of the State of New York. And yet, he proceeded, there are certain great questions which we are here to consider, which stare us in the face at the very outset of the proceedings and will continue to employ our minds until the day of our final adjournment.

Among these, he specified the reapportionment of the legislative districts, the government of cities, the relief of the

court of appeals, the suffrage, education, and the regulation of legislative and court procedure. His ideas concerning these all found expression in the Constitution, which was ratified at the polls by a majority of nearly 100,000.*

In January, 1899, President McKinley nominated and the Senate promptly confirmed him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James; retained by President Roosevelt, his embassy included six years (1899-1905). In the long and brilliant line of scholars, orators and statesmen, who have honored the nation in this lofty station, none has been more acceptable to his own country or *persona grata*, more pleasing to that to which he was accredited, than Joseph Hodges Choate. In the amicable relations between the two peoples, never more pronounced than during his tenure, there were some delicate and difficult issues to determine; including especially the Alaska boundary, the Panama canal question, and the maintenance of the Open Door in China. He performed the regular duties of his office with dignity, fidelity and dispatch, the embassy was the home of visiting Americans and the rights and needs of his countrymen were attended to scrupulously. Entertaining elegantly but not ostentatiously, he was a welcome guest in all circles of rank and refinement, but it was abroad as at home that his speech conquered. Invitations to speak were showered upon him for literary and civic occasions, and to these he responded cheerfully and freely, never forgetting that he was an American, but never offensively obtruding his nationality, as too many of our diplomats have been wont to do. The esteem in which he was held is clearly shown in the university degrees bestowed upon him and the exclusive associations to which he was invited. Both on the social and official sides his mission was eminently successful, linking more closely the ties that unite the great communities of the Anglo-Saxon race.

A fitting honor paid Mr. Choate was his appointment as head of the American delegates selected by President Roosevelt in 1907 to represent the United States at the second Peace Conference to meet at The Hague, June 15, 1907. The delegates received their instructions from Secretary of State Elihu Root under date of May 31, 1907, in these instructions outlining the wishes and desires of this government. The service rendered by Mr. Choate as Plenipotentiary Ambassador representing the United States was weighty and exceedingly valuable; his addresses and arguments on compulsory arbitration on an International Court of Appeal, and on the Immunity of Private Property at Sea especially being worthy of preservation in government archives. Had the American project been adopted the history of the European conflict now raging would perhaps never need to be written.

Forty-six States were invited to participate in the labors of The Hague conference and but two failed to send representatives—Costa Rica and Ethiopia. In the official instructions to the delegates the

---

A striking specimen of his subtle wit is still fresh in the minds of surviving members of the convention. Toward the end of the session, with business pressing, the president was desirous of restricting discussion as much as possible. A resolution being before the convention, the president stated that it was not likely to precipitate debate and directed the secretary to call the roll for a vote. That officer had not called more than two or three names when the courteous and distinguished leader of the minority, the Hon. John M. Bowers, arose and said: "Mr. President, I would like to say something on the question." The president either unconsciously, or purposely, it would be difficult to say, paid no attention and still directed the secretary to proceed with the call; whereupon Mr. Bowers, with considerable excitement of manner and waving of hands exclaimed, "No, Mr. President, I want to debate the resolution; we all want to debate it." "That is precisely the same thing," the president quickly replied, and the call proceeded amid the laughter of the convention in which Mr. Bowers himself cheerfully joined.

United States government said, "You will urge upon the Peace Conference the formulation of international rules of war at sea," adding, "no rules should be adopted for the purpose of mitigating the evils of war to belligerents which will tend strongly to destroy the rights of neutrals, and no rules should be adopted regarding the rights of neutrals which will tend strongly to bring about war." "Special consideration should be given an agreement upon what shall be deemed to constitute contraband of war." On the question of arbitration the United States delegates were instructed by Secretary Root to secure a general treaty along the lines of the treaties negotiated by John Hay when Secretary of State, and "to secure such a treaty you should use your best and most earnest efforts."

The program for the work of the conference was so elaborate that a division of the conference into four commissions was advisable. Mr. Choate was designated, with Horace Porter, honorary presidents of the second and third commissions. Mr. Choate, on June 28, 1907, addressed the conference on the American proposition, "The immunity from capture of private unoffending property of the enemy upon the high seas." In the language of the learned reporter M. Henri Fromageot, Mr. Choate's argument was "sustained with an eloquence and a dialectical force difficult to surpass." But the doctrine proved unacceptable to the larger maritime nations. On July 18 he again addressed the conference on the American proposition, International Arbitration, presenting most eloquently and powerfully the proposition for a general agreement of arbitration among the nations. After ten weeks of discussion in the committee of Examination A, the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty of arbitration was presented to the first commission and was there debated with great warmth of feeling. On October 5, Mr. Choate again argued in favor of International Arbitration and the adoption of the Anglo-American draft of a general treaty. On October 10, he argued at length against the Austro-Hungarian resolution, which virtually meant postponement of the Anglo-American proposition of compulsory arbitration which had secured a vote of thirty-two in its favor to nine against; the opponents of the measure insisting upon the unanimity rule of international assemblies, and the opposition of Germany to a geueral treaty of arbitration finally proving fatal to the Anglo-American project, the result of weeks of labor and discussion. Its partisans, however, secured the adoption of a resolution admitting the principle of compulsory arbitration and declaring in favor of so settling "certain disputes." Mr. Choate voted against the resolution which seemed a retreat from the advanced position the commission had taken in its votes and on October 11, addressed the commission in a brief statement in behalf of the American delegation.

At the closing session of the First Commission, October 11, 1907, Mr. Choate on behalf of the American delegation delivered an eloquent tribute to M. Bourgeois, president of the First Commission to which the question of arbitration had been assigned. In closing he said: "During these four months, Mr. President we have lived happily under your benign dominion, we have worked hard, and have earned the bread of the conference by the sweat of our brows, and there have been moments of trial and suffering, but in separating we look back with satisfaction upon our labors, thanks greatly to your beneficent and harmonizing spirit."

Other addresses made by Mr. Choate

at the conference were on the establishment of an International Court of Justice (July 11) and on the American project for a Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice (August 1). Those four months spent in deliberation with chosen minds of all nations constitute a record that is not only a source of satisfaction to Mr. Choate and the entire American delegation, but one in which the American nation takes great pride.

Dr. Choate's residence for nine months in the year was at No. 8 East Sixty-third street, New York. The other three months he set apart for comparative relaxation and repose at Stockbridge, in the Berkshire hills, where he dispensed a gracious hospitality. He married, October 16, 1861, Caroline Dutcher, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleveland, Ohio, and sister of President Theodore Sterling, late president of Kenyon College. Mrs. Choate, and two sons, George and Joseph Hodges, Jr., and one daughter are living. Mr. Choate died May 14, 1917.

WHITEHOUSE, Henry John,

Episcopal Prelate.

Right Rev. Henry John Whitehouse, second Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, and fifty-fifth in the succession of American bishops, was born in New York City, August 19, 1803. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1821, and at the General Theological Seminary in New York City in 1824. He was made deacon in Grace Church, New York City, on October 10, 1824, and was ordained a priest by Bishop White in Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 26, 1827. He immediately entered upon the charge of Christ Church, Reading, Pennsylvania, of which he remained rector until 1830. In that year he assumed the rectorship of St. Luke's parish, Rochester, New York, an office he held for fifteen years. In 1844 he was called to the charge of St. Thomas' Church, New York, with which church he was connected until 1851, when he was elected Assistant Bishop of Illinois as coadjutor to the aged Bishop Philander Chase, who was first Bishop of Ohio and first of Illinois. He was consecrated November 20, 1851, and upon the death of Bishop Chase in the following year he succeeded to the see. In 1867 he went to England, and, as a compliment to the active part he took in the preliminary measures attending the Lambeth Pan-Anglican Conference, he was invited to deliver the opening sermon. Oxford University, England, conferred upon him the degree of D.D.; Cambridge, England, gave him that of LL. D., and in 1865 Columbia also made him LL. D.

Bishop Whitehouse was one of the most eloquent prelates of the church, and he took a large part in what is known as the Cheney case, which led to the formation of the Reformed Episcopal church. Command of words and precision of diction marked his oratory, and his views held great weight with his brother bishops and with foreign communions. He was responsible for the adoption of the cathedral system in this country, being its first advocate, and founded the SS. Peter and Paul's Cathedral in Chicago, Illinois. His annual addresses are contained in the journals of the diocese of Illinois during the time of his occupancy of the see.

He was married to Evelina Harriet, only daughter of Matthias Bruen, of Raritan House, Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He died in Chicago, Illinois, August 10, 1874.

WHITE, Richard Grant,

Author.

Richard Grant White was born in New York City, May 23, 1821, son of Richard

Mansfield and Ann Eliza (Toucey) White; grandson of Calvin and Sarah (Camp) White, and of Donald Grant and Lucretia (Beers) Toucey, and a descendant of John White (1574-1648) who emigrated from England in 1636, settled first in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterward in Hartford, Connecticut. Calvin White was rector of St. James' parish, Derby, Connecticut, for many years, and afterward became a Roman Catholic.

Richard Grant White attended Bristol (Pennsylvania) College, 1835-37; he then entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1837; and received the A. M. degree in 1840. He studied both medicine and law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, but did not engage in practice, preferring a literary career. He founded the "Alleghanian" and the "Yankee Doodle" (1846), both of which were shortlived. He was musical and art critic for the New York "Courier and Enquirer," 1845-54, and associate editor of the same, 1854-59. He was a founder of the New York "World" in 1860. He was superintendent of the revenue bureau of New York, 1861-78, continuously he was a voluminous contributor to magazines, including "Putnam's Magazine," the "Galaxy" and the "Atlantic." Mr. White made an extensive study of the works of Shakespeare, and was chosen vice-president of the New Shakespeare Society of London, England. He edited: "Record of the New York Exhibition" (1854); "Burton's Book Hunter" (1863); and "Poetry of the Civil War" (1866), and his bibliography includes: "An Appeal from the Sentence of the Bishop (Onderdonk) of New York" (1845); "Handbook of Christian Art" (1853); "Shakespeare's Scholar" (1854); "The Works of William Shakespeare" (12 vols., 1857-65); "Essay on the Authorship of the Three Parts of Henry VI." (1859); "National Hymns" (1861); "Rebel Brag and British Bluster" (1864); "Memoirs of William Shakespeare and Account of the English Drama" (1865); "New Gospel of Peace" (1866); "Adventures of Sir Lyon Bruce in America" (1867); "Words and Their Uses" (1870, rev. ed., 1880); "Every Day English" (1874); "American View of the Copyright Question" (1880); "England Without and Within" (1881); "Riverside Edition of Shakespeare" (3 vols., 1883); "Fate of Mansfield Humphreys" (1884); "Studies in Shakespeare" (1885).

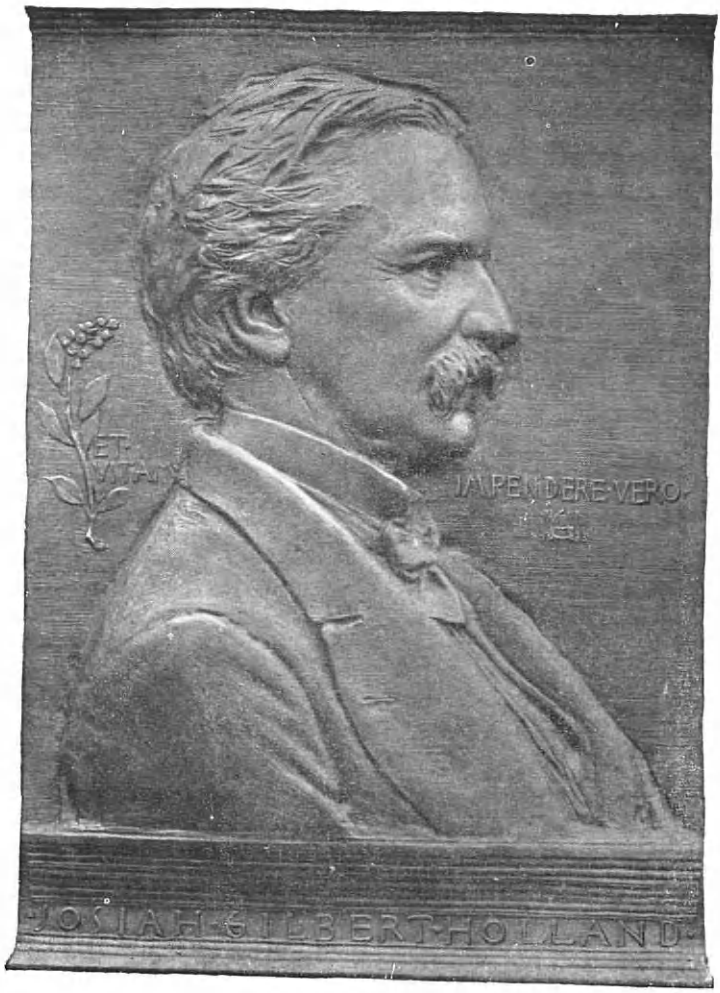
He was married, October 16, 1850, to Alexina, daughter of Charles Bruton and Sarah (Graham) Mease, of New York City. He died in New York City, April 8, 1885.

HOLLAND, Josiah G.,

Journalist, Author.

Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland, a favorite author of the middle nineteenth century days and especially famous for his "Kathrina" and "Bitter Sweet," was born at Belchertown, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, July 24, 1819. The family originated in this country with John Holland and his wife Julia, who in 1630 were among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Harrison Holland, father of Josiah, was born at Petersham, Worcester county. He was a man of considerable ability as a mechanic and inventor, who after devoting his life to various manufacturing pursuits died as he had lived, a poor man; the house in which he and his family resided at Belchertown was, in a large degree, constructed by his personal industry.

When young Holland was three years of age, his parents removed to Heath, Franklin county, where they lived for seven years. Later they resided in dif-



JOSIAH. G. HOLLAND

ferent places, the father's mechanical occupations requiring him to make frequent changes to South Hadley, Granby, Northampton, and other towns. Young Holland received his first instruction from his mother. Later he obtained some training in the district school which he attended during the winters, his summers being necessarily devoted to work with the farmers, or in the small factories of the neighborhood. When the family settled in Northampton, he had opportunity for study, and began to prepare himself for college at the high school, but he worked too hard, and a severe illness prostrated him for many months. On his recovery he began to teach in district schools, also giving writing lessons in the evening. In the meantime he developed a tendency toward literary pursuits, making verses and telling stories, but without much encouragement. Being finally induced to determine upon a profession, he chose that of medicine, and in 1840 entered the office of Drs. Parrett & Thompson in Northampton, where he remained until he had mastered the rudiments of practice and theory. He then attended the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, from which he was graduated with honor in 1844. He settled in Springfield, and associated himself with a classmate, Dr. Charles Bailey, but his practical experience as a physician lasted only three years. He met with little success, and as the profession was distasteful to him, and he still longed to express himself in writing, he started, in 1847, the weekly "Bay State Courier." This lasted only six months, and its editor and proprietor accepted an invitation to settle in Richmond, Virginia, as a teacher in a private school. There to his surprise, he received the announcement that he had been elected superintendent of the public schools of the city of Vicksburg, Mississippi, but upon arriving at that city, he discovered that the public schools of which he was to be superintendent, with the exception of a small female department, did not exist. He was authorized by legislative enactment, with the aid of a board of trustees, to organize a system. This he undertook in the face of great difficulties, and eventually succeeded. A great concession on the part of the trustees was that of full powers as to corporal punishment, and Dr. Holland used to say during the Civil War that he had "whipped more embryo rebels" than any other man in America. Within a year not a local private school remained in Vicksburg, the most wealthy and aristocratic residents preferring the new system.

In 1850 Dr. Holland returned to Massachusetts, and formed a connection with the Springfield "Republican," which may be regarded as the actual opening of his literary life. Up to this time poems from his pen had been published in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" and the "American Whig Review," as well as in local papers, but his writings had been altogether casual. At this time he became officially a journalist, and he occupied the editorial chair of the "Republican," and in one form or another retained his connection with that journal until 1866. Two years after entering its service he became a partner, and year by year increased his proprietorship, working meanwhile as the principal writing editor of the paper, whose business management was in the care of Samuel Bowles, its founder. When Dr. Holland sold his share in the "Republican," the establishment was valued at $200,000. During all these years he had acted in almost every conceivable capacity, public and professional, flitting about the city as reporter, secretary and lecturer, participating in politics,

and doing special work for the "Republican" in form of serial papers. These last soon became so popular that the daily issue in which they were to appear was awaited with eager interest by thousands of readers. These articles, which were satirical in their nature and personal in tone, were the beginning of Holland's important original writings. A number of his articles in the "Republican" upon the history of western Massachusetts were issued in 1855 in book form, and filled two volumes. These were followed by the "Bay Path," Dr. Holland's first work of fiction, which appeared as a serial in the daily and weekly "Republican," and was published in a volume in 1858. The "Timothy Titcomb Papers" also appeared originally in the "Republican," and were followed by "Gold Foil," "Lessons in Life," and "Letters to the Joneses." The pseudonym of "Timothy Titcomb" became a familiar one over the whole United States, and its owner soon began to be called for as a lyceum speaker, and made a pronounced success as a public orator. In 1858 he published his first extended poem, "Bitter Sweet," through the house of Charles Scribner & Co., which also published in 1866 his second work of fiction. The same house brought out "Miss Gilbert's Career" in 1860, "Lessons in Life" in 1861, "Letters to the Joneses" in 1863, and "Plain Talk on Familiar Subjects" and "Life of Abraham Lincoln" in 1865. In 1867, the same year in which he disposed of his interest in the "Republican," Holland's second narrative poem, "Kathrina," appeared. He had by this time acquired an independence, and had become the owner of a beautiful home, "Brightwood," erected under his own supervision, in the suburbs of Springfield. Relinquishing the routine of newspaper life, in 1868 he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his family, and remained abroad two years. It was while traveling in Switzerland that he met by chance a gentleman whose subsequent association with him led to some of the most lasting results of his public career. This was Roswell Smith, with whom and in connection with the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., he, in 1870, founded "Scribner's Magazine," of which Charles Scribner was the godfather. The success of this publication was largely due to Dr. Holland's name, as well as to his earnest, faithful and intelligent work. He contributed to its columns his later successful novels, "Arthur Bonnicastle," "Seven Oaks," and "Nicholas Minturn," and a number of poems. His poetical works were collected and published in book form in 1876. Dr. Holland's longer poems have enjoyed an enormous separate sale, 90,000 copies having been sold of "Bitter Sweet," and 100,000 of "Kathrina." Of the "Titcomb" series, in prose, about 70,000 copies have been issued.

Dr. Holland was married, in 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Chapin, of Springfield. He died very suddenly from heart disease, at his home in New York City, October 21, 1881, leaving a widow, two daughters, and a son.

CHANNING, William H.,

Clergyman, Reformer.

William Henry Channing was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1810, son of Francis Dana and Susan (Higginson) Channing; grandson of Stephen Higginson, a member of the Continental Congress in 1783; and a nephew of William Ellery Channing.

He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard College in the famous class of 1829. In 1830 he began the study of theology, and in 1833 was graduated from

the Harvard Divinity School. He spent some years traveling, and in preaching at various parishes, and in March, 1839, accepted a call to the Unitarian church at Cincinnati, Ohio. In June, 1839, the "Western Messenger," the organ of Unitarianism in the west, was removed to Cincinnati, and he succeeded James Freeman Clarke in editing the paper, continuing to conduct it until March, 1841, when it ceased to exist. He remained in Cincinnati three years, resigning because of a change in his theological views. In 1841 he returned to Boston, and in 1842 preached for a few months in Brooklyn, New York. Returning to Boston, he identified himself with the socialistic movements of the day, and contributed frequently to periodical literature, meanwhile occasionally lecturing and preaching. In September he established "The Present," which was discontinued in April, 1844, in order that he might prepare a biography of his uncle, William Ellery Channing. This work occupied him until 1848. He was deeply interested in the Brook Farm experiment, spending the summer of 1846 with the colonists, and making valued contributions to their papers, the "Harbinger" and the "Phalanx." He was one of the original members and the minister of the religious union of associationists founded in Boston on January 3, 1847, and continued until the end of 1850. In the spring of 1852 he preached for a short time in Troy, New York, and in the summer went to Rochester, New York, where he remained as minister of the Unitarian Society until August, 1854. Rochester was the last station on the "underground railroad" by which fugitive slaves were transported to Canada, and Mr. Channing aided its operations in every possible way. In the fall of 1854 he went with his family to England, and became a working minister in Liverpool, in 1857 succeeding the Rev. James Martineau in the chapel on Hope street, and remaining there until June, 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil War called him home, and he accepted an invitation to become minister to the Unitarian congregation in Washington. He threw himself into the anti-slavery cause with characteristic fervor. At his suggestion the church edifice was converted into a hospital, and his people worshipped in the senate chamber in the capitol. Afterwards, when the entire capitol was used for a hospital, they found a meeting place in Willard's Hall. Mr. Channing was commissioned chaplain of the Stanton Hospital, for regular and constant services, and continued in that position to the close of the war. In 1863 he was elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, and held this office for two years. In August, 1865, he again sailed for England, where he remained, with only occasional visits to America, during the remainder of his life. Among his published writings are: "The Gospel of To-day" (1847); "The Life of William Ellery Channing" (3 vols. 1848; Centenary memorial edition, 1882); "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," with R. W. Emerson and J. F. Clarke (2 vols., 1852), and "Lessons from the Life of Theodore Parker" (1860). See "Memoirs of William Henry Channing" (1886), by Octavius Brooks Frothingham.

He died in London, England, December 23, 1884. In 1866 his son, Francis Allston Channing, took the Arnold prize at Oxford University, and afterwards became a member of parliament. His elder daughter was married to Sir Edwin Arnold.

De PEYSTER, John Watts,

Litterateur, Philanthropist.

John Watts de Peyster, philanthropist and military historian and critic, was prob-

ably the most prominent representative of his family. He was born in New York City, March 9, 1821, son of Frederic and Mary Justina (Watts) de Peyster; grandson of Frederic and Helen (Hake) de Peyster; and a direct descendant from Johannes, the first de Peyster in America, who came from Haarlem, Holland, about 1645, and was a burgomaster under the Dutch rule of New Amsterdam, and deputy mayor of New York, under the English, refusing the mayoralty because of his imperfect knowledge of the English language.

John Watts de Peyster was brought up and educated with his cousin, Philip Kearny, but never graduated from college. Under his tutor, Professor Lutz, he traveled much in Europe in his youth, mastering several languages including Latin, Greek, French and German, and also acquired a working knowledge of Italian and Spanish. He was one of the originators of the New York paid fire department, being always interested in the matter of fire protection. In fact, it was as a youth in the volunteer fire department of the city that he injured his heart action to such an extent that he was disqualified from active military service. However, in 1845, he was commissioned by Governor Wright colonel of New York State militia, but was almost immediately legislated out by a change in the law. After the reorganization of 1846-47, he received rapid promotions for "meritorious conduct," was commissioned colonel of the 111th Regiment, and commanded the 22d regimental district. The anti-rent agitation was at its height, while the rank and file of the militia was mutinous on account of the reorganization throughout the State. Colonel de Peyster was commended by Governor Hunt and Adjutant-General Stevens as being the only colonel in the State, with the single exception of one old army officer, who maintained discipline in his command during this period. In 1851 he was promoted to brigadier-general "for important services." The Governor also appointed him military agent of the State to visit Europe and take observations and report thereupon in the interest of the militia organizations of the State. He was in Europe from 1851 to 1853, engaged at his own expense in discharging the trust committed to him by his appointment. He made two remarkable reports, submitted to Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, which elicited the thanks of the latter in behalf of the government, the reports being published as Senate documents, and in an appendix to the report of the Adjutant General, were widely circulated. They are said to have been the "foundation of every improvement that our State troops have undergone since that time." He recommended the adoption of the Napoleon field gun years before its superiority had been recognized by the Federal military authorities, setting forth the value of the brass twelve-pounder, which became one of the most efficient field pieces during the Civil War. He also led to the introduction of the steam fire engine. On January 1, 1855, General de Peyster was appointed by Governor Clark, adjutant-general of New York, and he at once commenced an era of strenuous reforms. He caused an issuance of revised regulations, and secured for the first time uniformity of muskets and uniforms throughout the State, thereby achieving a great economy, as well as efficiency. He also made changes in the way of improvement in the artillery, and had every branch in preparation for service on emergency. However, his reorganization of the adjutant-general's department and his urgent demand for honest management displeased certain pol-

iticians, who succeeded in alarming the Governor, thus rendering his efforts difficult and unpleasant, and he resigned.

From this time forward, he devoted much time to military authorship, publishing most of his studies in Dutch history prior to the Civil War. Upon the outbreak of that war, although broken in health, he offered three regiments to President Lincoln at one time and two at another. However, a brigadier-generalship was not offered him, and the hardships of service in a lower rank prohibited his acceptance. All of his three sons enlisted before reaching their majorities, and each rose to the rank of brevet-colonel, two of them, John Watts, Jr., and Frederic, sacrificing their lives. During the early years of the war his works were of an educational character, such as "Facts or Ideas Indispensable to the Comprehensions of War," "Notions on Strategy and Tactics," "Military Lessons," "Winter Campaigns," and "Practical Strategy—Field Marshal Traun." He utilized every incident of the war as a text for newspaper and magazine articles, and performed still more valuable service through private correspondence with many Union generals. On May 25, 1866, the New York Legislature conferred upon him the brevet of major-general, for "meritorious services rendered to the National Guard and to the United States, prior to and during the Rebellion."

He donated special libraries to Columbia College, the New York Society Library, the New York Historical Society, and Franklin and Marshall College. To the latter he also gave the library building. He caused to be erected in historic Bowling Green Park in 1896, a statue in bronze of Colonel Abraham de Peyster, his ancestor, president of the King's Council of New York, and acting governor of the province in 1700. He also erected in Trinity Churchyard the notable statue of his grandfather, Hon. John Watts, Jr. He gave a beautiful statue to the city of Hudson, New York, and erected several for institutions endowed by him. He built a hospital for consumptives and an elaborate training school for boys for the Order of Brothers of Nazareth of Unionvale, Dutchess county, and to this order gave 130 acres of his ancestral domain, together with a library. He also erected and fitted up another and larger home for consumptives in the same county. He donated books to the Cazenovia Lyceum and to St. Stephen's College, Dutchess county. He donated the Methodist Episcopal church at Madalin, New York, and also gave the buildings and extensive grounds for the Watts de Peyster Missionary Home for Girls at Madalin. He gave valuable works of art of historic interest to the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and to the city of Kearny, Nebraska, to which he also donated books for a public library. He erected a chapel at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and church and memorial parish school at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and built the Annex to the Leake and Watts Orphan House at Yonkers, New York.

He was the author of hundreds of volumes, pamphlets and magazine articles on historical and military subjects, including a group of works on Dutch military and naval history, a group of works on the American Revolution, group on the American Civil War, another group on the Thirty Years' War, another on the wars of Frederick the Great, another on the Napoleonic campaigns, and another on Bothwell and Mary Queen of Scots. His military writings are without parallel in any language owing to their exhaustive use of authorities. He had a general reference library of 25,000 volumes,

supplemented by special collections of the known volumes and pamphlets in English, German, Italian, French, Spanish, etc., on each subject or epoch of history treated. He also published miscellaneous studies of the military leaders of all times, known to sacred and profane history. His work on "Life of Field Marshal Torstenson" (1855), won for him three silver medals from King Oscar I., of Sweden. His pamphlet, "Practical Strategy," elicited from General Sir Edward Custer, of the British army, especial commendation of twenty-seven pages in one of the series of his "Annals of War." In 1898 he was selected associate or regular member of the International Congress of la Haye, representing the United States at the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina in 1898. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College in 1872, that of Doctor of Laws from Nebraska College in 1870; and Franklin and Marshall College conferred on him the degrees of Doctor of Literature in 1892, and Doctor of Laws in 1896. In 1893 he was made an honorary fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Arts, of London, and in 1894 was awarded its gold medal for scientific and literary attainments. He was a life member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and honorary member of the Clarendon Historical Society of Edinburgh, a member of the Maatschappij Nederlandsche Letterkunde of Leyden, Holland; was vice-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and was in fact a member, or honorary or corresponding member, or fellow, of between forty and fifty historical, scientific and literary societies of the United States, Canada and Europe.

He married Estelle Livingston. He died in 1909.

PARKER, Cortlandt,

Distinguished Lawyer, Author.

Cortlandt Parker, lawyer and distinguished citizen, sixth child of James and Penelope (Butler) Parker, was born in the Parker mansion in Perth Amboy, June 27, 1818. He received his early education in that town, with private instruction in Latin and Greek, and in 1832 entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with first honors and as valedictorian of his class in 1836, at the age of eighteen. Among his classmates were Joseph P. Bradley, afterward Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who became Attorney-General of New Jersey, United States Senator, and Secretary of State under President Arthur; William A. Newell, elected Governor of New Jersey, and later appointed Governor of Washington Territory; Henry Waldron, for many years a member of Congress from Michigan; James C. Van Dyke, who served as United States District Attorney for Pennsylvania; George W. Coakley, of New York University; and others who in after life enjoyed prominence in professional, ministerial, and business pursuits.

Soon after leaving college, young Parker entered the office of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and upon Mr. Frelinghuysen's retirement from practice, he continued his professional studies under Amzi Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in September, 1839, and as a counsellor three years later, and began his legal career in Newark, in association with two of his classmates, Joseph P. Bradley and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. From that time he continued in Newark without interruption as a practicing lawyer. At the time of his death in 1907, he was the oldest as well as the most distinguished active representative of the bar of New Jersey.

The son of one of the most notable leaders of political opinion in New Jersey during the first half of the nineteenth century, and thrown from youth into association with many of the foremost characters of the day, as well as in friendly rivalry with other young men of aspiration and ability, he entered upon active life with high personal ideas. In his political affiliations, both from the early influences by which he was surrounded and from his own studies and reflections, he followed the course pursued by his father. The latter had in youth espoused the doctrines of Hamilton and the other great Federalist fathers of the constitution, expressed in the tenets of the Federalist party and later maintained by the Whigs, and based upon the fundamental ideas of the supremacy of the national government and inviolability of the national union, encouragement to manufactures, a protective tariff, and the subordination of local or schismatic preferences or tendencies in the interest of a solid union and a broad development. His first presidential vote was cast in the memorable campaign of 1840, when General William H. Harrison was elected, and in this contest he took part with enthusiasm, delivering political speeches and writing to the press upon the issues involved. In 1844, when Clay and Frelinghuysen were the Whig nominees for president and vice-president, he was also active. He was author of the campaign "Life of Frelinghuysen," which still remains the best character sketch of that statesman. The commanding question was concerning the admission of Texas as a State, and consequent enlargement of the slave holding area. With a deep conviction of the error and danger of such a course, and a clear foresight of the future, he opposed it in speeches and articles.

In all the succession of political events, Mr. Parker was an advocate of the principles which became the basis of the new Republican party, and he was one of its founders in New Jersey. He was chairman of the ratification meeting held in Newark upon the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and from that day until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he was one of the most pronounced and steadfast supporters of the whole policy of preservation of the Union and suppression of the rebellion. After the Emancipation Proclamation, he took the advanced ground that the only logical end of that measure was the concession of the ballot to the freedmen. He presided at the State convention which first proposed that doctrine in New Jersey, delivering an address that was circulated as a campaign document in the ensuing election. Upon the submission to the New Jersey Legislature of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, it was voted down by the Democrats in that body, an action which, in the opinion of the leaders on both sides, settled the matter so far as New Jersey was concerned. But Mr. Parker took a different view of the legal aspects of the subject, maintaining that the amendment might be submitted again and again until adopted. This legal view of the question carried such weight that Mr. Parker's party confidently entered upon the next electoral contest on the issue thus defined, secured the necessary majority in the legislature, and duly ratified the amendment.

In his subsequent career, throughout all the changing political conditions, Mr. Parker maintained the same active and patriotic interest, frequently addressing his fellow citizens on questions of the day, exercising a valuable influence by his counsels when sought by those in responsible position, and contributing to

the press many papers distinguished for dignity and solidity of treatment and argument. Continuously and intimately identified for sixty-five years with politics, and sustaining a reputation of the first order for ability, accomplishments, and character, Mr. Parker occupied a unique personal position. With the single exception of a local office in his county, which, moreover, was strictly in the line of his profession as a lawyer, he was never an office-holder; but on the other hand he uniformly declined repeated tenders of high and honorable stations, both State and National. In 1857 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex county by Governor Newell, and for ten years continued to serve in that capacity. In the same year his name was brought before the Legislature for the position of chancellor; later a Republican convention nominated him for Congress, after he had announced that even if nominated he would decline; President Grant requested him to accept a judgeship in the court for settling the Alabama Claims; President Hayes offered him the ministry to Russia; President Arthur tendered him that to Vienna, but all these dignities were declined. In his earlier career he was on two occasions proposed for Attorney-General of New Jersey, when that honor was one not uninviting from his professional point of view, but owing probably as much to his reputation for independence of political influences and considerations as to any other circumstances he was not appointed. He was many times voted for in the legislature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

Aside from the strict sphere of politics, he served in several honorary positions—notably as a commissioner to settle the disputed boundary lines between New Jersey and Delaware, and as a reviser of the laws of New Jersey, in conjunction with Chief Justice Beasley and Justice Depue. In the disputed presidential election of 1876 he was sent by President Grant to witness the counting of the ballots in Louisiana, and was complimented by his opponents for his fairness.

As an orator, Mr. Parker enjoyed a reputation for force, scholarship, and the particular type of eloquence appealing to the intelligence of men which well accords with the dignity and strength manifest in his public career, his writings, and his well known individual characteristics. In his personality he was remarkable for a physical constitution of great vitality, nurtured throughout life by a vigorous but orderly regime possessed of a commanding figure, and to the end of his life as erect as in youth; with a distinction of manners and address and a nature of warm sensibilities and strong attachments and sympathies.

Mr. Parker's published writings on topics of current or general interest include the following, among many other papers and addresses: "The Moral Guilt of the Rebellion," "Philip Kearny, Soldier and Patriot," "Our Triumphs and Our Duties," "New Jersey: her Present and Future," "Abraham Lincoln," "The Open Bible or Tolerant Christianity," "Alexander Hamilton and William Paterson," "The Three Successful Generals of the Army of the Potomac: McClellan, Mead and Grant," "Justice Joseph P. Bradley," and "Sir Matthew Hale: The Lawyer's Best Exemplar."

He held at one time the honorable position of president of the American Bar Association. Like his father and grandfather he was actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a lay delegate to many diocesan conventions, which, in their deliberations, were largely guided by his parliamentary

knowledge. He received the degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College and Princeton University, both in the same year. He lived in Newark, with a summer residence in Perth Amboy, his boyhood home. He married Elizabeth Wolcott Stites, daughter of Richard Wayne and Elizabeth (Cooke) Stites, of Morristown, New Jersey. He died in 1907.

BULL, William Tillinghast, M. D.,

Distinguished Physician.

Great as have been the strides made in human progress by the scientific discoveries of the last fifty years, none concern us so vitally as the epoch-making achievements in medicine and surgery that have one after another resulted from the work of the great investigators and surgeons. When we think or speak of the wonders of modern discovery, we usually call up the steamboat, the telegraph, the telephone, the aeroplane, and the marvels of the wireless. These are indeed the most spectacular outposts of man's conquest of nature, but no thoughtful person would deny their insignificance in the scale of real values as compared with the achievements of anesthesia, of sanitation, and of asepsis.

It is the vision of the infinite importance of human life, of the marvel and mystery of the human mechanism, that calls and claims the service and devotion of men such as Dr. William Tillinghast Bull. Having chosen a profession whose ideals and accomplishments are of the highest, he himself in a lifetime of hard work and devotion led the way to new conquests in man's ever widening fight with his old foes—pain and death. Wherever in the civilized world suffering man calls to his brother man for aid, there the name of William Tillinghast Bull is known, and the deft and daring processes of his surgical procedure spell hope and courage to the man in the shadow of death.

Born in Newport, Rhode Island, May 18, 1849, second son of Henry B. and Henrietta (Melville) Bull, William Tillinghast Bull came of one of the oldest and most distinguished American families. From the time two hundred years ago when the first Henry Bull, a Welshman by birth, with six associates, bought from the Indians the island of Aquidneck and settled upon the land, there was never lacking in the nine generations that elapsed, a Henry Bull to carry on the tradition of the race. Henry Bull was twice Governor of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and down through the centuries since, distinguished service has been a characteristic of the family.

Born on land that was part of this old estate and which now forms part of Newport, the lot of William T. Bull was one of struggle. But the struggle was with comfort, and with the temptations of wealth, place and easy opportunity. He had in him, however, that which carries the noblest spirits past every difficulty. The old Puritan blood at its best was in him, and his life showed from beginning to end the undeviating pursuit of an ideal followed relentlessly and unsmirched by any mean or selfish ambitions. He took his Bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1869, and then matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, carrying on at the same time his studies for a Master's degree at Harvard. In 1872 he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the former institution, his thesis entitled "Perityphlitis" gaining the prize for the best in his class; at the same time he won the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard. Begun thus auspiciously, the record of his life is one of success following endea-

vor, and of achievement following innovation. From the outset, surgery had attracted his preference. His choice may have been due to the influence of his preceptor, Dr. Henry B. Sands, one of the most accomplished surgeons of his generation. Putting himself in line with the custom of his profession, Dr. Bull secured an interneship at Bellevue Hospital and served out a term of a year and a half. Armed with the questions raised by his experience here, the young man then went to Europe to observe the methods used in foreign hospitals. With him, to see was to learn, and to learn was to practise. He came back stocked with new ideas, and with the inspiration of having seen some of the best work done by the great operating surgeons of Europe. In his physical endowment he was singularly fortunate. Tall, strong and well-built, his every movement was sure and gentle. His nerves and muscles seemed of steel and his mere presence inspired confidence and courage.

On his return from abroad in 1875, he settled down to practise in New York, and there he lived for thirty-three years, taking as time went on more and more burdens upon his shoulders—the twofold burden of a great physician of relieving suffering humanity, and of handing on the torch of knowledge to the younger men who must take up his work. For two years he had charge of a public dispensary, going from there in 1877 to take charge of the Chambers Street Hospital, where he remained eleven years. It was while there that he performed the laparotomy that gave him his first fame as a daring and successful innovator. Prior to this, gunshot wounds in the abdomen were practically always fatal. But an autopsy upon a women who died from this cause after she had been brought into the hospital, caused him to believe that she might have been saved. When soon after a man suffering from a similar wound was brought to him, he made an incision, took out and mended the intestine, and replaced it. The operation was entirely successful, and, though now it is of common occurrence, it was a new departure and marked an epoch, paving the way for others.

In connection with his rapidly growing private practice and his work at the Chambers Street Hospital, he became Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1879 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and here at his old *alma mater* rapidly made his way up through all the grades from Assistant Demonstrator to Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1880, from Adjunct Professor in 1883 to full Professor of Surgery in 1888. The record of his services at other institutions is a long one—positions which were no empty titles. He was unsparing of his own strength and gave himself without stint. For eleven years he was a member of the staff at St. Luke's Hospital, and for seven years he was on the staff of the New York Hospital. In 1900 he became surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, and besides had connections with Manhattan Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, the New York Cancer Hospital (now the General Memorial Hospital), and with the Orthopedic Hospital. He was also one of the surgeons in charge at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and consulting surgeon to the Newport, Rhode Island, Hospital.

It was while he was at St. Luke's that he performed the operation for appendicitis which was the pioneer in this country. A Captain Edward Temple Rose, of London, a man of some prominence, was told that he had appendicitis, and that the only two men who could do anything for him were Dr. Billroth, of Vienna, and Dr.

Bull, of New York. Captain Rose came to New York, and Dr. Bull operated on him, removing the vermiform appendix, and being completely successful. This gained him new reputation with the discerning public, and still greater plaudits from the men of his own profession. But with all these successes and honors the essential modesty and simplicity of the man remained unchanged.

In the latter years of his life Dr. Bull became widely known as a cancer specialist, and he was one of the great number of investigators who hoped by a serum injection to check the ravages of the scourge. For a time it was hoped that his serum derived from erysipelas would prove of value as a remedy, but continued tests finally decided against this, as against all other remedies for this most terrible of diseases.

It was one of the tragedies of fate that this man who had done so much to alleviate the sufferings of others should be called to travel the same dark road. In April, 1908, he was found to have an abscess in a gland of the neck. In a few weeks its malignant character became apparent. Though no one knew better than he that he was a doomed man, he faced his fate unflinchingly, and showed to the end a resolution which inspired a hope in the many who loved him which he could not himself share. In January, 1909, it was thought he might derive benefit from a milder climate, and attended by the best specialists and surgeons in the country, he was taken to Wymberley, Isle of Hope, Georgia. But, fighting bravely to the end for life and all that life meant for a man like him, he passed away, February 22, 1909. An irreparable loss to the profession of medicine, his death brought also a tightening of the heart to hundreds of homes where his knowledge, skill, and inspiring personality had brought help and cheer.

In the midst of his arduous labors, Dr. Bull found time to contribute to the medical journals. Among these articles were: "Remarkable Cases of Fracture," 1878; "Notes on Cases of Hernia which have relapsed after operation," 1891; "On Three Cases of Pylorectomy with Gastroenterostomy," 1891. He was a fellow of the American Surgical Association, and a member of a number of other bodies in his profession. On the social side he was a member of the University, Grolier, Racquet and Tennis Clubs.

Up to the time of his marriage, Dr. Bull's exclusive absorption in the practice and the literature of his profession had given him the reputation of being a recluse. But after that date he went about more in general society and became known as a genial host and a most delightful guest. The circumstances of the acquaintance which led up to his marriage to Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., daughter-in-law of the well-known statesman, have a romantic interest. She was Mary Nevins, daughter of Colonel Richard Nevins, for twenty-five years owner and editor of the "Ohio Statesman," published at Columbus. In the midst of a course of training in the use of her wonderful voice on the stage, she was stricken with rheumatism. Her case was pronounced hopeless by the doctors, and she was told that she was to be a cripple for life. Dr. Bull, becoming interested in her case, cured her, and an attachment sprang up which resulted in their marriage, May 30, 1893.

After knowing the life of such men as this, one agrees with Emerson that "there is properly no history, only biography."

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker,

Statesman, Lawyer, Litterateur.

The career of Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, bears out

the contention of those adherents of the doctrine of heredity who believe that a man's character is the immediate outcome of ancestral traits. His life followed the tradition of all the generations of his house in its dignity, industry and integrity, and by its unswerving devotion to the highest ideals in private and in political service. To natural endowments of an unusual order he added, by laborious pains, the enormous fund of learning in all matters pertaining to the law that placed him in the front rank of authorities in jurisprudence. His judicial opinions, characterized by excellent common sense, sound reasoning, and an enlightened knowledge of the principles and application of the law, have given entire satisfaction to the community which he served. His work as a practical statesman has been of no less importance, and has been marked by unswerving patriotism and sense of duty to the people. It is through the production of men of this caliber that republican institutions in this country have continued for generations to justify themselves to the impartial observer, and confirm the belief that "government for the people and by the people will not perish from the earth."

The ancestry of Governor Pennypacker is of distinguished Dutch origin on his father's side, and also traces back through maternal ancestors to a line prominent by reason of high position in the community and important service to the State. The first American ancestor of the family of Pennypacker was Hendrick Pannebecker, a Dutch patroon. This family has produced a United States Senator from Virginia, a major-general of the United States army from Tennessee, a State agent from Kentucky, a canal commissioner and a Governor from Pennsylvania; and furnished to the Civil War two generals, four colonels, twenty-two other commissioned officers, in all one hundred and forty-eight men, the largest ascertained contribution of any single family to that war.

Hendrick Pannebecker, of Dutch origin, was born on the Rhine, not far from the city of Worms, March 21, 1674. He was one of those who sought religious freedom and a new field for advancement in Penn's colony in Pennsylvania soon after the first thirteen families of Dutch and Germans had formed their settlement, later known as Germantown.

Jacob Pannebecker, fourth son of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, was born in 1715. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson, who were of those Dutch and Germans, who had formed the original colony at Germantown. Their son Matthias was born on the "Skippack," October 14, 1742, and died February 12, 1808. He purchased a mill and a tract of land on Pickering creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1744, and settled there. He became a bishop of the Mennonite church and preached in Phoenixville, Skippack and Germantown. By his first wife, Mary Kuster, he had a son, also Matthias, by whom the name began now to be spelled Pennypacker.

Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, son of Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, born July 9, 1812, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was the father of Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Entering upon practice at Phoenixville, Chester county, he became an eminent and successful physician. He was the first chief burgess of Phoenixville, in its organization as a borough in 1849. In 1854 Dr. Pennypacker was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the Philadelphia Col-

lege of Medicine, and removed to that city, residing there until his death in 1856. He was a founder and the first president of the Philadelphia City Institute and, together with the late Dr. James L. Tyson, organized the Howard Hospital. Dr. Pennypacker married, May 9, 1839, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy ironmaster of Phoenixville, one of the firm of Reeves & Whitaker, and at one time owner of the Durham Iron Works at Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as well as of extensive iron works in Maryland and elsewhere, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1843.

Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker had four sons, of whom Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was the eldest. The second son was Henry Clay Pennypacker, a prominent Philadelphia business man and a large landowner in Chester county; his residence, "Moore Hall," Chester county, is one of the historic colonial places of the State. Dr. Pennypacker's third son was Isaac Rustling Pennypacker, who has filled important editorial positions on the leading newspapers of Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia. He is also an author and poet of no slight reputation. His historical and encyclopedic work and his occasional and patriotic poems have elicited the highest commendation. He has followed the custom of his family in identifying himself with all the important public movements of the community. The fourth and youngest son of Dr. Pennypacker was James Lane Pennypacker, book publisher and litterateur of note.

Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-07, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1843. When he was a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, and he received his elementary education in the schools of that city. He entered the Northwest Grammar School and later obtained a scholarship at the Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia. When his father died in 1856 he returned with his mother to Phoenixville, and there attended the Grovemont Seminary. In 1862 he taught school at Mont Clare, Montgomery county.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth (Emergency) Regiment, the first home force sent to encounter the Confederate army at Gettysburg. At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Pennypacker took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1866. In the same year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and began practice in that city. In 1868 he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, and in 1887 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed in 1889 to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and in November of the same year was elected to the same position for a term of ten years. He was unanimously reëlected in 1899, being then the president judge of the court. Before his term expired he resigned to accept, in 1902, the Republican nomination for Governor. His election had the character of a triumph, he receiving a majority of 156,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, who had twice held the position.

The work of Governor Pennypacker was marked by advance in many directions. The agitation for good roads took such shape that practical work was begun, the Health Department was established, the State Constabulary was created, a great coal miners' strike was averted, the

Forestry Reserve was doubled, Valley Forge was made a State park, Greater Pittsburgh was incorporated, a new capitol was completed and dedicated, the State was apportioned into senatorial and representative districts for the first time in thirty years; the volume of new laws was cut down one-third; the power of corporations to seize the source of water supply was taken away; legislation was enacted that was characterized as making an epoch in the betterment of political conditions; $375,000 was appropriated for deepening the channel of the Delaware river, and over $11,000,000 was left in the treasury.

Governor Pennypacker had always the keenest interest in all the affairs of the city of his adoption. Popular education always found in him a firm friend and champion, and for a time he served as a member of the Board of Education. Intensely proud of his native State and all that concerned her origin, he made himself an authority upon her history and institutions. A careful and thorough student, his logical mind, his conservative exactness in the marshalling of material, and his scholarly presentation of the subject, combined to make his historical publications models of accuracy and authenticity. Among the more prominent of his publications are: "Hendrick Pannebecker," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," "Bebber's Township," "The Annals of Phoenixville" and "Congress Hall." He has also published a number of legal text books of merit, among them being "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Digest of Common Law Reports," "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports," and a great array of historical and biographical sketches, many of them dealing with the Revolutionary period.

Governor Pennypacker was not only an industrious historical writer, but an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and greatly aided research by promoting in every way the usefulness of that institution. After having served it for many years as vice-president, he had been since 1900 its president. It was largely through his instrumentality that the State appropriation was secured that enabled the society to erect its present large and handsome building. He was one of the founders and the latest vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and filled the same position in the Colonial Society; had been president of the Netherlands Society and of the Pennsylvania German Society; a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania History Club. He was an antiquarian of no mean order, and had a collection of Pennsylvania manuscripts, publications and curios which is extremely valuable. Franklin and Marshall College, Muhlenberg College, and the University of Pennsylvania, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was president of the Philobiblion Club, and connected with other historical, educational and social organizations. He had been for a number of years a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; and a past commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, October 20, 1870, Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phoenixville, a descendant of one of the oldest and most important Quaker families of Delaware county. The following children were born to them: Dirck Koster Pennypacker, born August 4, 1871, died January 18, 1872; Josephine Whitaker Pennypacker, born November 14, 1872; Eliza Broomall Pennypacker, born October 18, 1874, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Anna Maria Whitaker

Pennypacker, born November 22, 1876, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Samuel Richardson Pennypacker, born December 3, 1878, died November 2, 1880; Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, born July 29, 1881, graduated from Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he has since practiced his profession. Governor Pennypacker died September 2, 1916.

DAVIS, Jefferson C.,

Soldier.

General Jefferson C. Davis, a distinguished army officer of the Civil War, was born in Clark county, Indiana, March 2, 1828. His ancestors were noted as superior fighters in the Indian uprising in Kentucky.

When the Mexican War broke out in 1848, he immediately left the seminary where he was a student and enlisted in Colonel Lane's Indiana regiment. On June 17, 1848, he was made second lieutenant of the First Artillery for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. In 1852 he became first lieutenant, and was placed in charge of the garrison at Fort Sumter, in Charleston (South Carolina) harbor, in 1858. Shortly after the bombardment in April, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy and allowed leave of absence to recruit the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Regiment, of which he became colonel. Subsequently he commanded brigades under Generals Frémont, Hunter and Pope. For signal services at Milford, Missouri, on December 18, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He participated in the battle of Pea Ridge and the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of the latter place by the Confederates he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. It was about this period that he had some trouble with General William Nelson, in regard to alleged harsh treatment received at the latter's hands. The two officers chanced to meet in Louisville, Kentucky, September 29, 1862, a quarrel was precipitated, and Davis, unable to control himself, shot the other, killing him instantly. He was arrested, only to be released in a short time and assigned to duty in Covington, Kentucky. In the engagement at Stone River he led the Twentieth Army Corps with conspicuous bravery, and in 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea." He received the brevet of major-general in 1865, and was promoted colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, July 23, 1866. Later he went to the Pacific coast and Alaska, and after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians in Northern California, he took command of the troops and finally forced the redskins to surrender. He died in Chicago, Illinois, November 30, 1879

LOOMIS, Dwight,

Jurist, National Legislator.

Dwight Loomis was born at Columbia, Tolland county, Connecticut, July 27, 1821, son of Elam and Mary (Pinneo) Loomis. He attended the public schools of his native place, and later was a student at the Monson and Amherst academies in Massachusetts. The following five years he served in the capacity of teacher, and in 1844, having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he began a course of study along that line in Ellington, Connecticut, continuing it in Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1847. He was admitted to the bar of his native State in the same year, and began the practice of law at Rockville and Ellington, in company

with John H. Brockway, who had just concluded a four years' term in Congress, and this connection continued until 1855, a period of eight years. He then entered into partnership with B. H. Bill, of Rockville, and so continued for three years, after which he conducted an independent practice, which was highly successful.

In 1851 Judge Loomis represented the town of Vernon in the State Legislature. In 1856 he was a delegate to the People's party convention in Philadelphia, which laid the foundations of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. In 1857 he was a member of the State Senate, where he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. In 1859 he represented the First Congressional District in the Thirty-sixth Congress, and being reëlected in 1861 to the Thirty-seventh Congress, served until 1863, during which time he was a member of the committees on mileage, the treasury, agriculture, and elections, the latter an exceptionally important committee at that period. During the spring of 1864 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, serving until 1875, in which year he was advanced to the Supreme Court, and after twenty-seven years of judicial service he retired in 1891, his age disqualifying him for further service on the Supreme Bench, according to State law. He then returned to the practice of law. He was appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1891 a State referee for trial of causes referred to him, which office he held until 1903. From 1892 to 1894 he was a professor in the Law Department of the Yale Law School. In 1895 he was appointed presiding judge of the State Board of Arbitration, but subsequently resigned the office.

He married (first) November 26, 1848, Mary E. Bill, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who died June 1, 1864. He married (second) May 28, 1866, Jennie E. Kendall, of Beloit, Wisconsin, who died March 6, 1876. Mr. Loomis died in 1903.

KEASBEY, Anthony Q.,

Accomplished Lawyer.

Anthony Q. Keasbey, who was engaged in law practice in Newark, New Jersey, for more than forty years, was born in Salem county, that State. He was the son of Edward Quinton and Mary Parry (Aertsen) Keasbey, and a descendant on his father's side of early settlers in West New Jersey. His mother was a descendant of General Caleb Parry, who was killed in the battle of Long Island.

His immigrant ancestor, Edward Keasbey, came from England and settled in Salem, New Jersey, about 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and took an active part in their affairs. On December 11, 1701, he married Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Smart, and daughter of Andrew and Isabella Thompson. Edward, his second child, married Elizabeth Bradway, daughter of Edward Bradway Jr., and granddaughter of Edward Bradway, a judge of the first Supreme Court of West Jersey, in March, 1680. Their son, Edward Keasbey, born 1726, became one of the most prominent men of his day; he served as representative of Salem and Cumberland counties in the General Assembly, 1763-69; was elected deputy to the Provincial Congress which met in October, 1775, in Trenton, and attended its session in 1776 at New Brunswick, which adopted a State Constitution for New Jersey and ratified its place in the newly formed federation of colonies. On April 4, 1778, he was appointed chairman of the Council of Safety, and served until the end of the Revolutionary War. He married (first) Prudence, and (second) Sarah, both daughters of Edward Quin-

ton, son of Tobias Quinton, one of the settlers in Quinton, Salem county, West New Jersey. His son, Anthony Keasbey, was for many years county clerk at Salem, a member of the General Assembly, 1798-1801; and later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Edward Quinton Keasbey, born in 1793, after a medical course in Philadelphia practiced in Salem until his death in 1847. In 1840 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1844 was a presidential elector on the Whig party, voting for Henry Clay for President. All his life he was a resident of Salem. He married Mary Parry Aertsen, a daughter of Gilliaem Aertsen, of Charleston, South Carolina, who came from the Dutch West Indies. She was then living with her brothers Robert, John and James Aertsen, in Philadelphia. Of his two sons, one, Anthony Quinton, is the subject of this sketch; the other, Edward Keasbey, born August, 1827, became president of the Raritan Hollow and Porous Brick Company at Perth Amboy. His daughter, Annie Aertsen, is widow of Wheeler H. Peckham, late of New York.

Anthony Quinton Keasbey was brought up in his father's home, and became an ambitious student in the Salem Academy, where he was the first youth prepared for college. He entered the sophomore class at Yale, and was graduated in 1843, at the age of nineteen. While he was in college he and Theodore Runyon were among the founders of the Scroll and Keys Society in 1842; they were both present at the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1892, and delivered addresses. Mr. Keasbey studied law for a time in Salem with Francis Law Macculloch, son of George Parrott Macculloch, of Morristown, and finished in Newark, under Cortlandt Parker. After his admission as attorney in 1846, he returned to Salem, where he practiced law until 1852, attending the circuit also in Cumberland and Cape May. He married, October 18, 1848, Elizabeth, second daughter of Jacob W. Miller, of Morristown, then United States Senator from New Jersey. Three children were born to them in Salem—Edward Quinton, George Macculloch, and Elizabeth Miller. His wife dying, Mr. Keasbey, after a trip to Europe with his sister Annie, removed to Newark. On September 30, 1854, he married Edwina Louisa Miller, eldest daughter of Jacob W. Miller, and by her he had eight children.

Anthony Quinton Keasby and Cortlandt Parker formed the first law partnership under the practice act of March 17, 1855. The firm of Parker & Keasbey continued until March 1, 1876, when both formed partnerships with their sons, under the names of Cortlandt & Wayne Parker, and A. Q. Keasbey & Sons. While beginning his practice in Essex county, Mr. Keasbey kept his clients in West New Jersey, and had suits for insurance in connection with the burning of the Mt. Vernon Hotel. Appointed first by President Lincoln in April, 1861, and afterward by Presidents Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur, Mr. Keasbey served for twenty-five years as United States Attorney for New Jersey. During the Civil War the duties of the office increased very much in number and importance, and involved large responsibilities. For many years there were many large cases under the revenue laws, some of them involving widespread frauds against the government; one of a million dollars bequeathed by Joseph L. Lewis, a Hoboken miser, to be applied toward the payment of the national debt. This was one of his most important and successful cases, resulting in the conviction of the guilty persons and the securing of its

legacy. Mr. Keasbey was United States Attorney when Judge Greer held court in New Jersey, and served during the terms of Judges Field, Nixon and Green. His was the longest service of any United States Attorney of his time, and his frequent reappointments testified to the faithfulness and ability with which he discharged his duties both as an advocate and as a representative of the government in matters of legal business of great delicacy and importance. Mr. Keasbey was very effective as an advocate in criminal cases, as well as capable in the management of the business of the office, and, while very zealous for the government, he was eminently fair, and never pressed a prosecution unless he was satisfied that it was his duty to do so. His general practice was large during the whole term of his office as District Attorney. As counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company in New Jersey, he examined applications for loans and titles to land from 1868 to 1876. He was counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in its contest over the building of a bridge across the Arthur Kill. He was especially remarkable as a trial lawyer, for his skillful handling of a case in court, and keen cross-examination of witnesses. He had a large practice in the United States courts, and was one of the best known of the New Jersey lawyers in the Supreme Court of the United States. Patent cases, which attracted him through his interest in new discoveries, as well as his desire to preserve the principles of equity, were brought to him frequently in preference to men whose practice was entirely confined to the law of patents.

The organization of the Republican party about 1856 engaged his active attention, and to the end of his life he was one of its leaders and earnest supporters by tongue and pen. He was greatly interested in the growth and development of Newark, and suggested and took part in many plans for its improvement. He was counsel for and part owner in one of the first lines of horse railways, and took part in the purchases and consolidation which led to the equipment and operation of all the lines with electricity. He was an incorporator of the Howard Savings Institution, a founder of the Hospital of St. Barnabas, and from its organization in 1867 until his death, a member of the board of trustees; a charter member and for many years on the board of governors of the Essex Club; and was connected with the Historical Society, to which he contributed addresses on Judges Field and Nixon, a paper on the bicentennial of the purchase of East New Jersey, and other important articles. His expressions of political and legal opinions appeared in the public press; and his wide reading familiarized him with literature past and present, and every department of modern progress especially in the fields of science and invention.

Mr. Keasbey built a country house in Morristown in 1891, and in 1894 he gave up his home on Clinton avenue, Newark, and took his extensive library to Morristown. He lived scarcely a year after this, and died suddenly in Rome, while he was travelling in Italy with his daughters. His wife, Edwina L. Keasbey, died August 18, 1888. An estimate of his ability expressed in the "Newark Daily Advertiser," on the occasion of his death, was as follows:

> In learning, in culture, in refinement, in the profundity of his legal knowledge, in the sagacity of his business judgment, in the clarity of his intellectual opinions, in his appreciation of the true, the beautiful and the good, and in the warmth of his social life and in the intensity of his friendship he was a remarkable and distinguished man. Few men in our State have the wide range and sweep that marked Mr. Keas-

bey's intellectual equipment. He could have shown in many fields of endeavor, but he chose the law, in which he achieved so many and brilliant triumphs. In the world of letters, had he chosen to walk in that field, he would have made a high name and fame for himself, so rich was his power of expression, so well stored his mind, and so wide his grasp of essential things, even in his busy career he found time to write much, and in everything he wrote there was a firmness of expression, a delicacy of touch, a force, a vigor and a charm which disclosed the true man.

LONG, John Davis,

Governor, Cabinet Official.

The youngest chief executive the State of Massachusetts ever had, and one of her "favorite sons," Mr. Long was best known to his countrymen as Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley and as the man who stood at the head of the Navy Department during the war with Spain. He was continued in President McKinley's second cabinet, and for a year under President Roosevelt, who, in accepting Secretary Long's resignation in 1902, wrote: "It has never been my good fortune to be associated with any public man more singleminded in his devotion to the public interest." His service to his State was as one of her most eminent lawyers, as legislator and speaker of the House, as Lieutenant-Governor and Governor, and as Congressman; to the nation as Secretary of the Navy under two Presidents; and to the Navy as its persistent friend, champion and historian. To him is due the first real expansion in ships and men, the agitation which finally resulted in the privilege of promotion of enlisted men to commissioned rank, and the placing of thousands of navy yard employes under the civil service rules, who had previously been subject to removal and appointment with every change of administration. During his five years as Secretary of the Navy, the Department spent more money under Secretary Long's direction than had been appropriated for the Navy in any ten years previous, the enlisted force also growing from 12,500 to 24,000, while the Marine Corps more than doubled. He was the original "apostle of preparedness," and had his ideas and plans received the proper support from Congress, and had the Secretaries of the Navy who have followed him been in like sympathy, the present agitation would have been unnecessary and impossible. A biographer wrote of him during his lifetime:

As a man of letters Governor Long has achieved a reputation. Some years ago he produced a scholarly translation in blank verse of Virgil's *Aeneid*, published in 1879 in Boston, which has found many admirers. Among his other literary productions may be mentioned his "Afterdinner Speeches," "The Republican Party, Its History, Principles and Policies," and "The New American Navy." His inaugural addresses were masterpieces of art, and the same can be said of his speeches on the floor of Congress, all of them polished, forceful and to the point. Mr. Long is a very fluent speaker, and, without oratorical display, he always succeeds in winning the attention of the auditors. It is what he says, more than how he says it, that has won him his great popularity on the platform. Amid professional and official duties he also has written several poems and essays which reflect credit upon his heart and brain.

He was not a native son of Massachusetts, but of Maine, his Massachusetts residence beginning in 1863 as a young lawyer in the city of Boston, but Massachusetts quickly adopted him and was proud to claim him as her own. He traced his ancestry to an early settler of North Carolina, James Long; to Thomas Clarke, one of the Pilgrims; to Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower;" and to Dolor Davis, who came in 1634.

(I) James Long, an early settler in North Carolina, was a resident of Perquimans precinct, Albemarle county, at

the time of his death in 1682, and his will mentions sons James, Thomas and Giles.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) Long, died in Tyrrell county, North Carolina, November 15, 1711. From his will we learn that the Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, and that he had sons James, Thomas and John, and daughters Mary and Elizabeth. He was a man of prominence in the administrative affairs of the colony, and a member of the House of Burgesses.

(III) James (3) son of James (2) and Elizabeth Long, was of Chowan, Tyrrell county, North Carolina, and died there September 1, 1734. His will, which was probated at the April term of court in the following year, mentions eldest son James, second son Giles; brothers Thomas, John and Andrew; son Joshua, and daughter Elizabeth.

(IV) Giles, second son of James (3) Long, died in 1782, leaving a son Miles. The "North Carolina Historical and Genealogical Register" fails to mention any other child of Giles Long.

(V) Miles, son of Giles Long, came from North Carolina, and lived in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married, in Plymouth, in 1770, Thankful Clark, born 1750, and lived in Plymouth. She survived him, and afterward married Ezra Holmes. Children of Miles and Thankful (Clark) Long: Thomas, born August, 1771; Betsey, married John Clark.

(VI) Thomas, son of Miles and Thankful (Clark) Long, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1771, and died in Buckfield, in 1806. He married, November 8, 1795, Bathsheba Churchill, born May 26, 1766, died in Buckfield, July 27, 1853. Children: 1. Betsey, born about 1796; married Isaac Ellis. 2. Thomas, born about 1798. 3. Zadoc, born July 28, 1800. 4. Sally, born about 1802; married Lucius Loring. 5. George Washington, died in infancy. 6. Bathsheba, married Isaac Bearse. 7. Harriet, died in infancy. 8. Miles, married Ann Bridgham. 9. Thankful, died in infancy. 10. Washington, born about 1811. 11. Harriet. 12. Thankful C., married William W. Bacon.

(VII) Zadoc, son of Thomas and Bathsheba (Churchill) Long, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, July 28, 1800, and died in Winchendon, Massachusetts, February 3, 1873. He was a man of considerable prominence in his native State, and in 1838 was the Whig candidate for Congress. He received a plurality, but not a majority of votes, hence failed of election. He was also presidential elector and justice of the peace. He married, August 31, 1824, at New Gloucester, Maine, Julia Temple Davis, born in Falmouth, Maine, February 17, 1807, died in Buckfield, Maine, September 19, 1869. Children: 1. Julia Davis, born August 16, 1825, died October 31, 1882; married Nelson D. White. 2. Persis Seaver, born February 14, 1828, died April 27, 1893; married Percival W. Bartlett. 3. Zadoc, Jr., born April 26, 1834, died September 14, 1866; married Ruth A. Strout. 4. John Davis, born October 27, 1838.

(VIII) John Davis Long, son of Zadoc and Julia Temple (Davis) Long, was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, October 27, 1838, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, August 28, 1915. He acquired his earlier literary education in public schools and the academy at Hebron, in the latter fitting for college under the principalship of Mark H. Dunnell, afterward a member of Congress from Minnesota. He entered Harvard, taking the academic course, graduated A. B. 1857, second in his class, and wrote the class ode which was sung on commencement day. For two years after leaving college he was principal of the Westford Acad-

emy, and at the end of that time entered Harvard Law School. He also studied law in the office of Sidney Bartlett and Peleg W. Chandler, of the Boston bar. In 1861 he was admitted to practice, and the same year began his professional career in Buckfield. He remained there six months, then came to Boston, and became a partner, with Stillman B. Allen. Alfred Hemenway was afterward a partner, a relation which was maintained until November, 1879, when Mr. Long was elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Soon after he had become a member of the Boston bar, Governor Long took up his residence in Hingham. In 1875 he was elected representative from the Second Plymouth District to the General Court, was reëlected at the end of his first term, and twice afterward; during the legislative sessions of 1876-77-80 he was speaker of the House, and the unanimous choice of the House in 1877. At the Republican State Convention in Worcester in 1877 he was mentioned for the governorship, but his name was withdrawn. At the convention of the next year he received 266 votes in his candidacy for the gubernatorial office, but when his name was presented for the lieutenant-governorship he was nominated by a large majority and elected to that office. In 1879 he was nominated and elected Governor, succeeding Governor Talbot. In the campaign of that year his Democratic opponent was General Benjamin F. Butler, with John Quincy Adams and Rev. Dr. Eddy as nominees of minor political factions. In 1880 he was the unanimous choice of the convention, and at the polls in November he received a vote as gratifying as it was unprecedented in a gubernatorial contest in this State in any other than a presidential year. In November, 1881, he was reëlected for another term, and served in all three years. In 1884 he was elected representative in Congress, and twice reëlected, serving during the forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions of that body.

On March 6, 1897, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy in President McKinley's cabinet, and retired from that office May 1, 1902. At the close of the last session of his six years in Congress, Governor Long returned to Boston and resumed his law practice, and with the exception of the years in the President's cabinet was not particularly identified with the public service. In addition to an extensive law practice conducted with his partner of earlier years, Alfred Hemenway, Mr. Long had large business interests and was one of Boston's leading financiers. He was president of the Puritan Trust Company, director of the United States and Chelsea Trust Companies and trustee of the Five Cent Savings Bank. For several years he was a member of the State House construction commission. He was president of the board of overseers of Harvard College, member of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, president of Wentworth Institute, Trustee of Thayer Academy, trustee of Howard Seminary, president Harvard College Alumni Association, president of the Massachusetts Club, president of the Unitarian Club, the Men's Union, Mayflower and Boston Authors' Club. In religious faith he was a Unitarian. The Zadoc Long Free Library at Buckfield, Maine, was presented to the town by Governor Long in 1901 as a memorial of his father.

In 1880 Governor Long was honored by his *alma mater* with the degree of LL. D., and later with the same degree by Tufts College. On September 13, 1870, he married (first) Mary (Woodward) Glover, born in Roxbury, June 29, 1845, died in Boston, February 16, 1882; married (sec-

and) May 22, 1885, Agnes Peirce, born at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 3, 1860. John D. Long died August 25, 1915.

Mary Woodward Glover, first wife of Governor John Davis Long, was a daughter of George Stephen Glover, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1816, and married, about 1841, Helen Paul, of Sherborn. George Stephen Glover was a son of Captain Stephen Glover, born in Dorchester, January 9, 1729, died October 11, 1811, master mariner and deep sea navigator; married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clough) Glover; married (second) October 15, 1759, Jerusha Billings, born in Dorchester September 22, 1743, died in Quincy, April 2, 1807, daughter of John and Miriam (Davenport) Billings. Captain Elisha Glover was son of John Glover, born in Dorchester, September 18, 1687, died in Braintree (Quincy) July 6, 1768; was land holder; married (first) January 1, 1714, Mary Horton, of Milton, died December 19, 1776. John Glover was a son of Nathaniel Glover, born in Dorchester, January 30, 1653, died there January 6, 1723-4; married, 1672-3, Hannah Hinckley of Barnstable, born April 1, 1650, died in Dorchester, April 30, 1730, fourth daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley by his first wife, Mary Richards. Nathaniel was son of Mr. Nathaniel Glover, born 1630-31, died in Dorchester, May 21, 1657; married, March 22, 1652, Mary Smith, born at Toxeth Park. Mary (Smith) Glover married (second) March 2, 1659-60, Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, afterward governor of Plymouth colony. Nathaniel Glover was fourth son of John Glover, Esq., of Prescott, England, and of Dorchester and Boston, New England, born in Rainhill parish, Prescott, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600, died in Boston, December 11, 1653.

Agnes Peirce, second wife of Governor John Davis Long, was born January 1, 1860, daughter of Rev. Joseph D. Peirce, born November 15, 1815, died in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 16, 1880; married, November 30, 1858, Martha S. Price, born 1830, died 1885, daughter of George Price. Rev. Joseph D. Peirce was son of John Peirce, born Scituate, Massachusetts, October 29, 1776, died at sea, May 16, 1816; married, November 10, 1810, Mercy Merritt, born January 24, 1784, died April 4, 1838. John Peirce was son of Seth B. Peirce, born Scituate, September 7, 1728, died December 9, 1810; married, September 6, 1766, Jemina Turner, died April 19, 1814. Seth B. Peirce was son of Thomas Peirce, born November 14, 1692, died before March 28, 1786. Thomas Peirce was son of Captain Benjamin Peirce, born 1646, died 1730; married (first) February 5, 1678, Martha, daughter of James Adams; married (second) July 21, 1718, Mrs. Elizabeth (Adams) Perry. Captain Benjamin Peirce was son of Captain Michael Peirce, born about 1615, in England, came to America about 1645, and was first of Hingham and afterward of Scituate. He was killed in battle while leading his company against King Philip's savage warriors, on Sunday, March 26, 1676. His first wife died in 1662, and he married (second) Widow Anna James.

Jemina Turner, above named, was a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." She was a daughter of Richard Turner, son of John Turner, who was son of John Turner and Mary Brewster, who was daughter of Jonathan Brewster, son of William Brewster.

John Davis Long and his first wife, Mary (Woodward) Glover, were the parents of three children: 1. Margaret, born in Hingham, January 26, 1872, died same day. 2. Margaret, born in Boston,

October 24, 1873. 3. Helen, born in Hingham, June 26, 1875, died October 4, 1901. By his second wife, Agnes (Peirce) Long, who survived him, he had an only son Peirce, born at North Attleboro, December 29, 1887.

ANGELL, George T.,

Philanthropist.

George Thorndike Angell was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, June 5, 1823, son of George and Rebekah (Thorndike) Angell. His father was for many years a clergyman at Southbridge, where he died in 1827, his mother, a woman of saintly character, was a daughter of Lieutenant Paul Thorndike, of Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

In 1842 he entered Brown University, and in the following year Dartmouth College, where, partly through his own efforts and in part aided by his mother, he went through the course to graduation in 1846. He began the study of law in Boston, with Justice Richard Fletcher, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and at the same time teaching in a Boston school. In 1849 he entered the office of Charles G. Loring, a distinguished counsellor of the Massachusetts bar, and also studied at the Harvard University Law School. Being admitted to the bar in 1851, he formed a copartnership with Judge Samuel E. Sewall, of Boston, and was soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice. In 1864 several cases of extreme cruelty to animals appealed to his sensibilities, and led him to provide by will that a portion of his property, after his decease, should be devoted to circulating in schools and elsewhere information tending to secure for them a higher protection. In 1868 Mr. Angell entered upon the real work of protecting animals in Massachusetts, and, with Mrs. William Appleton and others, founded the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was elected president. Realizing the necessity for education along humane lines, he established "Our Dumb Animals," the first periodical of its kind in the world, and his society printed and circulated two hundred thousand copies of its first number. In 1869 he visited Europe, partly for the restoration of his health, but largely in the interests of the humane cause which he held so important. He was received most cordially by the British Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before which he laid his plans, and before which he related a history of the work already accomplished in the United States. In England he urged the Royal Society to establish "The Animal World," and the Baroness Burdette-Coutts to form the Ladies' Humane Educational Committee of England, an organization which soon came to give a wide circulation to humane literature and education in Great Britain. In 1869 Mr. Angell attended and took an active part in the Congress of the Societies of the World at Zurich, Switzerland, and in his reports to that body declared that the purpose of the Massachusetts Society was to unite all religious and political bodies on one platform, not only to insure the protection of animals, but also to prevent crimes, unnecessary wars, and all forms of violence. In 1870 he organized the Illinois Humane Society in Chicago. Subsequently he visited the western and southern States and aided in organizing many similar societies. In 1882 he organized in his Boston offices the American Band of Mercy, which in a few years numbered over 27,000 branches. Since 1869 Mr. Angell wrote numerous pamphlets, magazine and newspaper articles on the protection of animals and other humane subjects and addressed many

audiences as far south as New Orleans and as far west as North Dakota, among which were the legislatures of several States, conventions of clergymen, teachers and others, large union meetings of churches, scientific meetings, and universities, colleges and schools. In 1889 he obtained from the Massachusetts Legislature the incorporation of the American Human Education Society, the first organization of its kind in the world, which has employed missionaries, given numerous large prizes for humane essays, stories, etc., and printed more than 117,000,000 pages of humane literature in a single year.

Mr. Angell was an honorary member of numerous European and American societies, humanitarian and scientific. As a member of the American Social Science Association he gave much time to the investigation of the increase of crime in the United States and to the means of preventing it, delivering many lectures before conventions and associations in large cities, besides writing for the newspapers on the same subject. He also gave much time and money to investigating and publishing information in regard to the sale of poisonous and adulterated foods and other articles, and in advocating the organization of public health associations. Mr. Angell was president of the American Humane Education Society, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the American Band of Mercy, since their formation, and gave to them thousands of dollars to aid in carrying on their work. As editor of "Our Dumb Animals" he sent that paper each month to every newspaper office in North America, north of Mexico, also to nearly all the professional or educated men of his own State, to members of Congress and officials in the various States, and to humane societies throughout the civilized world. Many of his publications have been translated into foreign languages, both European and Asiatic.

In 1872 Mr. Angell was married to Mrs. Eliza A. (Mattoon) Martin, of Northfield, Massachusetts, who was of great assistance to him in his humane work. He died in 1909, and his demise was noted with regret throughout the civilized world.

WEBB, Alexander Stewart,

Soldier, Educator,

General Alexander Stewart Webb was born in New York City, February 15, 1835, son of General James Watson and Helen Lispenard (Stewart) Webb. He received his primary education at Colonel Churchill's military school, Sing Sing, New York, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1855, the thirteenth in a class of thirty-four. He was made brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1855, and later the same year was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the Second United States Artillery. He served in the Seminole Indian war in Florida, 1856; and was assistant professor of mathematics at the United States Military Academy, 1857-61.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he formed Griffin's battery at West Point, and proceeded to Washington, February 14, 1861, for the defence of the capital. He was transferred to Battery A, Second United States artillery, for service at Fort Pickens, Florida. Soon afterward he was commissioned captain of volunteers and directed to recruit the Eleventh New York Infantry Regiment. While on his way north, he reached Washington in time to take part in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On returning to

Washington he accepted a captaincy in the Eleventh New York Infantry Regiment, but immediately after was appointed assistant to General W. F. Barry, chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, with the volunteer rank of major. He took part in the siege of Yorktown; made reconnaissance to Hanover Court House by order of General McClellan, and destroyed the railroad, under fire. He guided General Fitz John Porter to the ground selected by General McClellan for the battle of Hanover Court House on the report made by Webb after his reconnaissance, and represented McClellan at Porter's headquarters during the battle of Gaines' Mill. He was assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff of the Fifth Army Corps; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1862; and was present at Antietam, Shepherdstown and Snicker's Gap. He was inspector of artillery at Camp Berry, Washington, D. C., November, 1862-January, 1863; assistant inspector-general, Fifth Army Corps, in the Rappahannock campaign; was promoted brigadier-general, U. S. V., June 23, 1863; commanded a brigade in the Gettysburg campaign, and was with the color guard of the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which every man was killed or wounded. Leading the color guard, he passed between the lines, in order to direct a fire to repel the Confederate advance and by this act of gallantry kept his men at their work until more than half were killed or wounded, he being among the latter. General Meade mentioned it as an act of bravery not surpassed by any general of the field, and it won for General Webb the congressional medal of honor. He was brevetted major for Gettysburg; commanded a division, August, 1863-May, 1864; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for Bristol Station, Virginia. He commanded a brigade in the Wilderness; was severely wounded in the head at Spottsylvania, and for service there was brevetted colonel, U. S. A., May 12, 1864. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. V., for Gettysburg, Bristol Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; was chief of staff to General Meade, January-June, 1865; was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. A., and major-general, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, for services during the war; was acting inspector-general, Department of the Atlantic, 1865-66, and was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, January 15, 1866.

General Webb was principal assistant professor of geography, history and ethics at the United States Military Academy, 1866-68, teaching constitutional, international and military law; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., July 28, 1866; assigned to the 44th U. S. Infantry; was promoted by President Johnson major-general, and commanded the Fifth Military District, 1869-70. He was assigned to the Fifth United States Infantry in 1870, but declined and was honorably discharged from the service December 3, 1870.

General Webb was elected president of the College of the City of New York in 1869, and accepted the position in 1870, resigning December 1, 1902, but serving until the close of the term, June, 1903. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Hobart College in 1870; was commander-general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; member of the Order of the Cincinnati; commander of New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; an original member of the California Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 1876; a life member of the Albany Burgesses Corps, and a member of the New York Monuments Commission for the Battle

Fields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. General Webb was the author of: "The Peninsula: McClellan's Campaign of 1862," and "Through the Wilderness," in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War."

He married, November 28, 1855, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Rutgers and Elizabeth Waldron (Phoenix) Remsen. He died February 12, 1911. His son, William Remsen Webb, first lieutenant United States Infantry, representing the fourth generation of the Webb family in the United States army, died at Huntsville, Alabama, March 9, 1899.

HUBBARD, Elbert,

Author, Litterateur.

Elbert Hubbard, founder of the widely known "Roycroft Shop," was born at Bloomington, Illinois, June 19, 1856, son of Silas and Julia Frances (Read) Hubbard. His father, a physician, was one of the pioneers of Bloomington, and a direct descendant of George Hubbard, who came from England and settled at Guilford, Connecticut, in 1633.

Elbert Hubbard received his education in the schools of his native town, and at Harvard College, but was not graduated. In 1872 he went to Chicago and entered a newspaper office, where the foundation of his journalistic work was laid. He was inspired by the life-like presses with their wonderful method of automatic construction, and learned thus the true value of system in whatever direction applied. Becoming a contributor to several of the leading newspapers, he was soon looked upon as a facile writer. In 1880 he accepted a position with a small manufacturing company in Buffalo, New York, at the head of which was his brother-in-law. Attracted to East Aurora, New York, by the great natural beauty of the place, he settled there in 1883, and devoted his leisure hours to literature. In 1891 he published his first novel, "Harvard Stories," which contained many high qualities, in spite of its crude construction. In the following year he went abroad, visiting William Morris at Hammersmith, and his "Kelmscott Press," the result of whose influence later on was the Roycrofters at East Aurora. After an engagement in the commercial department of the Arena Publishing Company, Boston, he began publishing the "Philistine," a pocket-size periodical, decidedly original in matter, appearance, and price. Here he first published "A Message to Garcia," a strikingly original lesson in perseverance, for which there was such a demand that five hundred thousand reprints were made to supply it. Out of this enterprise grew the "Roycroft Shop," where dainty volumes are artistically printed, illuminated and bound—all the work being done entirely by hand. His "Roycroft Shop" was in fact a community conducted upon idealistic as well as practical principles. He welcomed to it men and women of every class, only exacting from them industrious attention to whatever occupation their tastes might lead them to; and, if such occupation did not exist, he would create it. In many instances social derelicts here entered upon a new life, and by their labors, while exalting themselves, rendered a service to society.

Mr. Hubbard was the author of many works, principal of which was "No Enemy but Himself" (1894); "The Legacy;" "Forbes of Harvard;" "One Day;" and "A Tale of the Prairies." He also wrote a series of "Little Journey" volumes—"To Homes of English Authors," "Great Musicians," etc., etc. In the words of Albert Lane: "His philosophy is that of one who understands and enjoys Emerson; his satire is that of Thackeray; his wit is as subtle as Beech-

er's, and there is an occasional suggestion of Hearn or Le Gallienne in some of the sweet, tender articles that is most pleasing." Said Richard J. Hinton: "Hubbard is more than a writer, artist, organizer, or administrator; he is a man of large mold and many sides. He writes because he must express; he does many things because he must live much of what he writes, and he manages and enters on affairs because he is practically too strongly individualized to allow his wares to be exploited for some one else's benefit."

He was married, in 1883, to Bertha C. Crawford, of Hudson, Illinois, and had two sons and one daughter. He died in 1915, a victim of the awful and inhuman "Lusitania" disaster, the unarmed vessel, on a peaceful errand, and in sight of land, being torpedoed by a German submarine.

POTTER, Robert Brown,

Soldier, Statesman.

Robert Potter, the founder of the family in America here dealt with, came from Coventry, England, in 1634. There is no record of the exact date of his coming to this country or the ship in which he came, excepting that he was a passenger with the Rev. Nathan Ward, afterwards a minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. John, son of Robert Potter, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in 1660 was enrolled a freeman. John (2), son of John (1) Potter, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, and was killed by the fall of a tree. The jury of inquest on his death judged him "to be axedentolly excesery to his own death occasioned by the fall of a tree." John (3), son of John (2) Potter, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, and lived on the Rivulet farm, one mile from the Quaker meeting house at Cranston. Thomas, son of John (3) Potter, was born at Cranston, and married Esther Sheldon. Their son, Joseph Potter, removed with his family in 1792 to Beekman (now La Grange), Dutchess county, New York.

Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL. D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Anne (Knight) Potter, was born July 10, 1800, at Beekman, New York, and died July 4, 1865, on board the steamship "Colorado," in the harbor of San Francisco, California. He was first sent to the district schools of his native hamlet, and was there favored with the instruction of a Mr. Thompson, a man capable of appreciating him. At the age of twelve he entered the academy at Poughkeepsie, and having secured a scholarship later went to Union College. He was confirmed at Christ Church, Philadelphia, by the venerable Bishop White, and began his theological studies at the General Theological Seminary. He was called to be a tutor at the Union College at twenty, and within a year was advanced to the professorship of mathematics. He was made a priest by Bishop Bonnell, and after a period as rector at Boston was made Bishop of Pennsylvania. His biographer says of him: "He lived more in his three score years than most of those who stretch to the utmost limit of earthly continuance do in their larger span." He married (first) Sarah Maria Knott; (second) Sarah Benedict; (third) Frances Seton.

General Robert Brown Potter, son of the Right Rev. Alonzo and Sarah Maria (Knott) Potter, was born July 16, 1829, died at Newport, Rhode Island, February 19, 1887. His military career began in New York City, and he was intimately connected in Civil War times with the Ninth Army Corps, whose chief was General Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode

Island, and therefore it can be said, as of Homer in ancient days, that three cities can claim the honor of his well-earned fame. After his college course at Union College, under the care of his grandfather, young Potter established himself in New York as a lawyer, and at the beginning of the Civil War was in successful practice in New York City.

After the war broke out, having no immediate ties, his wife having died in 1858, a year after their marriage, he determined to go to the front, and immediately prepared himself by study and drill to take the position to which his ambition called him. On the organization of the Fifty-first Regiment in New York he received the commission of lieutenant-colonel. His superior was Colonel Ferrero, and Charles W. Le Gendre was major. The regiment was moved to Annapolis, and soon after was attached to Burnside's little army at Annapolis, and brigaded under General Reno. They had their baptism of fire at Roanoke Island, where Potter led three companies of his regiment to the assault of the batteries, and was the first to enter the works. At Newbern the Fifty-first had again the post of honor, and stormed the entrenchments on the left of the rebel lines. Here Major Le Gendre was shot through the mouth, and Lieutenant Colonel Potter received a ball in the groin, which passed through his body. Here Potter showed that cool courage in which he was not excelled, even by Grant. He remained on the field, in spite of his wound, until the close of the memorable day, and his judgment in pointing the line of attack decided the victory in favor of the Union troops. From Newbern the Fifty-first was moved to support General McClellan, and soon after General Pope, in what is known as the second Bull Run campaign. Here they held the left of the Federal lines, covering Pope's retreat, and here again, at the critical point of the day, the Union lines broken, Reno's brigade was called to retrieve the disaster, and Colonel Potter led the gallant Fifty-first in full view of the remainder of the army, and broke the rebel lines. At South Mountain, where the lamented Reno fell, the Fifty-first was again in the post of honor, and, at Antietam, Potter achieved for himself an almost romantic fame. The Union trops were disordered, and the bridge over Antietam creek, the key to the Federal position, lay in front of the enemy's line, and under the full fire of their artillery. Potter, seizing the flag of his regiment, crossed the bridge, calling on his men to follow him, and thus secured the position, and in the words of McClellan at the time, "he saved the day." Some day, it has been said, this action will be as noted in history as is the similar dash of Napoleon over the bridge at Arcolo or over the bridge at Lodi. At Antietam, again, Potter was slightly wounded. The Fifty-first, of which, after the promotion of Ferrero to be brigadier-general, Potter had sole command, was sent with General Burnside, his old commander and lifelong personal friend, to take part in the western campaign; Potter took a place on Burnside's staff, and by General Grant's special order received an independent command. During the siege of Knoxville, Potter commanded the division in front of the lines, and with a greatly inferior force so manoeuvred for seven trying days as to check the advance of General Longstreet (detached to the capture of the beleagured city from General Hood's army) and to admit of the relief and reenforcement of that port. It will be remembered that the final assaults of the rebels were defeated on the entrenchments in an almost hand-to-hand fight.

Potter had now reached his true position as a commander of large bodies. In the Wilderness campaign he was constantly under fire, and unusually active in his division. Here Major Le Gendre, now colonel of his old regiment, the Fifty-first, was finally disabled, losing an eye. The assault, after the explosion of the memorable mine at Petersburg, fell to General Burnside's command. Unfortunately this officer (General Burnside), of but too facile a nature, left to lot the choice of the officer who should lead the assault, and that fell to an incompetent officer. General Grant in his memoir says: "In fact, Potter and Wilcox were the only division commanders General Burnside had who were equal to the occasion." Neither of them was chosen. The eventful history of the mine explosion needs no further reference. An intimate friend of General Potter states that he had matured a plan for destroying the bridge over the Appomattox, which would have confined General Lee's army and saved further fighting. A touching incident is related by a friend of General Potter. He had mounted his horse in front of Fort Sedgwick, called "Fort Hell" by his men, to lead his regiment to battle, when he was struck by a ball and wounded in the groin, as stated above. While he lay desperately wounded on the field, he was visited by President Lincoln, who spoke tenderly to him, and cheered him with some of his characteristic words.

After the war, General Potter was assigned by the Secretary of State to the command of Rhode Island and the Connecticut district of the Military Department of the East, with headquarters in Newport, and in the autumn of the same year he married his second wife. A graceful compliment was paid to Mrs. Potter, who was in receipt of a novel but acceptable wedding present in the form of a full major general's commission for her husband, sent under the seal of the War Department by Secretary Stanton, the general's brevet having already been received. In 1866 he was appointed colonel of the Forty-first United States Infantry (colored), but never assumed command. This closed his brilliant military career. General Hancock said of him that he was one of the twelve best officers (West Point graduates not excepted) in the army, and with his well-known modesty he (General Potter) was wont to say that he might have made a first-rate officer with the advantages of an early education at West Point.

After the gigantic failure of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company he was appointed receiver, a position of labor and trust, and for three years he lived in a car on the line of the railroad. Later, in the hope of improving his somewhat shattered health, he went to England, residing in Warwick county, following the hounds, and maintaining by his generous hospitality the credit of his native land and a true American gentleman. On his return he purchased "The Rocks," which he made his residence, and during the summer season he entertained in a liberal manner. He spent his winters in Washington, making common household with his brother, Congressman Potter. General Potter had a good deal to bear in his latter days in the way of bodily pain, and not a little of it may have been occasioned, it may be presumed, by the rigors of the Civil War, endured by him with immense patience and courage. A memorial was erected to his memory at the place of his burial, referring to his services to his country, and testifying to the sincere admiration in which he was held by his countrymen.

He married (first) April 14, 1857, Frances Tileston; (second) Abby Austin

Stevens, daughter of John A. Stevens, a distinguished financier, and president of the Bank of Commerce. Children: Robert Burnside, born January 29, 1869, architect, New York City; Warwick, born October 31, 1871, died October 11, 1893; Austin, born in New York, January 16, 1873; Frances Tileston, married James L. Breese.

AMES, Oliver,

Manufacturer, Financier, Governor.

Oliver Ames, second son and child of Hon. Oakes Ames and Eveline Orville (Gilmore) Ames, and thirty-fifth Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the constitution, was born at North Easton, Bristol county, Massachusetts, February 4, 1831. Among his colonial ancestors he numbered four "Mayflower" passengers: James Chilton, William Mullins, John Alden, and Francis Cooke.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town and at the North Attleboro and Leicester academies. Destined to a manufacturing career, he entered the establishment of Oliver Ames & Sons, in order to learn the methods of manufacturing and of general business. After some time spent in the shovel works, becoming satisfied that higher instruction would aid him in his chosen career, he entered Brown University, where he spent a profitable year under the special supervision of its president, Dr. Francis Wayland. Returning home, he reëntered the works and mastered the details of the industry. On the death of his grandfather in 1863 he was given, by his will, a one-ninth interest in the concern, and became a member of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, and for several years personally superintended their mechanical departments. In 1876, when the firm was organized under the name of Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation, he became a director. While actively engaged in manufacturing, he invented many new machines and improved others, and aided largely in facilitating and perfecting the manufacture of the Ames shovel and enlarging its sales in the markets of the world. But his continued active participation in the affairs of the company was brought to an end by the burdens and responsibilities imposed upon him by his position as one of the executors of the estate of his father, who died May 8, 1873. The estate, valued at about $6,000,000, was at that time not only one in which large and diversified interests were involved, scattered throughout the different States of the Union, but was burdened with obligations resulting from the panic of 1873. By pledging his own fortune, he was enabled to satisfy the immediate demands of creditors.

He became either president or director in the Union Pacific railroad; the Central Branch of the Union Pacific in Kansas; the Sioux City and Pacific; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska; the Iowa Falls & Sioux City; the Cedar Rapids & Missouri; the Fremont & Elkhorn Valley; the Hastings & Dakota; the Waterville & Washington; the Republican Valley; the Soloman Valley & Atchison; the Colorado & Pacific; the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas; the Hoosac Tunnel, the Toledo & St. Louis; and other railroad corporations. He was also a director of the Turner's Falls Water Power Company, the Moingona Coal Company of Iowa, the Missouri Valley Land Company, the Commonwealth National Bank of Boston, the Bristol County National Bank, the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, Equitable Life Assurance Society, American Loan and Trust Company, United Elec-

tric Securities Company, Industrial Improvement Company, Mexican Central Railway Company, and the Winsor Company; and a trustee of the Boston Savings Bank, the Boston Five-Cent Savings Bank, the Howard Seminary, and the London Guarantee and Accident Company of London, England, and president of the Merchants' Club of Boston and the Boston Art Club. In all these positions his frankness of speech, his honesty of purpose, his confident attacks against obstacles standing in the way of success served to make him a power in the financial world.

In his earlier years he had served on the school committee of his native town, and had held the position of chairman and treasurer of its Republican town committee, but beyond the threshold of political life his engrossing business cares had forbidden him to go. The first step beyond was rather an accident than the result of a desire to gratify an ambition for public honors. During several years prior to 1879 he owned a residence in Cottage City; and was much interested in a movement to secure the incorporation of that town, then a part of Edgartown. As chairman of the committee appointed to secure the necessary legislation, he presented the claims of the petitioners to the committee on towns, and after a favorable report adopted every honorable means to convince the legislature of the justice of the bill which the report contained. He refused the assistance of the lobby, although he was assured that without it his bill would be defeated. The failure of the act of incorporation, largely due to his refusal, and the knowledge he obtained, while the bill was under consideration, of the methods which petitioners before the legislature feel themselves obliged to adopt, and of the demands of the lobby, proved of service to him in subsequent years when as Governor he had under consideration bills the passage of which the lobby had been largely the means of securing. After the failure of the efforts of the people of Cottage City in 1879 to be set off from Edgartown, he was induced mainly for the purpose of obtaining a reconsideration of the decision of the Legislature and of using his influence as a Senator to secure the incorporation which had been, as he confidently believed, unjustly denied, to accept an election to the State Senate; and as a result of his persistent efforts as Senator the bill was favorably reported and Cottage City became an independent town. He was a member of the Senate in 1880 and 1881, and in both years was a member of the committees on railroads and on education. His superior qualifications for his duties on the former committee had been demonstrated by his efficient service in the management of the various enterprises with which he had been connected, while the deep interest he always manifested in the public schools, peculiarly fitted him for the service which the labors of the latter called on him to render.

While in the Senate, his career attracted the attention of the leaders of his party. It was a critical period in the life of the Republican party. It had been in power in the State since 1857, the year 1875 excepted, and dissatisfaction prevailed. General Benjamin F. Butler was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Samuel W. Bowerman, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant-Governor; with Robert R. Bishop, as Republican candidate in opposition to General Butler, and Mr. Ames in opposition to Mr. Bowerman. General Butler was elected, as was also Mr. Ames. The position in which Mr. Ames was placed as the leader of a Republican executive council in the administration of

a Democratic Governor, was a delicate one. However, he proved himself equal to the occasion, acquitting himself, without compromising his own convictions and principles, so as to secure the confidence and respect of his chief. In 1883 he was again chosen Lieutenant-Governor by a large plurality over James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; in 1884 by an increased plurality over the same opponent; and in 1885 by a yet larger plurality over Henry H. Gilmore, of Cambridge. During the last three years of his service, George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, occupied the executive chair.

The career of Lieutenant-Governor Ames was marked by two events creditable to himself and of great importance to Massachusetts. For many years the State had been embarrassed by financial burdens assumed in aiding the construction of the New York & New England railroad, the Troy & Greenfield railroad, and the Hoosac Tunnel. Familiar as he was with railroad values, none was better fitted for the occasion. Chiefly through his efforts and as the result of negotiations directed by him, the interest of the State in the New England railroad, amounting to $3,500,000, was sold at the rate of 92.5 per cent., and that in the Troy & Greenfield railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, amounting to $17,000,000, was sold for $5,000,000, although it had been feared that little would be realized. This result was accomplished in the face of serious opposition but was finally universally commended.

Of the thirty-two Lieutenant-Governors who had preceded Lieutenant-Governor Ames, only six had become Governors—Samuel Adams, Levi Lincoln, Marcus Morton, William Claflin, Thomas Talbot, and John D. Long had alone held both offices. When the three-year term of Governor Robinson expired and he declined a reëlection, Mr. Ames was nominated without opposition and elected Governor in November, 1886, by a plurality of 8,000 over John F. Andrew, his Democratic opponent, the son of the War Governor of Massachusetts. In November, 1887, he was reëlected by a plurality of 17,000 over Henry B. Lovering, of Lynn. In his inaugural address he again brought to the attention of the legislature the subject of an addition to the State House, and made many wise and practical recommendations. There had been political agitation concerning private and parochial schools, and suggestions that they should be placed under State supervision. He met this agitation by advising such legislation as should make the superiority of public schools over all others a conclusive check to the growth of private instruction. The calling in of savings bank books at stated periods for examination and comparison, and the transfer of the settlement of claims against the State from the Legislature to the Superior Court, were among his recommendations, and were adopted by the Legislature. Two special messages which he sent to the Legislature exhibited the same courage which was displayed in his veto of the Beverly Farms bill—one vetoing a measure appropriating money for the benefit of veteran soldiers in the town of Acton, and the other a veto of a measure giving an annual bounty to the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association. Both of these measures touched the sensibilities of bodies of men clannish and influential, but he did not hesitate to declare that the measures were class legislation, and on that account could not receive his signature.

In 1888 he was for the third time chosen Governor by a plurality of 28,000 over William E. Russell. In his inaugural address of 1889, one of his sugges-

tions was the entire separation of savings banks from national banks, to avoid the assets of one bank to be transferred to the other to meet the requirements of official examinations. For the third time he urged the necessity of an enlargement of the State House, and in response the sum of $2,500,000 was appropriated to carry on the work. By his appointment, John D. Long, William Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were made construction commissioners, and under their direction, without a taint of political manipulation or corrupt dealings, the work intrusted to them was faithfully, industriously, and conscientiously administered. It was with great satisfaction that on December 21st, 1889, in the last month of his official term, Governor Ames laid the corner-stone of the State House.

In June, 1888, the health of Governor Ames began to fail, though ever afterward he would not permit his physical condition to abate his official interest. On his retirement from office in January, 1890, the expressions of approval of his administration were general and sincere, and he returned to private life with every reason to congratulate himself that the exacting labors of a public servant had been performed with approval of those whom he served. After his retirement he sought rest and recreation in a visit to Europe, which was repeated in 1894. He gradually loosened the ties which bound him to business, and with his winter house in Boston and his summer house at North Easton he enjoyed the comforts and pleasures which he had earned in an active and useful life. His estate at North Easton contained about one hundred and twenty acres, with gardens and lawns and ponds, overlooked by the stone mansion in which he had gathered, with judgment and taste, works of art collected during his visits abroad. He spent much time at home and abroad studying the works of distinguished artists and builders; and while in Europe he never tired of visiting galleries containing pictures of the old masters. In books he found an absorbing pleasure, and to the library which he had begun to collect in his early age he made large additions of rare and valuable volumes. He was fond of poetry and felt great interest in the works of American poets. He lingered at his North Easton home late into the autumn, busy in adding to it new features of beauty, and always ready to greet the visitor to his home. His interest in arboriculture was absorbing, and the groups of trees on his estate, all planted by his own hand, contain one hundred varieties, among which is a fernleaf beech which was the object of his special pride and admiration of every cultivated eye. Nor did he limit the exercise of his taste in this direction to his own grounds. The highways of Easton abound with trees of his planting, whose grateful shade is a constant reminder of the town's thoughtful benefactor. In 1888 Governor Ames began making an annual donation of $2,000 to the town for planting shade trees along the highways, this gift being conditioned upon the addition to it by the town each year of a sum equal to fifty cents on each poll. But his most memorable benefaction and one which stands as a monument to mark his interest in the highest welfare of his town is the high school house in North Easton, built at a cost of $70,000, but not completely finished at the time of his decease. It was dedicated December 12, 1896, his death having occurred October 22, 1895.

He was married in Nantucket, Massachusetts, March 14, 1860, to Anna Coffin Ray, daughter of Obed S. Ray, who was the first and only instructor of navigation on the Island of Nantucket, and Anna Way (Joy) Ray, and a descendant of

Tristram Coffin (1605-1681), of Norwich, England, and of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet, who was of the fifth generation in descent from the immigrant, Tristram Coffin, Sr., his father being Nathaniel Coffin, a graduate of Harvard College in 1744. Governor Oliver Ames and his wife established a home in North Easton Massachusetts, where their six children were born. Mrs. Ames became cheerfully interested in the town of North Easton, and especially in the welfare of boys and girls, for whom she built a gymnasium. She organized and sustained among the boys an excellent band; and induced the school board to add to the high school course stenography and typewriting, for which purpose she furnished the typewriters. Her charities have been prudently distributed after personal investigation, and she had sought rather to "lend a hand" than to encourage mendicancy, and in this way has elevated the surroundings of the working class, encouraged their ambition to institute in their homes better methods of domestic economy, in their varied employments ambition to earn better wages, and use the surplus to add to the comforts of home life, and to their amusements such as would improve at once their mental, moral, physical and social well-being.

Issue: 1. William Hadwen Ames. 2. Eveline Orville Ames, born April 4, 1863; married Frederick G. Hall. 3. Anna Lee Ames, born September 6, 1864; married George M. Nowell. 4. Susan Eveline Ames, born September 17, 1867; married Thomas Taylor. 5. Lillian Ames, born February 4, 1870; married, April 25, 1893, Harry L. Chatman. 6. Oakes Ames.

WHITNEY, William C.,

Cabinet Official.

William Collins Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, was born at Conway, Massachusetts, July 5, 1841, a descendant in the eighth generation from John Whitney, one of the leaders of the English Puritans who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. His ancestors in the male line were without exception men of unusual strength of character and of prominence in the communities in which they lived, among them was Brigadier-General Josiah Whitney, of Harvard, Massachusetts, active in the field during the Revolution, and a member of two important conventions—that which prepared the Massachusetts constitution, and that which adopted the constitution of the United States. His father was Brigadier-General James Scollay Whitney, who in 1854 was appointed by President Pierce superintendent of the United States Armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1860, became Collector of the Port of Boston on nomination of President Buchanan. Upon his mother's side his ancestry goes back to William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth colony.

Mr. Whitney was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts; at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1863; and at Harvard University Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York City, he soon came to be recognized as a lawyer whose devotion to his clients was indefatigable. His first appearance in public affairs took place in 1871, when he was active in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York City. In 1872 he was made inspector of schools, and at the same time became a leader of the Democracy division of the Democratic party, in the county. In 1875 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York, and his administration of the office was distinguished, it has been well said, "by reforms and economies within it, and by notable legal triumphs for the city in the courts." Thirty-eight hundred

suits were pending, involving between forty and fifty million dollars. He proceeded to reorganize the department with four bureaus, and within two years had doubled the volume of business disposed of, at the same time reducing expenses. He resigned in 1882, to attend to personal interests.

On March 5, 1885, he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Cleveland. In his first report to Congress, he submitted plans for the reorganization of his department, and it was afterward claimed that by the results which followed its execution, "for the first time in the history of the navy it has been possible to prepare complete statement, by classes, of receipts and expenditures of supplies throughout the entire service, and of the total valuation of supplies on hand for issue at all shore stations." Proceeding vigorously to the construction of the new navy, with which his name came to be closely identified, he undertook to restore to the United States the former prestige of the nation as a naval power, and, above all things, to making it entirely independent of the world for supplies in case of war. When he became Secretary, he found that neither armor, forgings for high-power guns, nor the rapid-fire guns constituting the secondary battery, could be produced in America. Resolutely declining to contract abroad, and stipulating for American production in every instance, there was necessarily delay in beginning the construction of new ships; but in 1887, by embracing in one contract all the armor and gun steel authorized by the two previous Congresses, he induced the Bethlehem Iron Works to assume the expenditure for a new plant of four or five million dollars, and had the satisfaction of securing all that the government needed from a home institution—the largest and finest of the kind in the world—and of better quality than had ever before been produced anywhere. American citizens and shipbuilders were invited to submit designs and models for the new vessels, construction by private parties was especially stimulated on the Pacific coast, and the navy-yards at New York, and Norfolk, Virginia, were also equipped for steel and iron building of every type and size. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him, then finished or in process of construction, consisted of five monitors, double-turreted, and two new armor-clads, besides the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers, the "Newark," "Charleston," "Baltimore," "Philadelphia," and "San Francisco." In addition there were three unnamed armored cruisers and four gunboats. He also contracted for a torpedo boat, and purchased the "Stiletto," to be used in practice at the United States torpedo station. The vessels enumerated were exclusive of the steel and iron vessels of the old navy, so-called. The following tribute was paid to him by Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas, a political opponent, in a speech in the Senate of February 12, 1889:

> I am glad to say in the closing hours of Mr. Whitney's administration that the affairs of his department have been well administered. They have not only been well administered in the sense that everything has been honestly and faithfully done, but there has been a stimulus given, so far as it could be done by executive direction, to the production of the best types of ships and the highest form of manufacture, and more than all that, to the encouragement of the inventive genius of our people and to the performance of all possible work, not in navy-yards, where they might be most surely made the instrument of political strength, but in private shipyards and manufactories, to the effect that we have got to-day enlisted in this good work of building the

American navy not only the navy department backed by Congress, but we have got the keen competition of American manufactories and the inventive genius of all our people, so that we may confidently expect not only the best results but great improvement each year. I am glad to say that during the past four years the navy department has been administered in a practical, level-headed, judicious way, and the result is such that I am prepared to believe, and to say, that within ten years we shall have the best navy in the world.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the National Democratic Convention of 1892, and showed by his skill in outgeneraling the older politicians, all the qualities of a born leader and organizer. After his retirement from the Navy Department, he busied himself with professional work.

Mr. Whitney was married in 1869, to Flora Payne, daughter of Senator Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and their house in Washington, one of the finest in the capital, was a social centre of great attraction. In 1888 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He died in 1904.

JOHNSON, Eastman,

Artist.

Eastman Johnson was born at Lovell, Maine, July 29, 1824, son of Philip C. and Mary (Chandler) Johnson. His youth was passed in Augusta, Maine, until his parents removed to Washington, D. C., in 1845.

In early years he was fond of drawing, mainly portraits and figures from life, although he never had any master. Many members of the State Legislature and others of note were among his patrons. He passed a winter in Portland, Maine, where he also made portraits, among others of the father, mother and sister of the poet, Longfellow. At Washington, during the sessions, he was permitted to occupy one of the Senate committee rooms as a studio, and there he continued to draw portraits in crayon. Among his sitters were Judges Story and McLean, of the Supreme Court; John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster (an order from Robert C. Winthrop), some of the foreign ministers, also Mrs. Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Dolly Madison. He then established himself in Boston, where immediately Henry W. Longfellow gave him an order for portraits of himself, his wife and children, and afterward of his friends, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson, President Felton, of Harvard, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. He remained in Boston three years, very constantly engaged, and in the meantime had taken up painting in oils to some extent. He then sailed for Europe, and entered the Royal Academy at Dusseldorf, Prussia, where after working six months he was told he could make his graduating cartoon. After remaining at Dusseldorf two years he removed to Holland and spent four years at The Hague; then established himself in Paris, from time to time sending work home to the United States. In 1856 he returned to this country, and from Washington went to the northern shores of Lake Superior, among the Indians, of whom he made studies. In 1858 he settled in New York, bringing with him the "Old Kentucky Home," placed in the Lenox Library, New York, with other works of his, and after that for a long time devoted himself to genre pictures. Among his other large canvases are: "The Old Stage Coach," "The Tramp," "Corn Husking at Nantucket," "Cranberry Harvest at Nantucket," "Two Men," "The Drummer Boy," "Twelfth Night," "The School of Philosophy at Nantucket," "The Prisoner of State," "Milton Dictating to His Daughters," "Sunday Morning," "Fiddling His Way,"

"The Pension Agent," "Heel Taps," "The Reprimand," "Barn Swallows," "The Barefoot Boy," "The Peddler" and the "Contrabands." He painted a large number of portraits, including two of Grover Cleveland, as Governor and President; also portraits of President Arthur, President Harrison, William M. Evarts, General Miles, Bishop Potter, Presidents Porter and Woolsey of Yale, President White of Cornell, President Barnard of Columbia, President McCosh of Princeton, and many portrait interiors.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth W., daughter of P. H. Buckley, of New York. He died in New York City, April 5, 1906.

TRACY, Benjamin Franklin,

Cabinet Member, Jurist.

General Benjamin Franklin Tracy was born in Owego, New York, April 26, 1830, and was named for his father, who was a pioneer settler of Tioga county, New York. He received his preliminary education in the common schools, and was a student in Owego Academy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, the year in which he attained his majority, and entered upon practice in his native town. A Whig in politics, he was elected district attorney of Tioga county in 1853, and served in that capacity until 1859. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in the State of New York, and in 1861-62 was a member of the General Assembly. His professional and political career was interrupted by the Civil War.

In July and August, 1862, he recruited the 109th and 137th regiments of New York Volunteers, and was commissioned colonel of the former. His military service was conspicuously useful and meritorious. During the Wilderness campaign his regiment was a part of the First Brigade (Hartranft's), Third Division (Wilcox's), Ninth Corps (Burnside's), General U. S. Grant commanding. During this campaign, Colonel Tracy was severely wounded, but he participated in the battles of Spottsylvania Court House, May 8-10, 1864, when he was granted a leave of absence. In September of the same year he was commissioned colonel of the 127th Regiment, United States Colored Troops. In 1865-66 he commanded the military post at Elmira, New York, March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and he was honorably discharged on June 13, 1865, the war having ended. He was subsequently (June 21, 1895) awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor "for gallantry in the battle of the Wilderness."

Returning to civil life and to his profession, General Tracy was in 1866 appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and served until 1873, when he resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn, New York. In 1881-82 he was on the bench of the New York Court of Appeals. During President Harrison's administration (1889-93) he served as Secretary of the Navy, and with peculiar ability and usefulness. During this cabinet service he suffered an appalling disaster, his residence in Washington being destroyed by fire, and his wife and daughter perishing in the flames. After leaving the cabinet, with the close of President Harrison's administration, General Tracy resumed his law practice in New York City, also busying himself with various public concerns, and was president of the commission which drafted the new charter for Greater New York. In 1897 he suffered defeat as Republican candidate for the mayoralty.

On April 26, 1912, General Tracy celebrated, at his desk at No. 2 Rector Street, New York City, his eighty-second birthday. He remarked at that time that he had but one unfulfilled ambition —that of being at the same desk eighteen years from that time, on his one hundredth birthday, "and do a bit of business as I ought to do it."

General Tracy married, in 1851, in Owego, New York, Delinda E. Catlin. He died August 6, 1915.

ROBERTS, Ellis H.,

Journalist, Statesman, Scholar.

No intelligent account of the settlement and progress of Oneida county and Central New York can fail to note the contributions thereto made by the thrifty and adventurous Welshmen who were among the pioneers of the region. Their incoming dates from 1798, when a company of about a dozen of the race took up land in the town of Steuben from Colonel Walker, the representative of Baron von Steuben, of Revolutionary fame, on whom a large domain had been bestowed by a grateful people. Others followed until the towns of Steuben and Remsen became practically Welsh communities, and retain that character to a considerable extent to this day. Welsh settlements were founded in Deerfield, Rome, Plainfield, Nelson and Waterville, and the Welsh population of Utica continued to increase. The Welsh strain is one of the strongest in the population of that city, foremost in its business and professional life, and its high moral tone is due, in large measure, to Welsh inspirations.

Ellis Henry Roberts, long a molder of the thought of Central New York, politically and socially, is of this sturdy stock. His ancestors were pioneers of progress in the old country and uncompromising non-conformists—courageous and independent. Michael Jones, of Bala, of kindred on the paternal side, had probably more to do than any of his contemporaries in the educational and political awakening of Wales in the last century. Roberts, Tyddnddeen and Thomas, of Bangor, noted clergymen, were of the same stock. On the maternal side, Mr. Roberts descended from the Williamses, who resided on the shores of Bala Lake, as tenants of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn. A member of the family was the Rev. John Williams, a pastor at Sheffield, England, and a divine of national reputation. In the British parliament, to-day, are a number of Mr. Roberts' relations, some of whom visited him in Washington when he was treasurer of the United States. His father, Watkin Roberts, came to this country in 1816, while the building of the Erie canal was proceeding. He was a stone mason and worked upon this mammoth enterprise. His mother, Gwen (Williams) Roberts, followed her husband, with four children, two years later, and the family settled in Utica, where Ellis Henry Roberts was born September 30, 1827. The father died in 1831 and the struggle of the widowed mother and fatherless children to maintain an existence in a strange land was a severe one, but, by pluck and grit, they all attained honorable and successful positions in life.

Ellis Henry Roberts' preliminary education was pursued in the elementary schools and the Free Academy of his native city, and he entered Yale College in the fall of 1846, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, having held excellent rank as a scholar throughout the course, receiving prizes for English composition and winning the Bristed scholarship for proficiency in the classics and mathematics. He was advanced to

the master's degree three years later; and for marked erudition, was laureated Doctor of Laws by Hamilton in 1869, and by his *alma mater* in 1884. He was principal of the Utica Academy and also teacher of Latin in the Utica Female Seminary, 1850-51. His college training inclined him to journalism and he accepted, in 1851, the editorship of the Utica "Morning Herald," then at the outset of its notable and cogent career, which he retained until 1893, also securing in it a controlling proprietary interest. Dr. Roberts assumed the editorial chair at a time when government policies of the utmost moment, including vital moral issues were at stake, almost coincidently with the birth of the Republican party, of which he was to become an earnest champion. He was equipped with superior scholarship, especially well versed in the history of the Republic and with the political and economical problems pressing for solution. As a writer, he soon obtained wide recognition for his wealth of knowledge, the precision of his thought and the force and lucidity of its expression, and above all for the sincerity of his convictions. The "Herald," under the direction of Dr. Roberts, gained an extensive patronage and materially inspired and controlled public opinion, not alone in Central but also in Northern New York, in the latter section especially becoming the Republican oracle and having well-nigh a monopoly of circulation, which the Syracuse press, quite as accessible to it as the "Herald," vainly contested. It is to be added that the "Herald" was also quite as distinguished for enterprise as a news gatherer as for authority in its editorial columns, rendering it for years the leading journal of its locality in all respects. It prominently supported the administration of Abraham Lincoln in all measures for subduing the rebellion against the Union, and Dr. Roberts, with loyalty and love for the martyred President, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, enthusiastically favored his renomination; and when the lines were drawn between congressional and executive policies of reconstruction, he was found arrayed with the congressional leaders, even to urging the impeachment of President Johnson.

Dr. Roberts was elected to the Assembly of 1867, and took a conspicuous and persuasive part in its deliberations, especially in effecting the promotion to the United States Senate of his then friend and neighbor, Roscoe Conkling, who had by a service of four terms, as a representative in Congress, established his standing as an ornate and virile orator; and, as State Senator Andrew D. White said, on seconding Conkling's renomination in the Republican legislative caucus, New York needed a voice in the Federal Senate. The voice, indeed, did much for Conkling, but it were to question historical verity to doubt that Ellis H. Roberts did far more by his personal appeals to produce the desired result than Conkling's most eloquent forensic utterances. Mr. Roberts was indefatigable in his efforts, not only by articles in the "Herald," but by enlisting nearly the entire press of the interior in Conkling's behalf, by standing for the Assembly, at Conkling's instance, and by his industrious canvass among his colleagues in that body. The estrangement between the two that occurred subsequently need not here be detailed. It is sufficient to say, in the candid review, that the principal fault therefore is not to be imputed to Roberts. In 1868, Mr. Roberts again appeared as a delegate in the Republican National Convention and united in the nomination of General Grant for the presidency.

In 1870, Mr. Roberts was elected from

the Twenty-first (Oneida) District a representative in the Forty-second Congress; and, in 1872, was reëlected to the Forty-third. He spoke in the House as occasion demanded, always with full information and decided effect, in clear, vigorous English, particularly upon economic and financial measures, in the discussion of which he had already shown himself an authority in his editorials and other writings.

Since his retirement from Congress, Dr. Roberts did not hold elective office, but forcibly and ably vindicated Republican principles and policies. He favored, with some hesitation, the reëlection of Grant in 1872, and the nomination of Hayes in 1876, but strenuously combatted a third term for Grant in 1880, acting with that element of his party which secured the nomination of Garfield, and, in the State, opposing the return of Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate after their resignation therefrom. Dr. Roberts was a staunch champion of Blaine in the presidential canvass of 1884 and cordially supported Harrison in that of 1888. He was appointed by the latter to the important position of assistant treasurer in New York, of the United States, and served throughout Harrison's administration. He was president of the Franklin National Bank of New York City from 1893 until 1897, when he was designated by President McKinley as treasurer of the United States, continuing as such until 1905, when he retired from public life at the age of seventy-eight years, having filled with eminent ability the various offices of honor and responsibility that had been reposed in him. Interested in the cause of higher education, he wrote much on the subject, and was trustee of Hamilton College from 1872 until 1900.

Outside of his journalistic and official duties, Dr. Roberts was a prolific writer upon historical and financial themes, and also deserved prominence as a public speaker. He delivered courses of lectures at Cornell University and Hamilton College, and addresses before the American Bankers' and several State banking associations, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was in constant request as a political orator in the successive presidential canvasses with which he was concerned, on notable historical occasions, and as an "after dinner" speaker. He was the author of "Government Reserve, Especially the American System" (1884), an enlightened exposition of the subject; and of "The Planting and Growth of the Empire State" (1887). Although an abridgment rather than an exhaustive review, and necessarily trusting considerably to secondary rather than original sources, this latter work holds a leading place among histories of New York, revealing its author as diligent in research, philosophical in treatment, engaging in style and impartial in tone.

Dr. Roberts married, June 29, 1851, Elizabeth Morris, of the same goodly Welsh lineage as himself, a helpful consort for over fifty years, dying in July, 1903. Dr. Roberts died January 8, 1918.

APPLEGATE, John Stilwell,

Lawyer, Legislator.

John Stilwell Applegate, a prominent lawyer of New Jersey, and who served as State Senator in 1882, 1883, 1884, was born August 6, 1837, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and died November 10, 1916. He was a descendant of Thomas Applegate, who lived at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and at Gravesend, Long Island, 1647. Thomas Applegate was one of the

patentees of Flushing, Long Island, in the patent dated October 19, 1647, issued by Governor Kieft, and he is the progenitor of the Applegate family in America. His son, Thomas Applegate, Jr., moved from Gravesend, Long Island, to Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1674, where he settled, taking up land from the Indians and afterward receiving a warrant therefor from the proprietors. He married a daughter of Sergeant Richard Gibbons, one of the patentees of the noted Nicolls, or Monmouth Patent. Other ancestors were Richard Hartshorne, James Bowne, William Lawrence, John Throckmorton, Nicholas Stilwell and John Bray, all of whom were pioneer settlers of Monmouth county and bore a leading part in Colonial history.

The father of John Stilwell Applegate was Joseph Stilwell Applegate, five generations removed from the original Thomas Applegate, of Weymouth, Massachusetts, a prominent and successful farmer of Middletown township, and a grandson of John Stilwell, quartermaster of the First Regiment of the Monmouth militia in the Revolutionary War. Joseph S. Applegate was born in 1789, and in 1857 built a residence at Red Bank, which he occupied until his death in 1881, at the age of ninety-two years. The mother of John S. Applegate was Ann (Bray) Applegate, a descendant of the Rev. John Bray, a Baptist minister from England, who founded the Baptist church and donated building and lot therefor at the village now called Holmdel, but long known as Bray's Meeting House, and subsequently as Baptisttown. She died in 1878, at the age of eighty-two years.

John Stilwell Applegate graduated from Colgate University (then Madison University), Hamilton, New York, in 1858, studied law, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1861. He began and continued the practice of his profession at Red Bank, New Jersey, until his death, in the State and Federal courts. He was connected with many reported cases of public interest, and represented as counsel some of the most important corporate and private interests in the State. In 1875 he formed a copartnership with Henry M. Nevius, later judge of the Hudson Circuit Court, which partnership continued until 1880. In 1884 Frederick W. Hope became associated with him as partner, which relation continued until 1901, when he and his son, John Stilwell Applegate, Jr., formed a partnership in the name of John S. Applegate & Son.

Mr. Applegate during the Civil War was commissioned as special deputy of the Union League of America, and organized a number of chapters of that patriotic organization. In 1862 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party as school superintendent of Shrewsbury township, and was three times re-elected to the same office. He served as a member of the State Republican Committee in the successful gubernatorial campaign of Marcus L. Ward in 1865. He was president of the first building and loan association of the shore section of Monmouth county for several years, and in 1875, additional banking facilities being a plain necessity of Red Bank, he initiated a movement which resulted in the organization of the Second National Bank of Red Bank, and was selected as the first president of the new institution, holding the position until his resignation in 1887. He was a strong factor in the events which led to the incorporation of his town in 1871, and was elected as one of the members of its first governing body, and chosen as its chief the following years. In 1881 he was elected State Senator, being the first Republican to represent Monmouth county in that posi-

tion, and receiving a majority of nearly one thousand votes in a county at that time regarded as the Gibraltar of New Jersey Democracy. Upon the organization in 1882 of the New York & Atlantic Highlands Railroad Company, he was elected as its president, serving in that capacity until its consolidation with the Central Railroad system.

In the New Jersey Senate he introduced and passed under the pressure of his influence many important measures; among others a bill requiring the public printing of the State to be put out by contract to the lowest bidder, instead of farming it out to favorites as a reward to partisan service, a system which had then been in vogue for many years. The bill incurred the bitter hostility of many newspapers in the State, but, notwithstanding, its inherent justice commanded the unanimous support of both houses, and it became a law, effecting a public saving of $50,000 annually. He also drafted and introduced a bill of great public convenience and utility, authorizing the smaller towns and villages of this State to construct and maintain water works. This bill became a law, whereby many of these municipalities have organized and now operate efficient systems of public water supply. Under this act he was appointed in 1884 a member of the first board of water commissioners of Red Bank, which office he held continuously until the year 1900.

Among other positions of honor and trust which Mr. Applegate held were those of director of the Second National Bank of Red Bank; director and treasurer of the Red Bank Gas Light Company; president of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church of Shrewsbury, at Red Bank; and trustee of the Monmouth Battle Monument Association. He was a member of the American Bar Association; one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a charter member and trustee and at the time of his decease president of the Monmouth County Historical Association, and of the Monmouth County Bar Association. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a life member of the Delta Genealogical and Biographical Society, an honorary member of the Regimental Association of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, and a member of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce. In 1880 he delivered the annual alumni address at Colgate University. He published in 1893 a memorial volume of George Arrowsmith, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York State Volunteers, killed at the battle of Gettysburg; and in 1910, "Early Courts and Lawyers of Monmouth County."

Mr. Applegate married, in 1865, Deborah Catharine Allen, daughter of Charles Gordon Allen, a prominent citizen of Monmouth county and a resident of Red Bank.

BLISS, Cornelius Newton,

Man of Large Affairs.

Cornelius Newton Bliss, merchant and statesman, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, January 26, 1833, son of Asahel Newton and Irene Borden (Luther) Bliss, of English descent. The founder of his family in America was Thomas Bliss, a native of Belstone, Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1635 and settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, subsequently removing to Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He married a Mrs. Ide, and the line of descent is traced through their son, Jonathan Bliss, who married Miriam Harmon; their son, Jon-

athan (2) Bliss, who married Miriam Carpenter; their son, Lieutenant Ephraim Bliss, who married Rachel Carpenter; their son, Captain Jonathan (3) Bliss, who married Lydia Wheeler; their son, Deacon Asahel Bliss, who married Deborah Martin, and their son was Asahel Newton Bliss, who married Irene Borden Luther. Asahel Newton Bliss died at the early age of twenty-five years, and his widow married again and went with her husband to New Orleans, Louisiana, leaving her infant son, Cornelius Newton, with maternal relatives at Fall River, Massachusetts.

The early education of Cornelius N. Bliss was obtained in the public schools and at the Fiske Academy in Fall River, but at the age of fourteen years he rejoined his mother in New Orleans, continuing his studies at the New Orleans High School. He began his business career in the counting room of his stepfather, Edward S. Keep, who was engaged in the drygoods business. He was a bright, intelligent youth, and quickly mastered the duties assigned to him. Later, realizing that greater opportunities for advancement were to be had in the North, he accordingly removed to Boston, Massachusetts, his sole capital being a few dollars, but he possessed dauntless courage, energy and determination. Shortly afterward he secured a position with James M. Beebe & Company, at that time one of the largest drygoods importing and jobbing houses in the United States. He rendered faithful service, and in due course of time was offered and accepted a partnership in the firm. The company went out of business in 1866, and Mr. Bliss then formed a partnership with John S. and Eben Wright in the same line. Later the partners decided to open a branch office in New York City, of which Mr. Bliss was to be the resident manager. Upon the death of John S. Wright, George F. Fabyan was admitted, the name being changed to Wright, Bliss and Fabyan, which in 1881 became Bliss, Fabyan and Company, which form it retained for many years. The firm became the selling agents for many of the best known New England cotton mills, and was ranked among the leading dry goods commission houses of the United States. The New York branch was conducted under the direct personal supervision of Mr. Bliss for many years, and its large store at Thomas and Duane streets was one of the well known landmarks of that busy region. The great prominence in mercantile life thus attained by Mr. Bliss naturally made his services in demand by powerful corporate and vested interests. He was a director of the Fourth National Bank of New York, once having served as its acting president; a trustee of the Central Trust Company, the American Surety Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Home Insurance Company, and was governor, treasurer and for two years president of the New York Hospital.

After his removal to New York, Mr. Bliss entered heartily into every movement tending to promote the growth and welfare of that city. He became a member of the Republican County Committee in New York, and joined the Union League Club. In 1884 he was chosen chairman of a committee of one hundred appointed to attend the National Republican Convention in Chicago to urge the nomination of Chester A. Arthur as a candidate for the presidency. The committee failed to gain its object, and thereupon its members became loyal supporters of James G. Blaine. From that time on Mr. Bliss was a powerful factor in the Republican party. He declined a

position in President Arthur's cabinet; in 1885 declined to be a candidate for governor; again declined the governorship in 1891. In 1887 and 1888 he was chairman of the Republican State Committee, and in the presidential campaign of 1888 had much to do with carrying the State for Harrison and Morton. He took an active part in the organization of the Protective Tariff League. He became a member of the Republican National Committee and in 1892, when the country was threatened with a change and the protective tariff was the point of attack, he accepted the treasurership of the committee, and continued in that position until 1908. President-Elect McKinley in making up his cabinet in 1897 appointed Mr. Bliss his Secretary of the Interior, which office he accepted, but he resigned in February, 1899. In 1900 he was urged by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna to express a willingness to accept the nomination for Vice-President, but he declined the honor.

Mr. Bliss was a man of the loftiest principles, not merely of integrity but of honor, which governed him in all his transactions, and added to these was a kindliness of feeling that led him to ready sympathy with all who approached him. He possessed a capacious, energetic and firm mind, with a strong memory capable of great application, which throughout his long career was cultivated by study and by a constant intercourse with the most intelligent and illustrious men whom he numbered among his friends. He was a generous contributor to all worthy objects, but shrunk from any ostentatious display of his charities. His chief aim in assisting others appeared to be that of placing them in situations where by personal exertions they could advance their own interests. Knowing as he did the trials and temptations of a merchant's life, he took a lively interest in young men who were just entering on it, and there are not a few who gratefully acknowledge that to him they are indebted for habits and maxims that have been of essential service to them. He was a member of the Century, Union League, of which he was president during 1902-04, Riding, Players', Merchants' and Metropolitan clubs and the New England Society.

Mr. Bliss married, March 30, 1859, Elizabeth M. Plumer, daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston, and had two sons, George and Cornelius N., Jr., and two daughters, Nellie and Lizzie Plumer Bliss.

Mr. Bliss died in New York City, October 9, 1911. He was a Christian gentleman of the highest type, mourned and respected by an entire nation. His notable career is summarized in the following resolution adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce after his death:

As a merchant, Mr. Bliss attained a place of leadership in this city which he retained for many years, and it was as a merchant that he desired chiefly to be known. In business his success was the legitimate fruit of industry and integrity combined with strength of will, a broad vision and executive power. But he did not confine his abilities to business. He was active as a citizen in many associations and works for the advancement of city, state and nation. He had an unusual gift of political leadership, and for many years was prominent in public life, in which he might have attained even the highest honors had it not been that he preferred the distinctions and freedom of commercial life, and believed that he could perform a more useful work while free from the necessary limitations of public office. Moreover, so modest and retiring was he, notwithstanding his great capacity for leadership, that he preferred that others should enjoy honors that he might easily have attained. Repeatedly he declined to stand for political office; and it was only the desire to aid his friend, President McKinley, in an emergency that he consented to accept a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the

Interior, a position he filled with high fidelity and strength for two years, when he resigned to resume his large business affairs. His services to the Chamber, to the commerce of the city and to the cause of good government in state and nation were so great, that the executive committee moves the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York directs that this expression of its admiration for the character and career of Cornelius Newton Bliss and of its gratitude for his manifold services during a long life of useful achievements in business, in public life and in the administration of this organization, be spread upon our records and that a copy of the same be sent to his family.

BLAKE, Francis,

Astronomer, Inventor.

Francis Blake was born at Needham, now Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, December 25, 1850, son of Francis and Caroline B. (Trumbull) Blake. He was of the eighth generation from William and Agnes Blake, of Somersetshire, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts before 1636, and settled in that part of Dorchester, now Milton.

Francis Blake left the Brookline (Massachusetts) High School in 1866 to serve on the United States Coast Survey, to which he had been appointed through his uncle, Commodore George S. Blake, United States navy, and did field work on the Susquehanna river, near Havre de Grace, Maryland; also on the west coast of Florida and the north coast of Cuba. In 1868-69 he was on duty at the Harvard College observatory, where the longitude between Cambridge and San Francisco was determined; in 1869 was stationed at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and St. Louis, Missouri, to determine the astronomical latitude and longitude of those places, and for his successful work was made subassistant. In 1869, also, he determined at Brest, France, by means of time signals sent through the French cable, the astronomical difference of longitude between Brest and the Cambridge observatory. In 1870-71 Mr. Blake served as astronomer of the Darien exploring expedition under Commodore Selfridge, United States navy, which examined the Altrato and Tuyra river routes, with a view to the possible construction of a ship canal across the Itshmus of Darien. He determined the astronomical latitudes and longitudes of points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, as well as in the interior; also the difference in longitude between Colon and Panama. In March, 1871, he went to Europe to aid in the third and final determination of the difference of longitude between Greenwich, Paris and Cambridge, under Professor Julius E. Hilgard, and in 1872 made observations which gave a new result for the difference of longitude between the Royal observatory of the Greenwich and the Imperial observatory of Paris. On his return to the United States he was stationed at Cambridge and Washington for the determination of differences of personal equation, and in 1873 was promoted to the rank of assistant. During 1872-74 he prepared for publication in one of the Coast Survey reports the results of transatlantic longitude work. In 1875 he represented the Coast Survey at a conference of the commission appointed to fix the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, following which he served in connection with a survey of Boston harbor.

He resigned from the Coast Survey in April, 1878, and devoted himself to various experiments in a mechanical laboratory at his home, along the line of electrical research. One result was the Blake transmitter. The principal feature of this was the invention of Emile Berliner, who filed his application for a patent June 4,

1877, and after it had been contested in an interference by Gray, Edison, Dolbear, Bell and others was patented November 17, 1891. It consisted of a carbon microphone and an induction coil operated by a local battery. Mr. Blake assembled the fundamental principles of Berliner and Edison in a sensitive and practical mechanical construction on which a minor patent was granted him November 29, 1881, and it has ever since been known as the "Blake transmitter." This invention was followed by many others, most of which have been patented. Mr. Blake was a director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from 1878. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the National Conference of Electricians, the Boston Society of the Archæological Institute of America, the American Folk Lore Society, the American Forestry Association, the National Geographic Society, the Bostonian Society, and the Boston Camera Club.

He was married, at Weston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1873, to Elizabeth L. Hubbard, daughter of Charles T. Hubbard. They had two children, Agnes and Benjamin Sewall Blake. Mr. Blake died in 1913.

STONEMAN, George,

Soldier, Governor of California.

General George Stoneman was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, August 8, 1822. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and brevetted second lieutenant in the First Dragoons, July 1, 1846. He served in the war with Mexico, 1846-48, and was acting assistant quartermaster of the Mormon battalion, in the service of the government, 1846-47. He was promoted second lieutenant, July 12, 1847; served on frontier duty, 1848-54; was promoted first lieutenant, July 25, 1854; captain, Second Cavalry, March 3, 1855; was on garrison and frontier duty in Missouri and Texas, 1855-61, and was stationed at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1861.

When the Civil War opened he took part in the defences of Washington, May-June, 1861, having been promoted major of First Cavalry, May 9, 1861. He commanded the cavalry advance across Long Bridge at the capture of Alexandria, Virginia, May 24, 1861; was promoted brigadier-general, United States volunteers, August 13, 1861; was chief of cavalry, Army of the Potomac, 1861-63, taking part in the Virginia Peninsular campaign; the siege of Yorktown; the action at Williamsburg, and the movement toward Richmond, Virginia, in which he commanded the advance guard, May 7-30, 1862, and participated in the skirmishes at Slatersville, White House, New Bridge and Mechanicsville. He took part in the cavalry operations of the Seven Days' battles during the change of base to the James river, June 26-July 2, 1862; was promoted major-general, United States volunteers, November 29, 1862, and commanded the First Division, Third Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Rappahannock campaign, and was brevetted colonel, December 13, 1862, for gallant service at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He commanded the cavalry corps on the raid toward Richmond, Virginia, April-May, 1863; was chief of the cavalry bureau, Washington, D. C., 1863-64; commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps, January-April, 1864, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, Third Cavalry,

March 30, 1864. He commanded the cavalry corps, Department of the Ohio, April-July, 1864, and was captured at Clinton, Georgia, and held as prisoner of war from July to October, 1864. He was placed in temporary command of the Department of the Ohio in November, 1864; commanded the raid into southwestern Virginia, 1864-65, and commanded the district of East Tennessee, February-March, 1865. He was in command of an expedition from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Asheville, North Carolina; and on March 13, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general, United States army, for gallant services at the capture of Charlotte, North Carolina, and major-general for services in the field. He was placed in command of the Department of Tennessee in June, 1865, and of the Department of the Cumberland in June, 1866, and of the District of the Cumberland in August, 1866. He was promoted colonel, Twenty-first Infantry, July 28, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866. He commanded the District of Petersburg, December 17, 1866, to August 16, 1871, when he was retired from the army.

He removed to California, and was elected Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket in 1883, serving till 1887. He died in Buffalo, New York, September 5, 1894.

BLACK, Frank S.,

Lawyer, Congressman, Governor.

Frank Swett Black, thirty-third Governor of New York (1897-99), was born at Limington, York county, Maine, March 8, 1853, son of Jacob and Charlotte B. (Swett) Black. His father was originally a farmer, but in 1864 became keeper of the county jail at Alfred, to which place he removed his family. There the son attended the high school, later becoming a student at Lebanon Academy, and then receiving private instruction at Limerick. In 1871 he entered Dartmouth College. Although his preparation had not been adequate, and lack of means made it necessary for him to spend each winter in teaching, he made a brilliant record, and was graduated with honor in 1875. While at Dartmouth he was editor of each of the three college periodicals, and was twice prize speaker.

After graduation he sold chromos for a time, making Rome, New York, his headquarters, and in 1876 became editor of the Johnstown "Journal." After a brief but brilliant period in this office he went to Troy, New York, where he read law in the office of Robertson & Foster, finally being advanced to the post of managing clerk. During a part of this time he worked nights as a reporter on the "Troy Whig," and days as registry clerk in the post-office. After his admission to the bar in 1879 he became a member of the law firm of Smith, Wellington & Black, from which he retired a year later to open an office alone. He had never since had a partner. Mr. Black's clear insight and thorough mastery of every detail of his cases soon won him a recognized position as one of the leading lawyers of Rensselaer county. He eventually built up a large consultation practice, his advice being frequently sought by other lawyers. Mr. Black was equally at home as an office lawyer and as an advocate. In the latter capacity he had seldom been surpassed. Although he had made campaign speeches for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and in 1892, he did not take an active interest in politics until 1893, when as chairman of the Republican county committee he was active in the movement to do away with "repeating" and other election frauds. After the murder of Robert Ross on election day (March 7), 1893, Mr. Black gained great popularity by the part he took in having the assassin con-

victed. In 1894 he was elected to Congress by a large plurality, defeating Edward Murphy, and during his term of office served as a member of the committees on Pacific railways and private land claims. He could have been readily returned to Congress, but in 1896 he was made the Republican candidate for Governor by unanimous vote of the convention, and was elected by a majority unexampled in the history of the State. In his first message to the Legislature he urged the completion of the capitol, which had been for more than thirty years in the process of construction at an expense to that time of more than twenty million dollars. He also led in the policy of forest conservation, and as a result the State began to provide for the preservation of the Adirondacks; more than a quarter million acres of forest land were purchased, and the foundations were well laid for the great project. Governor Black was criticized for his attitude on the civil service policy, but it is a significant fact that time has justified him in his position. He upheld the value of practical civil service, but maintained that a certain discretion should be allowed the appointing power, in order that merely scholastic ability should not govern, but with it a necessary character, tact and experience. In his second gubernatorial term he urged measures for the improvement of country roads, and which led eventually to the success of his recommendations. It was now that under his administration the capitol was finally completed. The creation of the Greater City of New York was effected under him.

The outbreak of the war with Spain brought upon Governor Black great responsibilities, which he discharged so as to receive the warmest commendations from the national government, and the approval of the great mass of people of his State. Sixteen thousand men were equipped and set afield at an expense of nearly a million dollars. Under him ended the direct tax for meeting the expenses of State government. In all, he watched public expenditures with a jealous eye. He closely scrutinized each item in every appropriation bill, and only sanctioned it after consultation with the head of the department concerned. He frequently visited the various charitable institutions and many improvements in the way of administration were the result of his careful personal inspection. He procured the establishment of a new and effective primary election law, and also the legislation enabling the soldiers in military service and away from home to vote. Throughout, he served his State faithfully and well, and his administration stands out clearly as one of accomplishment. He was at all times dignified and courteous. He had but one thought —to give to his position the very best of his ability. He entered into the consideration of every question with an open mind, and gave to it the careful study of a clear judicial mind. His conclusions were fair, and he stated them in clearest language. He was unusually gifted as an orator, his speeches revealing him as a man of eloquence, great individuality, determination and dignity. He was, as well, an able political leader, keen-witted, fearless and incorruptible.

On the conclusion of his gubernatorial term Governor Black resumed his law practice. His residence was in Troy. He died March 21, 1913. He married, in 1879, Lois B. Hanlin, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, and they had one son, Arthur Black.

WESTINGHOUSE, George,

Inventor, Manufacturer, Financier.

While another State was the scene of the principal activities of this man of

many great accomplishments, he was a native of the State of New York. It was there that he was born, reared and educated, and he was numbered among her soldiers in the army of the Union during the Civil War. It was there, too, that he established the first of his large industries, and became known as an inventor.

He was born October 6, 1846, at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, son of George and Emeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. His paternal ancestors came from Germany and settled in Massachusetts prior to the Revolution. Through his mother he was descended from a Dutch-English ancestry, claiming kindred with many who have won distinction along the lines of art, education and religious work. In 1856 the family removed to Schenectady, New York, where the father, who was an inventor, established the Schenectady Agricultural Works.

George Westinghouse, son of George Westinghouse above named, received his earlier and preparatory education in the public and high schools of Schenectady, and at Union College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1890. During his educational period he spent much of his leisure time in his father's machine shop. The opportunity which he thus enjoyed of familiarizing himself with all kinds of machine work he afterwards regarded as of great importance in laying the foundation of his subsequent success. At the age of fifteen he invented and constructed a rotary engine, and he had also gained the knowledge necessary for passing at an early age the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States navy. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, for thirty days' service in the Civil War. In July, at the expiration of his term, he was discharged, and in November of the same year he reënlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry, being chosen corporal. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged, and on December 14, following was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States navy, and reported for duty on the "Muscoota." June 4, 1865, he was transferred to the "Stars and Stripes," and on June 28, of the same year, was detached and ordered to the Potomac flotilla. At the end of the war Mr. Westinghouse, being desirous of continuing his interrupted studies, resisted solicitations to remain in the navy and tendered his resignation, receiving an honorable discharge August 1, 1865.

On returning home he entered Union College, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. During his military and naval career the inherited impulse toward experiment had not lain dormant, but had moved him to invent a multiple cylinder engine, and while a college student he found it extremely difficult to resist the tendency which was ever so marked a trait in his character. Accordingly Mr. Westinghouse, after conference with President Hickok, of Union College, and by his advice and appreciative suggestion, discontinued his classical studies and sought in active life a wider field for his inventive genius.

In 1865 he invented a device for replacing railroad cars upon the track, and this device, made of cast steel, was manufactured by the Bessemer Steel Works at Troy, New York. One day, while on his way thither, a delay caused by a collision between two freight trains suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea that a brake under the control of the engineer might have prevented the accident. This was the germinal thought of the great invention with which his name will ever be associated—the air-brake. Among the various devices which occurred to him was that of a brake actuated by the cars clos-

ing upon each other. No experiments were made, but the car-replacer business was developed. In Chicago, in 1866, he met a Mr. Ambler, inventor of a continuous chain-brake, having a chain running the entire length of the train, with a windlass on the engine that could be operated by pressing a wheel against the driving wheel of the locomotive, thus tightening the chain and causing the brake blocks to operate upon the wheels of the car. Upon showing some interest in the brake question, Mr. Westinghouse was informed by Mr. Ambler that it would be no use working upon the subject, as the Ambler patent covered the only practical way of operating brakes. This, however, did not deter Mr. Westinghouse from further investigation and he gave himself more earnestly than ever to studying the necessities of adequate protection against accident. His first plan was to use a steam cylinder under the tender to draw up the chain, and then he considered the use of the cylinder under each car, with a pipe to feed all the cylinders. Experiments soon showed this plan to be impracticable. At this time Mr. Westinghouse met with with an account of the operation of the drilling apparatus in the Mount Cenis tunnel, at a distance of three thousand feet from the air compressor. The use of compressed air in drilling suggested to him its possible employment for the operation of the brake, compressed air being free from the objections to the use of steam. Having made drawings of the air pump, brake cylinders and valves, he explained them to the superintendent of the New York Central railroad, who declined to try the apparatus. After filing a caveat he made the same request for a trial to the officers of the Erie railroad, and with the same result.

In 1867 he established steel works in Schenectady for the manufacture of the car-replacer and reversible steel railroad frogs, but lack of capital proved an obstacle. As a result of correspondence, the inventor was invited to Pittsburgh, where he made a contract with the Pittsburgh Steel Works for the manufacture of steel frogs, he himself acting as agent for their introduction. After repeated failures to interest railroad companies to take the right to the use of the brake and to assume the expense of a trial, in 1868 he met Ralph Baggaley, whom he succeeded in interesting in a description of the invention, and who, on being offered a one-fifth interest if he would bear the expense of apparatus sufficient for one train, accepted the proposition. After it was constructed, permission was given by the superintendent of the "Pan Handle" railroad to apply it to an engine and four cars on the accommodation train running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. This train was fitted in the latter part of 1868, and the first application of the brake prevented collision with a wagon on the track. The first patent was issued April 13, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed July 20, of the same year. The first orders for apparatus were from the Michigan Central Railroad Company and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The invention was perfected and works for its manufacture were completed by 1870. Constant attention was given to details, so that the brake underwent many changes. The policy of issuing no rights or licenses, but confining the manufacture to one locality and keeping it under one management has been of the greatest possible use to the railroads in securing uniformity in brake apparatus throughout the United States and adjacent territory.

In 1871 Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to introduce the air-brake in England—an undertaking which proved no easy task, inasmuch as the trains in Europe had

hand-brakes upon only what were termed "brake-vans," there being no brakes upon the other vehicles. He was thus required, between 1871 and 1882, to spend in all seven years in Europe, and inventive ability was severely taxed to meet new requirements of railroad practice. He had in the meanwhile invented the automatic feature of the brake, which overcame other imperfections in the first form, and removed the danger from the parting of trains on steep grades. In 1886 he invented the "quick action" brake, the improvement being made in what is known as the "triple valve." By this improved valve it became practicable to apply all the brakes on a train of fifty freight cars in two seconds. The automatic and quick action brakes are regarded by experts as far surpassing the original brake in ingenuity and inventive genius, not being mere improvements, but distinct inventions of the highest class, unique and remarkable. Simple in action, yet complicated in the details of its construction, the automatic brake is wonderfully efficient, and has prevented many accidents, as when a portion of a train escapes from the control of the engineer, while the quick-action brake gives complete and instant control to the engineer over a train more than a third of a mile in length.

The patents taken out by Mr. Westinghouse on the air-brake are interesting in their variety, covering as they do every detail from the front end of the engine to the rear of the last car, and including stop-cocks, hose couplings, valves, packings, and many forms of "equivalents" of valves and other devices. Infringers of these patents have been invariably enjoined by the courts, which have declared the inventions to be of great value, pioneer in character, and therefore entitled to very broad construction. Scientists unite in regarding the air-brake in its completed form as one of the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, and its usefulness is attested by its almost universal adoption by the railroads of the world. The claimants of the honor have been many, but the decisions of the courts in upholding the Westinghouse patents destroy such claims, and the additional inventions, increasing the efficiency of the brake, are sufficient to establish the superiority of Mr. Westinghouse.

In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse became interested in the operation of railway signals and switches by compressed air, and developed and patented the system now manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company. To operate the signals, compressed air is used as the power and electricity as the agent to operate minute valves for setting the compressed air in motion. Under the patents obtained for this invention the Union Switch and Signal Company has introduced in Boston, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and many other places, what is termed the "Pneumatic Interlocking Switch and Signal Apparatus," whereby all the signals and switches are operated from a given point, using compressed air as the motive power and electricity to bring that power into operation. Through this invention the movement of signals and switches no longer requires considerable physical force, the operations being controlled by tiny levers which a child can move. These plants are magnificent illustrations of what can be accomplished by a proper combination of steam, air and electricity.

In 1883 Mr. Westinghouse turned his attention to electric lighting, and began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company. In 1885 he purchased the Gaulard and Gibbs patents for the distribution of electricity by means of alternating currents, and in 1886 formed the Westinghouse Electric

Company, engaging actively in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical machinery. In 1889-90 this company absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company and the Consolidated Electric Light Company. In 1891 all these companies were reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, which has built very extensive works at East Pittsburgh, and employs about fourteen thousand operatives. In the construction of these buildings, as in all the others under his management and control, architects have, by direction of Mr. Westinghouse, borne in mind the health and comfort of those to be employed in them, and every proper provision has been made for their well-being. About this time Mr. Westinghouse became interested also in electric lighting companies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and gave special attention to the problems of the generation and distribution of electricity for commercial purposes. In 1881 the Westinghouse Machine Company was formed to manufacture engines designed by H. H. Westinghouse, brother of the inventor.

In all the enterprises in which he was interested Mr. Westinghouse's dynamic personality was a most potent influence. He gathered around him a group of engineers and scientists—men who dealt in an intangible thing, inventive power. In 1884, natural gas having been brought from Murraysville to Pittsburgh, Mr. Westinghouse suggested that drilling might develop natural gas in the Iron City, and accordingly he drilled a well on the grounds of his own residence, a venture which resulted in the production of gas in enormous quantities. An ordinance was enacted by the city authorizing him to lay pipes under the streets, and he purchased the charter of what is known as the Philadelphia Company, having power to carry on the natural gas business, no law relating especially to this business being then in existence. Mr. Westinghouse was the first justly to appreciate the perils and requirements involved in the distribution of such enormous quantities of this almost odorless gas, under great pressure, with the possibility of leakage at every joint, and not only did he provide for this leakage by special appliances, but he also foresaw the need of large pipes for the reduction of friction when the pressure should decrease. His theory of the utility of large pipes has been amply justified by experience, and the work of the Philadelphia Company contributed very largely to the re-establishment of Pittsburgh in the iron and steel business.

In 1892 the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was given the contract for the illumination of the World's Fair at Chicago, and shortly thereafter the incandescent electric lamps manufactured by it were declared by the courts to be an infringement of patents owned by a competitor, consequently Mr. Westinghouse was obliged to immediately design and manufacture in large quantities an incandescent lamp which would not infringe upon them. This he did by making what was called the "stopper lamp," the use of which enabled the Westinghouse Company to fulfill its contract. This meant not only designing a lamp which would not infringe upon existing patents, but also designing and manufacturing the machinery for its production, all within a limited time. That Mr. Westinghouse succeeded and enabled his company to carry out its contract obligations, is one of the most remarkable *tours de force* in his career.

From 1899 to 1906 Mr. Westinghouse again spent considerable time in Europe, where he founded companies in England and France for the manufacture of elec-

trical apparatus under patents owned by his American companies. Then came the financial panic of 1907 which involved three important Westinghouse companies —the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Security Investment Company. Leaving largely to his associates the readjustment of the affairs of the two latter companies, which were practically his personal property, and disregarding his possible personal losses, Mr. Westinghouse concentrated all his energies on the readjustment of the finances of the electric company, and so successful was he in this that in December, 1908, but little more than a year after the panic, the company's obligations were discharged and it was placed upon a firm financial basis with cash assets of over seventeen million dollars.

Mr. Westinghouse's later work included the development of gas engines of large power, and steam turbines for land and marine use. In coöperation with the late Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, United States navy, he was the first to suggest the use of reduction gearing in connection with high-speed turbines, and by the invention of what is known as a "floating frame" for gearing of this kind he inaugurated a new epoch in marine engineering. One of the latest but not least of the products of Mr. Westinghouse's genius as applied to mechanics was his air spring for automobiles and motor trucks, the first form of which was brought to his attention by its inventors while it was still in an experimental state. Mr. Westinghouse quickly recognized the possibility of such a device, and after several years of development and testing he brought out the air spring, which, because of the great increase in comfort and safety which it affords to motorists, promises to become as well known as the air-brake. In this air spring he accomplished the remarkable feat in mechanics of retaining air at a pressure of seventy or eighty pounds in a cylinder, the piston of which is subjected to incessant reciprocating motion for hours at a time.

In addition to his mechanical genius Mr. Westinghouse possessed the most thorough familiarity with financial questions. He was connected with companies manufacturing the Westinghouse air-brake in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy and Australia, and founded companies for the manufacture of electrical apparatus in almost as many countries, in all employing about fifty thousand workmen. Among other companies in which he had large or controlling interests were: The Westinghouse Air Spring Company; the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company; the Pittsburgh Meter Company; the Westinghouse Friction Draft-Gear Company; the Westinghouse Traction Brake Company; the East Pittsburgh Improvement Company; the Nernst Lamp Company; the Union Switch and Signal Company; the Traction and Power Securities Company, Limited, of London, England, and the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, Limited.

In 1874 the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania awarded him the Scott premium and medal for his improvements in air-brakes; he has received the decorations of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. In 1890 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in 1896 he was the second recipient of the John Fritz medal; in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Koenigliche Technische Hochschule, Berlin; and in 1912 he was awarded the Edison gold medal for his achievements

in the introduction and development of the alternating current system of distributing electrical energy. He was an honorary member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; an honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an honorary member of the National Electric Light Association; the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Academy of Political and Social Science in the City of New York; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; American Association for the Conservation of Vision; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Automobile Engineers; American Society of Naval Engineers (associate); American Protective Tariff League; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Botanical Garden; Pilgrims of the United States; Japan Society of New York; Pan-American Society of the United States; Automobile Club of America; Chamber of Commerce of New York; City Midday Club, New York; Economic Club, New York; Metropolitan Club, New York; Republican Club, New York; Sleepy Hollow Country Club; Union League Club, New York; Country Club, Duquesne; Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh; University and Union, both of Pittsburgh; Engineers, Boston; Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society.

Mr. Westinghouse married, August 8, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, Marguerite Erskine Walker, and they became the parents of one son, George Westinghouse (3d). Mr. Westinghouse died March 12, 1914.

HAVEN, Gilbert,

Distinguished Divine, Philanthropist.

Rev. Gilbert Haven, D. D., bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, September 19, 1821, son of Gilbert and Hannah (Burrill) Haven, grandson of Jotham and Martha (Belknap) Haven, and descended from Richard and Susanna Haven.

He attended the public schools in Malden, Massachusetts, and at the age of fourteen became a clerk in a dry goods house in that town. His desire for a better education moved him to give his spare time to study, and in 1839 he entered the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. In 1840 he entered upon a clerkship in a store in Boston, and later took employment in the house of Tenney & Company. Business pursuits and social life had little charm for him; his disposition led him to further study, and in 1842 he reëntered Wesleyan Academy to complete his preparation for college, passing thence to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, at the fall term of the first year. During his college course he taught school during the long vacations, and after his graduation in 1846 he continued to teach until 1851. He was admitted to the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on trial in April, 1851, and was at once appointed to a charge at Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1853 he was admitted into full connection with the conference, and received deacon's orders. He held a pastorate at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, 1853-55; at Westfield, Massachusetts, 1855-57, and at Roxbury and Cambridgeport, 1857-60. In 1861 he entered the Union army as chaplain of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment for a period of three months, and passed the remainder of the year in charge of a church in New-

Reuben E. Fenton

GOVERNOR, 1865-69

ark, New Jersey. In 1862 he traveled in Europe, and on his return home in the following year was settled as pastor of the North Russell Street Church, in Boston. Mr. Haven's sympathies were with the colored people; he declined to recognize the color line in any way, and expressed his views freely in the religious press as concerning the proper attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church in the south; and being appointed missionary at Vicksburg, Mississippi, he refused to minister to the colored people separately.

Mr. Haven contributed freely to the religious and occasionally to the secular press, and in 1867 he was elected editor of "Zion's Herald," the organ of New England Methodism. His editorial conduct, which continued to 1872, was judicious and capable, and brought "The Herald" to a leading place in religious journalism. In 1868 he became a member of the General Conference, and in 1872 was elected bishop. As a presiding bishop he was eminently successful, having a strong perception of the equities of debate, and evincing much tact and courtesy, yet firmness; and in the general business of his office he was also unusually successful. Notwithstanding all this multiplicity of affairs, he did not permit his pen to be idle. His contributions to the press were filled not only with glowing descriptions of scenery, but with skillfully painted pictures of men and manners, as were also his hundreds of private letters. Out of his episcopal visit to Mexico grew his book, "Our Next Door Neighbor; or, a Winter in Mexico" (1875). He also wrote two journals relating to his experiences as bishop. He advocated the admission of the Indians to the rights of citizenship, and was stern in his denunciation of the anti-Chinese sentiment. He was deeply interested in the cause of education in the south, and indefatigable in his efforts to advance the interests of its schools. He raised in various ways $7,000 for the purchase of the site of Clark University at Atlanta, Georgia, and $10,000 more for the university building. He himself gave largely to Wesleyan University, to Boston University, to the People's Church, Boston, and to the church at Malden, Massachusetts; but to the schools and churches of the south he gave with an unmatched liberality. He founded the Mexican mission of the Methodist Episcopal church, formally visiting President Lerdo to inform him as to the aims and scope of the proposed work and to obtain from him the promise to welcome the new mission and to protect the missionaries in the enjoyment of their civil rights. He published: "Lay Representation in the Methodist Episcopal Church; Its Justice and Expediency" (1864); "The Pilgrim's Wallet; or, Scraps of Travel in England, France and Germany" (1865); "National Sermons; Sermons, Speeches and Letters on Slavery and Its War" (1869); "Our Next Door Neighbor; or, a Winter in Mexico" (1875); "Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher" (with Thomas Russell, 1872). "Christus Consolator," with notes, was published by his son, William Ingraham Haven (1873). He was married, in 1851, to Mary, daughter of George Ingraham, of Amenia, New York. He died at Malden, Massachusetts, January 3, 1880.

FENTON, Reuben E.,

Governor, Statesman.

Reuben Eaton Fenton was born at Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, July 1, 1819, son of George W. Fenton. He was educated in the district school and Fredonia Academy, and studied law in Jamestown, New York. In 1839 he established himself as a country merchant, and proved very successful, afterwards add-

ing to his business that of a dealer in lumber. His lumber operations proved very successful, he personally conducting his first raft of timber, which cost him his first thousand dollars, down the Ohio to Maysville, Kentucky, where he sold it at a large profit. He soon had the reputation of being one of the most successful operators in lumber in his region, and attained the rank of a financial leader among the business men of his community. He was popular as a citizen, and held among other offices that of supervisor of the town of Carroll, 1846-52, and was colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, New York State Militia.

In 1859 he was elected to the State Assembly as a Democrat. He was a representative in the Thirty-third Congress, 1853-55, and being bitterly opposed to slavery, he voted against his party on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This action cost his reëlection in 1854, but in 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress by the new Republican party, and he was reëlected to successive Congresses, including the Thirty-eighth, serving until 1865. While in Congress he espoused the cause of the veterans of the War of 1812, and carried through the house a bill for their relief. He advocated the cheap postage system, the regulation of emigration, the extension of invalid pensions, and the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and he opposed the invasion of Kansas, the bounty bills, and the payment of Confederate losses during the Civil War. On committee work he was noted for his exceptional industry and judgment. During the Rebellion he supported the government with voice and vote. In 1862 he was proposed for the Republican nomination for Governor, but declined; however, he accepted the honor two years later, and was elected, defeating Governor Seymour and running far ahead of his ticket. At the end of his term he was reëlected by an increased majority. He was recognized as a political power throughout the country as well as in his own State; and his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency, and the Republican State Convention which met in Syracuse in that year unanimously declared him to be the choice of the Union party in New York for Vice-President. In 1869 Governor Fenton was chosen by the Legislature to be Senator of the United States for the term of six years ending March 3, 1875, succeeding Edwin D. Morgan, and on entering the Senate he was almost instantly recognized as one of its most prominent members. Giving his principal attention to matters of finance, his speeches on taxation, the currency, the public revenue, the public debt and cognate subjects gave evidence of his superior statesmanship, and attracted national attention. He was active in his censure of the "moiety system" which prevailed in the customs department, making comparison between that and the corrupt and oppressive periods which existed under the French monarchy.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1875, Mr. Fenton held no public office, except in 1878, when he was appointed chairman of the commission to take part in the International Monetary Conference at Paris, on returning from which, in 1879, he resumed his residence at Jamestown, New York. He was president of the First National Bank of that city, and was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Swedish Orphanage there. His last public appearance was on the occasion of a memorial service held at the time of General Grant's death.

Governor Fenton married (first) in 1838, Jane Frew, daughter of John Frew. She died in 1840. He married (second)

in 1844, Elizabeth Scudder, daughter of Joel Scudder, of Victor, New York. He was the father of three children, two daughters and a son, the latter, Reuben E., Jr., who succeeded to the business of his father. Governor Fenton died suddenly in the directors' room of the First National Bank, Jamestown, August 25, 1885.

DWIGHT, Dr. Timothy,

Educator, Author, Theologian.

Dr. Timothy Dwight, for half a century a member of the Yale faculty and the twelfth president of Yale University, from 1886 to 1899, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 16, 1828, his grandfather of the same name having been the eighth president. He was a son of James and Susan (Breed) Dwight, the former named having been a son of President Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Major Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Colonel Timothy Dwight, who was a son of Nathaniel Dwight, who was a son of Captain Timothy Dwight, who was a son of John Dwight, the immigrant ancestor.

After preparatory school work at Norwich, Connecticut, he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1849 as salutatorian of his class. In 1851 he returned to New Haven and remained four years tutoring in the college and studying theology in the New Haven Theological School. In 1856 he went abroad to study at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, and remained for two years, and upon his return to his native land, in 1858, was appointed assistant professor of sacred literature in the Yale Divinity School. He became a professor in 1861, and in the same year was ordained a Congregational minister. He was elected president of Yale in 1886, and, as it was stipulated that he should not be required to take an academic chair, he speedily set on foot the movement to transform the college into a university, and within seven months the Legislature authorized the use of the name Yale University. Under the administration of President Dwight many new buildings were erected, endowments were increased, and the number of students steadily grew and the work of the university was carried into seven departments. Nearly two thousand five hundred students were graduated during his incumbency. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on President Dwight by the Chicago Theological Seminary and by Yale, and that of Doctor of Laws by Harvard and Princeton. He was a member of the committee for the revision of the English Bible from 1872 until its completion in 1885. He preached frequently in the college pulpit and elsewhere throughout his connection with the college. He was the editor of several volumes of the American edition of Meyers' "Commentary on the New Testament," to which he added extended notes; was for some years editor of the "New Englander," and in 1870-71 published in that magazine a notable series of articles on "The True Ideal of an American University," afterward published in book-form; he published a translation of "Godet's Commentary on John's Gospel," with additional notes; a volume of twenty of his sermons entitled "Thoughts Of and For the Inner Life;" "Memories of Yale Life and Men;" also various articles and addresses on educational and other subjects. At the celebration of the bicentennial of Yale in 1901, Dr. Dwight was president of the general bicentennial committee.

Dr. Dwight married, December 31, 1866, Jane Wakeman Skinner, daughter of Roger Sherman and Mary Lockwood (De Forest) Skinner, of New Haven. Children: Helen Rood, born December

8, 1868, died October 20, 1909; Winthrop Edwards, born December 23, 1872, graduate of Yale, 1893, an attorney-at-law in New York City.

Dr. Dwight died May 26, 1916. The tributes to his long and useful life were fervent and many: "Dr. Dwight," said Chauncey M. Depew, "had a wonderful fund of humor and was one of the most charming men I ever met. When he proposed resigning I went to his house to ask him to remain. He told me then that the Dwights died at seventy, and he felt that if he remained in harness he wouldn't be able to break the record. He did break it by seventeen years."

Henry W. Taft said: "He lived up to the best traditions of a line of eminent presidents of Yale. He was a man of the highest character and ability—a classic figure in the history of the university."

Payson Merrill's comment was: "He was one of the best presidents Yale ever had."

George Adee said of him: "No man was ever more respected and loved than Dr. Dwight. Every Yale man holds him in abiding love and affection."

"The most conspicuous thing about Dr. Dwight was his lovable character and his universal kindness," was the tribute of Frederick C. Walcott.

Voicing the university sentiment, Dean Jones said: "He was everywhere recognized as one of the great presidents of Yale. He was famous as a scholar, a wit and a divine, but his great life work was, as the president of Yale, in creating it a genuine university."

Dean Brown, of the Divinity School, said: "Dr. Dwight's thorough scholarship, administrative ability and noble Christian character have enabled him to render a conspicuous and memorable service to Yale and to the Kingdom of God."

STANTON, Lewis Eliot,

Lawyer, Litterateur.

That name alone is sufficient for contemporaries, representing as it does one of the older members of the Hartford county bar, and one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Connecticut. The late Mr. Stanton's long and active professional career and his enviable record as a political speaker and lecturer made his name familiar in regions distant from the part of New England with which it is most closely identified.

Thomas Stanton, founder of the American branch of the family, was a scion of a house of ancient English origin. He is on record as a magistrate in Boston as early as 1636, and served as Indian interpreter for Governor Winthrop. During the Pequot war he rendered valuable assistance in the same capacity, and special mention is made of his bravery in the battle of Fairfield Swamp, in which he nearly lost his life. At the close of the war he must have returned to Boston, for he appears as one of the magistrates in the trial of John Wainwright, which took place October 3, 1637. In 1639 we find him settled in Hartford, where he was appointed official interpreter for the General Court, and it is worthy of note that throughout his life he served on many important occasions as a medium of communication between the English and the Indians. Thomas Stanton was widely known as an Indian trader, his operations covering an extensive territory. He was granted a monopoly of trading with the Indians at Pawkatuck, where he built a trading house. About 1651 this enterprising pioneer removed to Pequot, and seven years later took up his permanent residence at Stonington, or rather at Wequetequock Cove, two and one-half miles east of that town, which was then

considered a part of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. Thomas Stanton was the third settler, and in 1658 was appointed one of the managers. He received several grants of land and on May 15, 1651, was elected a deputy magistrate by the General Court. In 1664 he was a commissioner to try small cases, and in 1665 he had authority to hold a semi-annual court at New London. In 1666 he was reëlected commissioner, and overseer-general of the Coassatuck Indians, a commissioner of appeals in Indian affairs, and was successively reëlected commissioner during the remainder of his life. In 1666 he was a member of the General Assembly and was regularly reëlected until 1674. During King Philip's war Thomas Stanton took an active part, his sons also participating. On June 3, 1674, he aided in founding the church at Stonington, and his name stands first on its roll of membership.

Thomas Stanton married Ann, born in 1621, in England, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Dorothy Lord. On June 30, 1652, Dr. Lord was licensed by the General Court to practice in Connecticut, being the first physician to whom this privilege was accorded. The site of the original home of Thomas Stanton at Hartford is now occupied by the factory of the Jewell Belting Company.

On December 2, 1677, this brave soldier, just magistrate and wise interpreter between two races, passed away. His record forms part of the early annals of New England, and one historian says of him: "Never, perhaps, did the acquisition of a barbarous language give to a man such immediate, widespread and lasting importance. From the year 1636, when he was Winthrop's interpreter with the Nahantic sachem, to 1670, when Uncas visited him with a train of warriors and captains to get him to write his will, his name is connected with almost every Indian transaction on record."

(II) Joseph, son of Thomas and Ann (Lord) Stanton, was born in 1646, and resided in Stonington. In 1699 he was appointed assistant magistrate to hold court in New London. Later he removed to Charlestown, Rhode Island, where we find him in 1685 affixing his signature to a lease. He was four times married, and his death occurred in 1714.

(III) Daniel, son of Joseph Stanton by his second marriage, was born April 1, 1694, and has come down in history as "Captain," probably from the fact that he served with that rank in the colonial forces. He was several times married, and died December 28, 1773.

(IV) John, son of Daniel Stanton, was born in February, 1722, in Charlestown, Rhode Island, and married Dorothy, born in 1724, daughter of Jonathan and Ann (Treat) Richardson. John Stanton died September 1, 1814, in Paris, Oneida county, New York, long surviving his wife, who passed away in 1790.

(V) Adam, son of John and Dorothy (Richardson) Stanton, was born in 1749, in Westerly, Rhode Island, and in 1775 moved thence to Killingworth, now Clinton, Connecticut. He there built a house on the site formerly occupied by the dwelling of Abraham Pierson, the first rector of Yale College. The first business in which Adam Stanton engaged was the making of salt from the water of Long Island Sound. His product was transported by ox teams to Boston, where he sold it for two dollars a bushel. He married, December 4, 1777, Elizabeth, born May 28, 1754, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Treat, of Preston, Connecticut. Mrs. Stanton died May 23, 1805, and her husband lived to the age of eighty-five, passing away at Clinton on October 15, 1834.

(VI) John, son of Adam and Elizabeth

(Treat) Stanton, was born April 5, 1783, in Clinton, and was a farmer and general merchant. His political affiliations were with the Whigs, and he was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Stanton married, March 29, 1825, Caroline Elizabeth Eliot, who was born March 17, 1796, and was a descendant in the sixth generation of John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton were the parents of three children: Jonathan Adam; Elizabeth; and Lewis Eliot, mentioned below. Mr. Stanton died September 9, 1864, and the death of his widow occurred May 29, 1866.

(VII) Lewis Eliot Stanton, son of John and Caroline Elizabeth (Eliot) Stanton, was born July 19, 1833, and died August 27, 1916, in Clinton, Connecticut, both birth and death occurring in the Stanton homestead, built in 1789, by his grandfather, Adam Stanton, on the site of Rector Pierson's residence, where the first president of Yale College gave instruction to the first students of that renowned educational institution.

Lewis Eliot Stanton received his early education at the village school of his birthplace in the schools of Norwich, and later prepared for college at Bacon Academy in Colchester. He entered Yale in 1851, and at once applied himself with diligence to his studies, proving an apt and conscientious student, and taking various prizes for ability in debate, and was subsequently graduated with honor in a distinguished class. But his course of study did not end with the four years at the university. After leaving college he returned to his books with determination, having decided to make the law his profession. But while preparing for the bar he accepted the position of teacher at Shaw Academy in East Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained for nearly a year. In July, 1856, his health became impaired and he was forced to relinquish his school, which he did with much regret. But his own studies were not interrupted, and a year later, in May, 1857, he entered Yale Law School and received legal instruction under Governor Henry Dutton and Professor Thomas B. Osborne. Classmates of Mr. Stanton at Yale included Professor Charles F. Johnson, of Trinity College; P. H. Woodward and Theodore Lyman, and the late Major Francis Parsons.

In February, 1859, Mr. Stanton entered the law office of John S. Beach, of New Haven, where he remained until his admission to the bar in April, 1859, not returning to his home until November of the same year, and then locating in Norwich. Mr. Stanton remained in Norwich until September 9, 1865, being assistant clerk of the Superior Court of New London county from June, 1863, to July, 1864, and recorder of the city of Norwich from July, 1864, to the time of his departure.

Mr. Stanton came to Hartford in 1865 and formed a law partnership with John C. Day, which was maintained for six years, when the firm was dissolved and Mr. Stanton continued practice in his own name. In 1870 he was appointed assistant to United States Attorney Calvin G. Child, and attended to the federal business of Hartford county, serving under Attorney Child and Daniel Chadwick. On the death of Mr. Chadwick in 1884, he was appointed United States attorney for the district of Connecticut, his commission, dated December 19, being signed by President Chester A. Arthur. Until April, 1888, he continued in that office, serving the government in all for a period of seventeen years, and being engaged in trying criminal and civil cases for the United States, wherein he gained more than ordinary experience. Since that time Mr. Stanton had devoted his time to civil cases and the law of corporations.

He was at one time president of the Hartford County Bar Association and for a considerable period a member of the local council of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Stanton inherited a strong memory and a natural gift for public speaking, and much of his success was due to his facility of expression, coupled with hard work and a remarkable scholarship. During the early years of his practice he was fond of stump-speaking and did a great deal of it in eastern Connecticut, making speeches in all campaigns, both State and national, from 1860 to 1870. One of the memorable events of his early career in Norwich was when Abraham Lincoln came there and made his great speech, soon after the famous contest with Douglas for the Illinois Senatorship. The next morning Mr. Stanton sought a long interview, which, to his great delight, Lincoln gave him. In that conversation the Illinois statesman repeated what he had said in public: "Young man, this country cannot remain half slave and half free. Slavery will be abolished or it will extend over the country." Soon after that Mr. Stanton said on the stump that Abraham Lincoln exhibited such undoubted genius that it would not be at all surprising to see him President of the United States. Lincoln was nominated at the next convention.

In politics Mr. Stanton was always a staunch Republican. He never ran for office but once, and had no fondness for it, though taking a great interest in the welfare of his party. In the fall of 1880 he was nominated for the House of Representatives, and was elected and made house chairman of the judiciary committee, with his classmate, Lyman D. Brewster, Senate chairman.

In 1871 the Morgan School was established in Clinton. Afterwards the grounds were decorated with statues, and Mr. Stanton was called upon for a speech. His subject was upon the wealth of Connecticut, and he gave facts and statistics at great length, asserting that this wonderful advance was due really to the education of the people, and that if any State desired to be rich it must first educate the young. The latter remark is significant and characteristic of the man, who was a constant reader and student.

Mr. Stanton was a member of the Center church and deeply interested in its prosperity. He had delivered many lectures upon literary and historical subjects and was altogether a man of unusual gifts and peculiar sagacity. His personal character, and the eminence he won in his profession, placed him in the front rank of the men worth knowing, and he was esteemed and honored as a man of strict integrity and sterling scholarship.

Mr. Stanton, being without family, had lived in bachelor quarters practically all his life in Hartford. For several years he occupied an apartment in the Hartford fire building and more recently had lived in the Goodwin building, corner Asylum and Haynes streets. The house in which he died in Clinton is ancestral property and was, until Mr. Stanton's ownership, immediately preceding owned and occupied by John Stanton, his brother, deceased. In its fittings and furnishings it is a museum of early New England life and has been visited by thousands of lovers of the colonial and antique. Mr. Stanton took great pride in it and employed a family to live in it and care for it the year 'round. He spent much of his time summers there and at Watch Hill. The house is on the site of Rector Pierson's school, claimed to have been the inspiration for the founding of Yale College, and some of the timbers of the school help form the frame of the Stanton homestead. It was built in 1789 by

Adam Stanton, grandfather of Lewis E. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton's law office in Hartford had for many years been on the second floor of the building on State street (No. 16) for nearly three-quarters of a century occupied in part by the Geers, printers and city directory publishers. He had not engaged in active practice of the law for two or three years. Mr. Stanton leaves no near relatives.

FESSENDEN, Samuel,

Man of Great Ability.

The Fessenden family, worthily represented by the late Hon. Samuel Fessenden, one of the foremost citizens of Connecticut, had among its members many men who have been prominently identified with public affairs. His father, the Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden, and his uncle, Hon. Thomas A. D. Fessenden, represented Maine in the Thirty-seventh Congress; and another uncle, William Pitt Fessenden, gained an honorable place in history by his able and patriotic service as a statesman during the Civil War, and the trying period of reconstruction which followed.

The Rev. Samuel C. Fessenden was born in New Gloucester, Maine, March 7, 1815, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, April 18, 1882. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, and prepared for the ministry in the Theological Seminary at Bangor. He served as pastor of the Congregational church at Rockland, Maine; was editor of the "Maine Evangelist," later took up the study of law; was judge of the Municipal Court at Rockland; was examiner-in-chief at the United States patent office, and served in the Thirty-seventh Congress. He married Mary A. G. Abbe. Their son,

Samuel Fessenden, was born in Rockland, Maine, April 12, 1847. He prepared for college in the Lewiston Academy at Lewiston, Maine, of which institution he was a pupil at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, and he accordingly gave up his studies and enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Battery, which was destined to win such an illustrious name in the great conflict. He served under General Grant in the campaign which was made memorable by the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and for the bravery, tact and devotion exhibited by Samuel Fessenden he was recommended by General Grant for a commission and was promoted from sergeant-major to second lieutenant, under commission signed by President Lincoln, in the Second United States Infantry, and later was promoted to captain. Later he accepted a commission in the First Maine Light Artillery, and subsequently served on the staff of General A. P. Howe until the close of the war.

Upon his return from the war, he at once resumed his studies, and applied himself to the study of law, completing in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated March 4, 1869. His family having removed to Stamford, Connecticut, he was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, and began practice at Stamford as a member of a firm in which the senior partners were the late Joshua B. Ferris and Calvin G. Child. On Mr. Child's retirement, the firm name became Ferris & Fessenden, and continued thus until Mr. Ferris retired wholly from professional life. The firm was then reorganized under the name of Fessenden & Carter, Galen A. Carter becoming a member, and later Homer S. Cummings was admitted to partnership and the firm name became Fessenden, Carter & Cummings, but subsequently was again

changed to Fessenden & Carter. Many important cases were entrusted to the care of the firms of which Mr. Fessenden was a member, and these were brought to successful issues. In 1880 he was elected State's attorney for Fairfield county, and his work as such was notably effective, he having made the law literally a "terror to evil-doers."

Mr. Fessenden always cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and since early manhood had taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1874 he was elected to the Legislature, where he was placed on the judiciary committee, itself a recognition of his legal ability; in 1879 he was again a member of the Legislature, a leader among his associates; and again in 1895 he was a member of the Legislature, being the unanimous choice of his party for speaker. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, which which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency; that of 1880, when James A. Garfield was nominated; and that of 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was chosen. He sat in the Republican State Convention of 1896, at New Haven, which nominated delegates to the Republican National Convention, and drafted and advocated that plank of the platform which was adopted, declaring that "we are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks; and to the free coinage of silver, at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold. We believe that this policy, with a sound and stable currency upon a gold basis, will furnish sufficient revenue to meet all requirements of the government and properly support it." He was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. In that body he was made a member of the committee on resolutions and took an active part in the discussions before that committee, and the work of the convention and in the advocacy of the gold plank in the platform which was adopted by that convention. In the convention there were two leading candidates for the nomination for President—William McKinley, of Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed, of Maine; Levi P. Morton, William B. Allison and Matthew S. Quay also receiving votes. Connecticut was divided between the two leading candidates, McKinley receiving seven votes and Reed five. Mr. Fessenden was the leader of the five Reed delegates from Connecticut, and he took a prominent part in the work for Mr. Reed. Mr. Manley, who also went to the St. Louis convention as a Reed man, came under the influence of the late Mark A. Hanna, who had general charge of the McKinley forces, and Mr. Manley changed over to Mr. McKinley. When Mr. Fessenden discovered that Mr. Manley had deserted the Reed colors, he uttered the words which were quoted throughout the country, "Joe, God Almighty hates a quitter." In 1893, although not a candidate, Mr. Fessenden received twenty-six votes in the caucus of his party for United States Senator; in 1899, seventy-four votes; in 1905, seventy-three votes. In 1905-06 he was a State Senator, and *pro tempore* president of that body.

Throughout his life he continued to manifest an interest in military affairs, and in 1872 Governor Jewell appointed him judge advocate, with rank of major, for the Fourth Regimental District, National Guard. He was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, District of Columbia Commandery.

Mr. Fessenden married, June 28, 1873,

Helen M. Davenport, who bore him three children: Helen G., Content, and Gladstone. Mrs. Fessenden died November 3, 1905; her husband survived her, and died in 1908.

TRUMBULL, James Hammond,

Philologist, Historian.

James Hammond Trumbull was born at Stonington, Connecticut, December 20, 1821. After completing his preliminary studies, he entered Yale College in 1838, but was prevented by illness from completing his undergraduate course. In 1842-43 he assisted in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes and shells of Connecticut. In 1847 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in which office he served two terms, and in 1858 he was again appointed to the same office, serving until 1861, in which year he was elected Secretary of State, and remained in office as such during the Civil War.

In Hartford, in which city he took up his residence upon his first appointment as Assistant Secretary of State, he associated himself with the Connecticut Historical Society, and served in the capacity of corresponding secretary for fourteen years from 1849 to 1863, and subsequently was president for a quarter of a century. He was also chosen as trustee and librarian of the Watkinson Free Library of Hartford, trustee of the Wadsworth Athenæum, State Librarian of Connecticut, and for a short time was lecturer on Indian languages at Yale College. He prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to Eliot's Indian Bible, which it was said no other man had the ability to read. The various honors which were conferred upon Dr. Trumbull were in recognition of his merits as historian and philologist. By his historical research he threw considerable light on the early history of New England, and as a philologist was the accepted authority on matters pertaining to Indian dialects. He also attained distinction as a bibliographer, particularly as the compiler of the catalogue of the Brinley Library. Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1850, and of Doctor of Laws in 1871; Harvard similarly honored him, and Columbia gave him the degree of L. H. D. He was a member of nearly all the learned societies of the country, and in several of them held the office of president.

His publications comprise a quantity of articles written for magazines and various learned societies, and a number of larger works, some of which, though only edited by him, were made practically new by his learned annotations: "The Colonial Records of Connecticut" (1850-59); "Historical Notes on Some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes" (1860-61); "The Defense of Stonington Against a British Squadron in 1814" (1864); "Roger Williams' Key Into the Language of America" (1866); "Thomas Lechford's Plain Dealing; or Newes from New England" (1867); "The Origin of McFingal" (1868); "The Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870); "The Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages" (1871); "Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar" (1871); "Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut" (1872); "Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer" (1873); "On the Algonkin Verb" (1876); "The True Blue-Laws of Connecticut, and the False Blue-Laws Invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters" (1871); "Indian Names of Places in and on the Borders of Connecticut, with Interpretations" (1881); "Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut" (two volumes, 1886).

Dr. Trumbull married, in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1855, Sarah A., daughter of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson. Their daughter, Annie Eliot, has published a number of stories of high order. Dr. Trumbull died at his home in Hartford, August 5, 1897.

CLEMENS, Samuel Langhorne,

Author.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known under his *nom de plume* of "Mark Twain," was born in Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835, son of John Marshall and Jane L. (Lambton) Clemens. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and in the village school the lad obtained a modest practical education, attending the same until he was twelve years old. His father died at that time, leaving the mother and children without means, as he had lost all his savings by endorsing notes for friends. The son, in order to contribute to the support of the family, entered the office of the Hannibal "Courier" as an apprentice, and continued in the employ of that newspaper office for nearly three years, during a portion of the time assisting in editing the same. He also worked in the printing office of his brother, Orion Clemens. In 1853 he journeyed to Philadelphia and New York, in which cities he worked at his trade, and from 1854 to 1857 worked at his trade in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Muscatine and Keokuk. In the latter named year he returned to Hannibal, and carried out his long-cherished ambition to become a steamboat pilot, in due course of time receiving his pilot's license. From 1857 to 1861 he served as pilot on a steamboat plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, and this period of his life is graphically described in "Old Times on the Mississippi."

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the Confederate army, being appointed second lieutenant, but his service only covered a period of two weeks, after which he went with his brother to Nevada, of which territory the elder Clemens had been appointed secretary, and Samuel L. acted for a short time as his brother's private secretary. He then engaged in silver mining, but without success. In 1862 he accepted the city editorship of the "Enterprise," of Virginia City, Nevada. He was sent to Carson to report the proceedings of the legislature, and he signed his letters "Mark Twain," a familiar call from the leadsman to the pilot of every Mississippi river steamboat. He remained with the "Enterprise" for two years, and he then accepted the position of reporter on the "Morning Call," of San Francisco, California, and in the following year (1865) engaged in mining in Calaveras county, but soon returned to his more congenial work in San Francisco. In 1866 he visited the Hawaiian Islands, and wrote for the Sacramento "Union" a series of brilliant letters, principally upon the sugar industries of the islands, several of which were afterward incorporated in his "Roughing It." Upon his return to the United States, he located in California and began his vocation as a humorous lecturer, his first audiences being the miners of that State and Nevada. In 1867 he went to New York and there published his "Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras." The same year he joined a party of tourists in an excursion on the "Quaker City" to the Old World, visiting France, Italy and Palestine. On his return he went to California, where he wrote out his experiences of the voyage in book form under the title, "Innocents Abroad," which, sold by subscription, proved instantly successful, and gave its author an international reputation, pass-

ing into American literature as a standard humorous work. He then became editor of the "Express," of Buffalo, New York, of which he was also part proprietor. He soon, however, retired from journalism, and in 1871 settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he resided for many years. He was in constant demand as a platform lecturer and magazine correspondent. In 1872 he went to Europe on a lecturing tour, and in 1884 established in New York City the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Company, which firm assumed the publication of his works. In 1885 they brought out the "Memoirs of General Grant," which had the largest circulation of any popular subscription book up to that time, paying to Mrs. Grant a copyright of $350,000. In 1893 the firm failed, and Mr. Clemens was obliged to return to his pen and the lecture platform to recover his fallen fortunes. He succeeded so well that in 1898 he had liquidated the entire indebtedness of the firm. In 1895-96 he made a tour of the world, under direction of a lecture bureau, and in 1896 went to London, where he wrote "Following the Equator." His works have all been republished in England, the earlier ones with his sanction, and many of them have been translated in German and French.

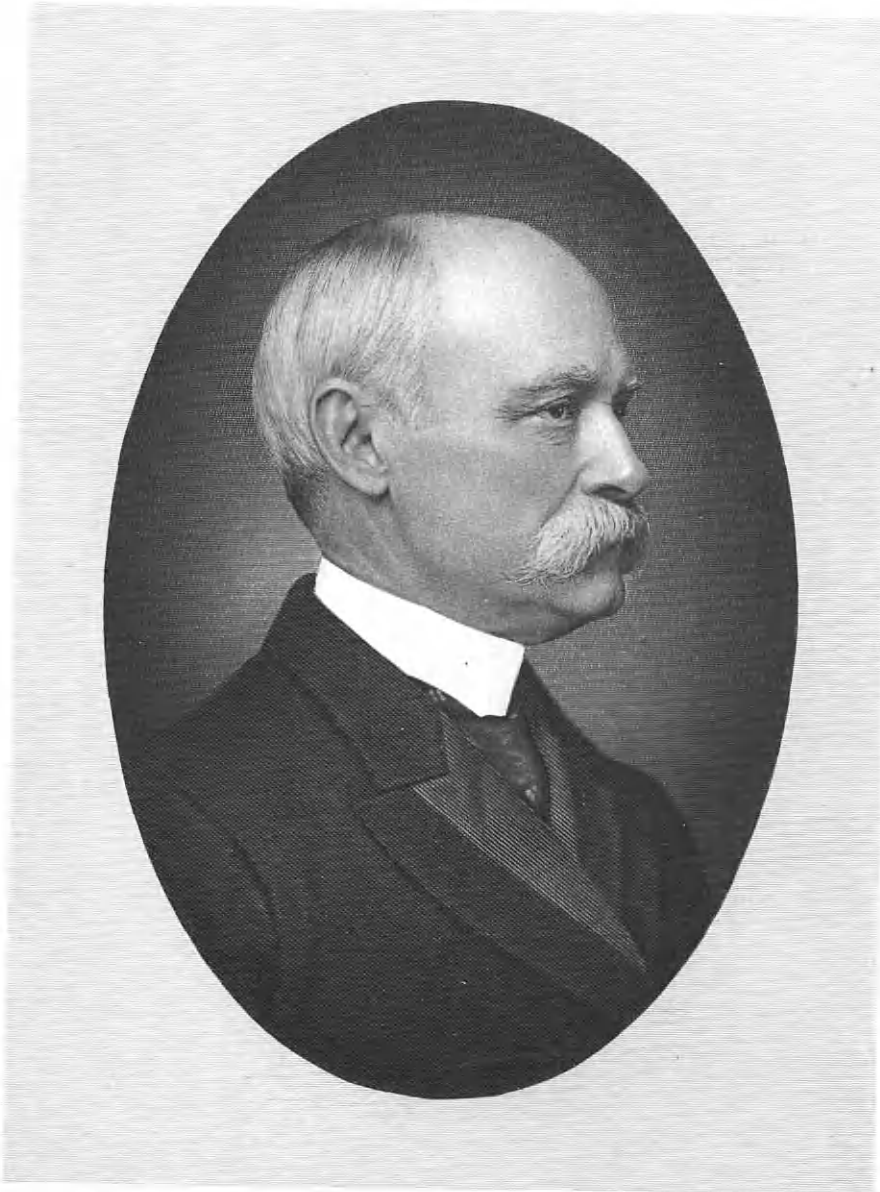
Among his works are: "Innocents Abroad," 1869; "Roughing It," 1872; "The Gilded Age," written in conjunction with Charles D. Warner, 1874; "Sketches, Old and New," 1875; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," dealing with his boyhood experiences in Missouri, 1876; "Punch Brothers, Punch," 1878; "A Tramp Abroad," 1880; "The Stolen White Elephant," 1882; "The Prince and the Pauper," 1882; "Old Times on the Mississippi," 1883; "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," 1885; "A Library of Humor," 1888; "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," 1889; "The American Claimant," 1891; "Tom Sawyer Abroad," 1894; "The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson," 1894; "The Comedy," 1894; "Those Extraordinary Twins," 1894; "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," 1896; "How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays," 1897; and "Following the Equator," 1898.

Mr. Clemens also attracted attention as an inventor, and for a number of years more than one hundred thousand of his scrap-books were sold annually. He long since took rank as the foremost humorist of his time. His humor was unctious and natural. He was a shrewd and kindly student of human nature, and his style was strong and terse. He was a man of marked personality and rare conversational powers, and in manner he was generous, kindly and democratic. Mr. Clemens died April 21, 1910.

FITCH, Charles Elliott,

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator.

While Charles Elliott Fitch, of Syracuse, during a long and unusually active life, held various important official positions, and always with ability and fidelity, his chief distinction was in the field of letters. With the exception of Dr. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, he was the sole survivor of that remarkable group of "writing editors" who made a deep impression upon the public affairs of the State of New York in the years following the Civil War. In the Metropolis, Greeley of the "Tribune" and Raymond of the "Times" were both in the last decade of their service. From 1867 Dana was brilliantly identified with the "Sun," and Bryant was yet at the head of the "Evening Post." Weed, of the Albany "Journal," had but lately ended his newspaper activities. In the interior, a school of trench-



Chas. E. Fitch

ant and aggressive journalists embraced Roberts of the Utica "Herald," Francis of the Troy "Times," Carroll E. Smith of the Syracuse "Journal," Warren of the Buffalo "Commercial," and Matthews of the Buffalo "Express." Of Fitch it has been said by a discriminating writer, Alexander, that he was an editorial advocate and disputant who had to be reckoned with. In Alexander's recent history of New York, dealing with the period immediately following the Civil War, there are various references to the editorial work and political influence of Fitch, and, as said by the writer quoted, in vigor and grace of editorial expression he was at least the equal of any of his up-State contemporaries; but he had the advantage of most of them in his bountiful store of historical learning—the one unmatched fountain of enlightened and convincing editorial discourse.

Charles Elliott Fitch was born in Syracuse, New York, December 3, 1835, son of Thomas Brockway and Ursula (Elliott) Fitch; his father was for nearly fifty years a prominent merchant and banker of Syracuse; his mother was a daughter of Daniel Elliott, architect and builder, who settled in Syracuse in 1827. Mr. Fitch was eighth in descent from the Rev. James Fitch, a Congregational minister, well known for his missionary labors in conjunction with John Eliot, the Apostle among the Indians, who having preached in Saybrook, Connecticut, removed with nearly all his congregation to Norwich, Connecticut, and is regarded as the chief founder of that place. Mr. Fitch was of pure Puritan ancestry throughout, having been descended in direct lines from Governor William Bradford and Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower."

Charles E. Fitch attended select schools in Syracuse, except for one year at a boarding school in Stamford, Connecticut. He was especially prepared for college at Alger Institute, Cornwall, Connecticut, Rev. Edward Watson Andrews, principal. In 1851 he entered Williams College, under the presidency of Mark Hopkins, and was graduated therefrom in 1855 with honor; subject of his commencement oration, "Berkshire." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity; and throughout his course was prominent in the Philotechnian Society, secretary and vice-president.

In 1855-56 he studied law in the office of Hon. Israel S. Spencer, in Syracuse, and in the latter year entered the Albany Law School (now the law department of Union University), from which he was graduated Bachelor of Laws, his graduation thesis being "Theory of Interest." He was admitted to the bar in February, 1857, and entered upon practice in Syracuse, which he continued until 1864, with the following partners: Henry S. Fuller, Henry A. Barnum, and A. Judd Northrup. Fitch & Barnum were city attorneys in 1860, Amos Westcott being mayor. During this period Mr. Fitch was president of the Calliopean Society, the leading literary society of Syracuse (1856-57); president of the Junior Fremont and Dayton Club, a political association of young men not yet voters (1856); director of Franklin Institute (1858-61), and corresponding secretary in 1859; director and corresponding secretary of the Onondaga County Historical Society (1859-60). In 1861 he was a member of the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors from the Seventh Ward of Syracuse; of this board he was in 1916 the sole survivor. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the Provost Court, Department of North Carolina, at New Bern, under Colonel Edwin S. Jenney, Provost Judge (also of Syracuse), and

served in that capacity in 1864-65, and in the latter year engaged in the practice of his profession there. The Supreme Court of the State had not yet been reëstablished, but he had much remunerative practice in justices' courts, civil and criminal, and in military commissions and courts-martial, some of his cases being notable.

He returned to Syracuse in December, 1865. He had a liking for his profession, but journalism now opened to him a field which was most congenial. From 1857 to the time of his death, he was a frequent contributor to Syracuse journals, and his writings had been received with favor. In May, 1866, he became a member of the firm of Summers & Company (Moses Summers, William Summers, Henry A. Barnum and Charles E. Fitch), publishers of the Syracuse "Standard," and of which he was made editor-in-chief, and continued as such until 1873, when he relinquished it to become editor-in-chief and a stockholder and trustee in the Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle," so continuing until 1890, when impaired health and public duties called him from his editorial chair. Firmly adhering to Republican principles, in 1872 he favored the liberal element of the party, and he vigorously fought the Grant third term project, in line with the "Half Breeds." He gave his paper a literary as well as a political tone, and his polished style and critical analysis of character gave a special weight and attractiveness to his biographical articles and all pertaining to the personality of the prominent men of his day then before the public.

In 1876 Mr. Fitch was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, and in 1888 was chairman of the State Convention at Buffalo. In 1880 he was supervisor of the United States census for the western district of the State. From 1890 to 1894 he was Collector of Revenue for Western New York, under appointment by President Harrison, and made a phenomenal record, collecting for the government the sum of nine million dollars, and, in his final settlement, without a penny at fault in his accounts. In 1894 he was secretary of the New York State Constitutional Convention. During all the years from 1864 to 1892 he was frequently on the stump in behalf of the Republican party in its most important campaigns, and he was a delegate from Onondaga and Monroe counties to many Republican State Conventions, usually serving upon the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Fitch was especially distinguished in the fields of literature and education. In 1877 he was elected by the Legislature a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and as such served with conspicuous ability for the unusual period of twenty-seven years, from 1877 to 1904. From 1893 to 1896 he was university extension lecturer, delivering ten lectures on "Civil and Religious Liberty" in a score of cities and towns in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; from 1895 to 1904 was lecturer before Teachers' Institutes under appointment by the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, superintendent of public instruction, and speaking in nearly every county in New York, mainly on historical subjects; and from 1904 to 1906 was chief of the important School Libraries Division of the New York Education Department. During all these years he also delivered many orations and addresses, all distinguished by lofty literary and oratorical ability. These include, in part:

Annual address as president of the Calliopean Society, Syracuse, 1856 and 1857; address in commemoration of the laying of the first Atlantic cable, Syracuse, 1858; "The National Problem,"

at Delphi, July 4, 1861; "Union and Liberty," at New Bern, North Carolina, July 4, 1865; "The Press of Onondaga County," at Syracuse, and repeated in various villages in Onondaga county, 1868; "The Risks of Thinking," before the Sigma Phi Society at the University of Michigan, 1870; "The Limitations of Democracy," at Marathon, New York, July 4, 1871; "Union and Unity," at Cortland, New York, 1872; "American Chivalry," at Syracuse, Memorial Day, 1874; "Church and State," at Annual meeting of school commissioners and superintendents, State of New York, Rochester, 1875; "Education and the State," before the New York State Teachers' Association, Watkins, New York, 1876; "National and Individual Independence," at Skaneateles, New York, July 4, 1876; "Chivalry and Duty," at Albion, New York, Memorial Day, 1877; "The Perils of Journalism," before the New York Press Association, Syracuse, 1878; "The Meaning of the Flowers," Geneva, New York, Memorial Day, 1879; "Migration and Development," before Wyoming Pioneer Asociation, Silver Lake, New York, 1880; "Mental Limitations," at Commencement, Ingham University, 1880; address and author of resolutions at citizens' meeting at Rochester, on death of President Garfield, 1881; the sketch of Garfield, printed in "International Magazine" by request; "The American College," 1884, at semi-centennial of Sigma Phi Chapter at Williams College, and repeated substantially at the centennial of the University of the State of New York, in the Senate Chamber, Albany; Historical address at the semi-centennial of the City of Rochester, 1884; Five lectures on "Journalism" before the students of Cornell University, 1885; "A Layman's view of the Medical Profession," before graduating class of Medical College, Syracuse University, June 11, 1885; "Journalism as a Profession," Rutgers College commencement, June, 1886, and repeated at Haverford College, March, 1890; "The Christian School," at Keble School commencement, June, 1889; "The Value of Exact Knowledge," Founders' Day, Lehigh University, 1891; Memorial address on George William Curtis, before the Regents of the University of the State of New York, Senate Chamber, Albany, 1892; "Higher Education and the State," University Convocation, Albany, July, 1893; Historical address at Centennial of Onondaga County, Syracuse, 1894; Historical address at semi-centennial of City of Syracuse, 1897; "Patriotism in Education," before State Teachers' Association, Rochester, 1898; Historical address at semi-centennial of Genesee county, Batavia, 1902; "Regents' Examinations," at University Convocation, Albany, 1902; Memorial address on Carroll E. Smith, before Onondaga County Historical Association, Syracuse, 1903; "Susan B. Anthony and Human Liberty," before Syracuse Political Equality Club, April 20, 1906; also many unpublished lyceum lectures and papers read before the Fortnightly and Browning clubs of Rochester, and elsewhere, and which were all burned in the Albany Capitol fire in February, 1911—a most serious loss to the memorabilia of the State. These included "Gerrit Smith," "Thomas Chatterton," "The Law of Libel," "John Milton as a Politician," "Robert Burns," "Arnold of Brescia," "Henry Clay in 1850," "The Intercontinental Railway," "The Puritan and the Dutchman," "Prussia and Stein," "A Forgotten Author—Fitz Hugh Ludlow," "Drawn Toward the Orient—Lafcadio Hearn," and a lecture on Abraham Lincoln, which he delivered a hundred times.

Mr. Fitch was a contributor at various times to "Harper's Weekly," the New York "Tribune," the New York "Times," the Troy "Times," and the Syracuse "Herald," and was associate editor of the Rochester "Post-Express" (1896-98). He was the author of the article on "The Press," in Peck's "History of Rochester;" "The Public School History of Common School Education in New York from 1813 to 1904," published by the Department of Public Instruction, 1904; "Secretary's Report at Fiftieth Anniversary of the Class of 1855," 1905; "History of Browning Club, Rochester," 1910. Mr. Fitch also edited "Political New York from Cleveland to Hughes," (1913), and was supervising editor and writer of many brilliant biographical sketches of the "Memorial Cyclopedia of New York." He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Syracuse University, 1875; was a trustee of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester, 1878-99; one of the founders of the Fortnightly Literary Club of Rochester, 1882, resigning therefrom in 1898; elected member of Williams Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, 1883; president of Rochester Historical Society,

1892-93; one of the founders of Sigma Phi chapter at Lehigh University, 1887, and at Cornell University, 1890; received honorary degree of L. H. D. from Hamilton College, 1895; has been member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, American Geographical Society, American Historical Society, Syracuse Club (predecessor of the Century), the Rochester and Rochester Whist clubs, president of the Williams College Association of Western New York, and of the Sigma Phi Association of Central and Western New York.

Dr. Fitch married, July 21, 1870, Louise Lawrence, daughter of Thomas A. Smith (sometime editor of the Syracuse "Standard"), and Charlotte Elizabeth (Lawrence) Smith, and first cousin of the Hon. Carroll E. Smith. His children are: Lawrence Bradford (B. A., Williams, 1892), a civil engineer of Rochester; and Elizabeth Le Baron, wife of Rev. Wallace Hubbard Watts, chaplain, United States army. Dr. Fitch died January 13, 1918.

HART, Samuel, D. D.,

Clergyman, Educator, Author.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, dean of the Berkeley Divinity School, whose death occurred at Middletown, Connecticut, February 25, 1917, from pneumonia, after an illness of only a few days, was one of the most scholarly and influential divines and theologians of his day.

He was born in Old Saybrook, June 4, 1845, the son of Henry and Mary Witter Hart, his father being a prosperous farmer, who was also justice of the peace and judge of probate. He was descended from Stephen Hart, who came from England to Cambridge in 1637 and later migrated to Hartford and finally to Farmington. Among his ancestors were also Captain Thomas Hart, and John Hart, who graduated from Yale College in 1703, its second graduate, and who later became a tutor at the college.

Young Hart was reared on his father's farm in Old Saybrook, and when not in school was busy in farm work. His father was well-to-do, and his son, after his education in the district schools, was sent to the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, where he prepared for college. He entered Trinity College, from which he received his B. A. degree in 1866. Before this date he had decided to enter the ministry, and upon completing his academic course he entered the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving his Master's degree at Trinity the same year. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Williams on June 2, 1869, and to the priesthood the following year. At the time of his death he had been a priest for forty-seven years and in orders for nearly forty-eight, was seventh among the priests of the diocese in order of canonical residence. During the last year of his course in Berkeley Divinity School he was a tutor in Trinity College.

The work of an instructor appealed to the young priest, more than did the routine of a parish, and shortly after his ordination he was made Assistant Professor of Mathematics and in 1873 he became professor of that subject. Ten years later he became Professor of Latin at Trinity College, and he held that post until he left in 1899 to become vice-dean of Berkeley Divinity School, and removed from Hartford to Middletown and became leader and chaplain in 1908.

He had already become well known in the church outside the diocese of Connecticut, and in 1886 was made custodian of the Book of Common Prayer, an office which he held until the time of his death. An intimate friend of Bishop Williams,

his name was used as one of the candidates when the failing health of Bishop Williams led to the election of a bishop coadjutor in 1897, and at that time he had already declined an election to the bishopric of the diocese of Vermont to take the place later filled by Bishop A. C. A. Hall. His name was again used as a candidate when Bishop-Coadjutor Brewster became sole bishop of the diocese. In 1892, at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, he was secretary of the House of Bishops, which honor he held until his death, officiating at the recent triennial convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1898 he was made historiographer of the Protestant Episcopal church. He had been a senator of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity since 1892.

In 1885 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College, and the same title was conferred upon him by Yale University. In 1899 Trinity gave him the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, while Wesleyan University later gave him the degree of LL. D.

There were few churches in the diocese in which he had not preached, for probably no other priest in the diocese possessed such knowledge of the church in Connecticut as did he, and a few equalled him in his knowledge of the history of his native State. He was often heard in the church in his native town, Old Saybrook, and during the pastorate of the late Rev. Dr. W. G. Andrews, of Guilford, he was frequently heard in Christ Church in that town, where his ancestors once lived. He was one of the speakers there when the town celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement in September, 1889. Whenever a Hartford parish observed an anniversary, he was invariably called upon to give the historical address, his last appearance in that capacity there being at the Church of the Good Shepherd in December, 1916. He gave the historical address at the seventy-fifth anniversary of St. John's parish, and a few years ago he was heard at Christ Church, when that venerable parish observed an anniversary. His mastery of historical data, the purity of his English and the charm of his delivery, made him invariably the choice when an address of the sort was called for. For some years Trinity College depended upon him for its necrology and it was he who collected the data and who read the list at Alumni Day.

Dr. Hart was president of the Connecticut Historical Society from 1900 to the time of his death. He was vice-president of the Wadsworth Athenæum, and president of the trustees of the Good Will Club, in which he was always keenly interested. From 1873 to 1888 he was secretary of the American Philological Association, and was its president in 1892-93. He was president of the Connecticut Library Association from 1894 to 1896. He was prominent in other societies and organizations, including the American Oriental Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Historical Association, the New Haven Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was also one of those chosen by his cousin, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Colt, as executors to administer certain bequests left by her, and for more than thirty years he had been practically a weekly visitor at the Hartford Hospital, where he conducted services.

He was known as a writer, appearing in 1873 as the editor of the "Satires of Juvenal," and in 1875 he issued the "Satires of Persius," and, shortly after, he published "Bishop Seabury's Communion Office, With Notes." In 1895 he ed-

ited "Maclear's Manual For Confirmation and Holy Communion," and in 1901 he wrote the "History of the American Prayer Book," a topic upon which he gave a series of lectures in Christ Church. For fifty years he was a voluntary and irregular contributor to the "Hartford Courant." Among his last labors was that upon the present work, "Encyclopedia of Connecticut Biography."

At the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church held in St. Paul's Church, New Haven, in 1904, a committee of three clergymen and five laymen was appointed to prepare a memorial on the occasion of the completion of Rev. Dr. Hart's thirtieth year as registrar, and which concluded with the following fervent tribute:

He has virtually given his life to Connecticut; and the gift has included a wealth not only of intellectual and moral, but of spiritual power, put forth in priestly ministries such as the best of parish priests might have been thankful to be equal to. And the modest office of registrar, in which he has for almost a generation wrought so untiringly and unselfishly, would seem furnished in him with an instrument far too costly for such uses, were it not that he has wrought so fruitfully as to make uses seem worth the cost.

This is saying much, for though the cost to us is nothing, it may easily have been to him the sacrifice of laurels, to be green for generations, which he could have won in Christian literature. But he has the consciousness of having served his own generation by the will of God. And we, seeking to offer an appreciation not only of his great service, but of his great sacrifice, can take pleasure in the thought that he is still in his intellectual prime, and while continuing, as we desire, the services so valuable to us, may yet accomplish some other work, sure to be invaluable to us because worthy of him; possibly erecting his monument out of the very stones that he has quarried.

PELLETREAU, William S.,

Genealogist, Antiquarian.

William S. Pelletreau, a first authority on Long Island history, and whose genealogical investigations have covered the entire United States, is a descendant of Huguenot ancestors who left their native France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes., and were among the earliest settlers of Southampton, Long Island. His grandfather and father were famed as silversmiths throughout Long Island and the Eastern States. His mother was the daughter of Colonel Isaac Welles of Westfield, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, famous in the early history of that colony. She was a lady of very superior education and mental ability, of deep religious feeling and worthy of her illustrious ancestry.

William S. Pelletreau, son of William S. and Elizabeth (Welles) Pelletreau, was born in Southampton, July 19, 1840. His early education was obtained at the village school and at Southampton Academy. Having few amusements in his early years, his attention was turned to study, in which he made more than ordinary proficiency, especially in the study of languages.

In 1861 he was elected town clerk of Southampton, and from this was led to devote his life to study and writing on historical and geneological subjects. When he entered upon the office of clerk, the ancient records of the town (the oldest in the State, and dating back to 1639) were in a chaotic condition, and all but illegible. He at once undertook the almost hopeless task of collecting and arranging them in chronological order, and transcribing them. The dilapidated books were then strongly bound, and may last for generations to come; and in this manner the oldest records of the oldest town were rescued from utter destruction. Having succeeded in arousing public interest in the subject, a vote was passed at the town meeting in 1873, authorizing the printing of the first "Book of Records." This

work, which was performed under the direction of Mr. Pelletreau, was the first of the kind ever printed on Long Island, and attracted immediate attention. It was very favorably reviewed in the newspapers and historical magazines, and through the influence of Howard Crosby, LL. D., Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. The second and third volumes were printed at a later date. Since then his entire life was devoted to historical research. Among the many works he wrote may be mentioned histories of Greene county and Rockland county, New York, the genealogical portion of the "History of Westchester County;" "History of Putnam County, New York;" "Records of Smithtown, Long Island;" "Early New York Houses;" "Early Long Island Wills." Probably the most important works are four volumes of "Abstracts of New York Wills," eleven volumes, prepared as part of the "Collection of the New York Historical Society." These volumes contain very carefully prepared abstracts of all the wills and documents contained in the first eighteen books of Wills in the New York Surrogate's office, and are a mine of historical and genealogical knowledge.

Mr. Pelletreau was a life member of the New York Historical Society, and was connected with the Huguenot Society of America. He never married. He retained the ownership of the old family home of colonial days, but made his residence in New York City, where he died, January 6, 1918, aged seventy-seven years. He was a real gentleman of the old school, genial, modest, and well poised. His remains were interred in the old cemetery at Southampton, Long Island, where many generations of his ancestors rest. He survived all his twelve brothers and sisters. Among the latter was Miss Helen E. Pelletreau, for many years president of the Pennsylvania College for Women, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

GARDNER, Eugene C.,

Architect, Legislator, Author.

An analysis of the life record of the late Eugene C. Gardner, of Springfield, Massachusetts, a student of civic problems and a well-known author, shows that keen discrimination and unflagging industry constituted the principal elements in the success which crowned his efforts. He was a familiar figure on the streets of Springfield and in the elder society of that city. His was a character of the admirable New England type, in which independence of thought and speech matched principle and honor of action, and a cultivated mind joined a practical sense in making effective his strong bent toward bettering things in the interest of the people.

Eugene C. Gardner was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, March 28, 1836, son of Bela and Lucy (Barber) Gardner, grandson of John Barber, who came to this country with Samuel Slater, founder of the Slater cotton mills in Providence, Rhode Island, and a lineal descendant on the paternal side of a family who left Hingham, Massachusetts, in the middle of the eighteenth century to live in Western Massachusetts for several generations, generally followed the occupation of farming.

Eugene C. Gardner spent his early life in Ashfield assisting with the work of the home farm and attending the district school and Ashfield and Conway academies. He learned the trade of mason and for a time worked as a journeyman mason in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, then

went to Florence, whither his parents had removed. The family were Universalists in their religious associations, and upon their removal to Florence they became connected with the Free Religious Society of that place, which was then ministered to by famous speakers from all around the country. Abolitionism found its home there, and in that atmosphere Mr. Gardner grew up and his character was developed. After his marriage, in 1858, he and his wife went West and the following four years he served as principal of the Tallmadge Academy at Akron, Ohio. He then returned to Florence, but in the following year, 1863, opened an office in Northampton, Massachusetts, as a surveyor and architect, and so continued until 1868, when he removed to Springfield, same State, and entered into partnership with Jason Perkins. Five years later this connection was dissolved and Mr. Gardner continued in the same line of business on his own account. In 1888 he admitted his son, George C. Gardner, and George R. Pyne into partnership, and Mr. Pyne remained a member of the firm until 1901, and from that time until the death of the senior member, February 7, 1915, the father and son conducted the business under the name of E. C. & G. C. Gardner. During the earlier years of the business before the latter partnership was formed, Mr. Gardner designed many buildings, largely houses, and what was then the largest mill in the country in ground space, the Willimantic Knitting Company at Willimantic, Connecticut; and by 1887 he had made plans for buildings in all but two of the states and territories of the United States. The important buildings in this region which he planned during this period and up to the time of his death include the Springfield Hospital, the Republican building, the Hotel Worthy, the Park Congregational Church in West Springfield, the J. H. Appleton, Homer Foot and Joseph H. Wesson houses in Springfield, the James A. Rumrill house in New London, Connecticut, the Morgan Envelope building on Harrison avenue and a dozen or more Springfield school buildings. During the winter of 1886-87 he opened an office in Atlanta, Georgia, and designed the Grady Memorial Hospital in that city. After a year in Europe he returned to Springfield, and during the winters of 1888-89 conducted an office in Washington, D.C. During this period he also made plans for the Holyoke Hospital, hospitals in Gloucester and South Framingham, the Merrick mills in Holyoke, the William Whiting house in Holyoke. When the Boston & Albany railroad was building a series of new stone stations, Mr. Gardner made plans for a number of them. Some of the public and semi-public buildings of Springfield designed by Mr. Gardner and his son since they entered into partnership, are the Science Museum, the Chestnut Street school, the New Street Railway building, the Technical High School, Faith Church and the Hitchcock building. In other places are the State Hospital in Westfield, the Westfield Normal School dormitory, the Gilbert Memorial Library at Gilbertville.

Mr. Gardner was a member of the Legislature from the Third Hampden District of 1901 and declined to be a candidate for a second term. Mr. Gardner's writings for "The Republican" also formed a great part of his service to the public. He was the first of architects to really advise and assist people in building and furnishing and then taking care of their own houses. The ready and easy grace and wit of his writing combined with the actual presentation of facts made this accessory gospel of domes-

ticity practical. Besides these, Mr. Gardner's letters to "The Republican" on all matters of public concern and questions of art and beauty of the city and country; his pleasant essays of nature, and not infrequently ventures into rhythmical and poetical thought, have shown the versatility and brightness of mind which always found a receptive audience. He was the author of "Homes and How to Make Them," "Illustrated Homes," "Home Interiors," "House That Jill Built," "Town and Country School Houses," and "Common Sense in Church Building." He was a member of the Boston Society of Architects and the American Institute of Architects.

The sojourn in his home of three of the boys placed by the Chinese government in American homes more than forty years ago to be educated in our schools and our ways and ideas, was an extremely interesting experience to Mr. Gardner and his wife, who became the good friends and wise guides of these high-bred youths, and were remembered, and are to this day remembered, by them and their families. All three became notable men in their own country. Tong Shao Yi was acting viceroy of Pechili province under Yuan Shi Kai, when the Boxer rebellion broke out; he was subsequently appointed envoy to Tibet, and before he had assumed his duties was appointed ambassador to Great Britain, but preferred to go to Tibet. He is now minister of Foreign Affairs, under China's new Republic. Liang Yu Ho began his service to his government as vice-consul in Korea, became consul, practically governor of Mukden, in Manchuria, and afterward head of the Chinese railroad system. Wong Yu Chiang became a prosperous merchant. These Chinese gentlemen showed their estimate of the valuable influence of the Gardner home by sending four boys of the second generation who became in 1905 members of the Gardner household and remained for several years, later attending college in this country. These men have now returned to China and are occupying prominent official and business positions. Still more recently two daughters of Tong Shao Yi received the benefit of Mr. Gardner's hospitality in the same way. Two of these elder pupils, Tong Shao Yi and Liang Yu Ho visited Mr. Gardner in the course of travel through this country.

Mr. Gardner married, September 7, 1858, Harriet Bellows Hubbard, a native of Ashfield, Massachusetts, daughter of John Hubbard, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

McQUAID, Bernard J.,

Prelate, Educator, Philanthropist.

To have achieved fame in one direction is conceded to be an enviable condition by the majority of human beings, but in the late Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Rochester, New York, we had a man who attained eminence as minister, educator and philanthropist. In every one of these fields he was undoubtedly successful, and in every instance he labored for the best interests of humanity, with never a thought of self-aggrandizement. His courage and fearlessness, his personal self-sacrifice, his executive ability and foresight, are well nigh unparalleled. It is difficult to estimate the value of such services as Bishop McQuaid rendered the cause of religion and humanity. It is not alone by what he did that results must be measured, but by the influence his admirable life has had upon others. Many of the younger clergy who were his associates sought his coun-

sel, which never failed them, and his sympathetic and fatherly advice helped to spread the noble doctrine which his entire life exemplified. Tender and loving, his heart was filled with good will toward all humanity.

Bishop Bernard John McQuaid was born in New York City, December 15, 1823, and died at the Episcopal residence on Frank street, Rochester, New York, January 18, 1909. His last illness had been of a number of weeks' duration, and yet the announcement of his death was an unexpected shock to the thousands of people who had learned to love and appreciate him, and who had hoped against hope for his recovery. The early years of his life were spent in New Jersey, and it was at the home of his father that the Catholics of that state held their first religious service. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to Canada, and for some years was a student in a classical school at Chambly. Upon his return to New York, he commenced the study of theology at St. John's College, Fordham, from which he was graduated in due course of time. He was ordained to the priesthood in the old Mott Street Cathedral, New York City, January 16, 1848. He was at once assigned to the Parish of Madison, New Jersey, which covered many square miles, some of them closely settled. Energetic and conscientious, he made a point of visiting personally every family in his parish, and as many of these journeys were made on foot and the distances great, he was obliged to stay at the houses of his parishioners overnight, and thus gained an insight into the family life of those under his charge which he could have obtained in no other manner. It was through his efforts that the Roman Catholic churches at Morristown, Mendham and Springfield, New Jersey, now among the most prosperous in the State, were organized. The results he achieved were of so satisfactory a nature that when the Diocese of Newark was created and James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., was made Roman Catholic Bishop of New Jersey, young Father McQuaid was called to the rectorship of the Cathedral, before six years had expired after his ordination. The energy of the man, his interest and ability, and his faith in education, are clearly shown by what he accomplished while attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark. He planned, and saw that his plans were properly carried out, a college for young men, a college for young women, a society for young men and an Order of Sisters. These are respectively: Seton Hall College, St. Elizabeth's College, the Young Men's Catholic Association of Newark and the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1866 Father McQuaid was made vicar-general of the Newark Cathedral and performed the duties of this office in addition to those of president of and professor in Seton Hall College.

When the creation of the Diocese of Rochester was announced, Father McQuaid was nominated the first Bishop, and was consecrated to the episcopate in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, July 12, 1868, by Archbishop McCloskey, later the first American Cardinal, assisted, by Bishop Bayley, of Newark. He found the parochial schools and orphanages of his diocese in a very unsatisfactory state and at once sent for some of the sisters of the Order of St. Joseph, the educational order which he had established. It was his aim to have a parochial school in every parish, and he accomplished this. Feeling the need for still better equipment for the teachers, he founded the Nazareth Normal School, which holds a charter given by the University of the State of New York. He

delivered many lectures at this institution on the question of the education of the masses from the Roman Catholic point of view, these articles being later collected and published in a volume entitled "Christian Free Schools." The importance of this work was recognized throughout the church. In the letter of Pope Pius X to Bishop McQuaid, dated June 25, 1908, the Holy Father said: "We know that while you diligently discharge the duties of a good pastor, you have always given special care to the education of the young and especially those intended for the priesthood. And this assuredly is a thing so great that there is nothing of more importance to the State." Bishop McQuaid desired to have about him a considerable number of priests who were natives of his diocese, men who had been trained in accordance with his own ideas of the priesthood, because he believed that having breathed from their birth the atmosphere in which they were working for the glory of God, they would be able to accomplish results impossible to priests reared in other environments. To this end, in September, 1870, within the shadow of the Cathedral, St. Andrew's Preparatory Seminary was opened. Bishop McQuaid's educational ambitions culminated in the founding of St. Bernard's Seminary in Rochester. This project had been on his mind when he first entered upon diocesan work. He commenced to husband his resources as early as 1875, and was so well prepared when he broached this project to the priests of the diocese that their enthusiastic support was at once secured. He personally superintended the construction of this institution from the laying of the corner stone in March, 1891, to the dedication of the new Hall of Theology, in August, 1908. It is a fitting monument to his memory.

The circle of personal friends and appreciative and admiring acquaintances of Bishop McQuaid was an exceptionally wide one. He was somewhat retiring in his disposition, but his uniformly agreeable manner, his keen appreciation of character and motive, his abiding and intense interest in the welfare of the people of the city in which he was prominent for so many years, endeared him to tens of thousands of his fellow citizens. Strict in his ecclesiasticism, he was yet charitable regarding the views of others, and his circle of friends and acquaintances was not bound by lines of creed, party or station in life. He was one of the few prominent men of whom it could be said that his acquaintances were invariably his friends. His charity, while not obtrusive, was broad and far-reaching, and it took the form of mentally and morally uplifting its objects, while not neglecting their immediate physical necessities. Whoever experienced the pleasure of meeting Bishop McQuaid at his home will never forget his unvarying courtesy. He was ever ready with useful advice, and guests never departed from his presence without the sense of having come within a strong, uplifting influence. It is not alone as a distinguished prelate, a faithful pastor and a broadminded citizen, that Bishop McQuaid will long be remembered, for not only throughout the city, but in the remotest corner of the Diocese of Rochester, his memory will be cherished as that of a personal friend.

The last public occasion on which Bishop McQuaid was present was at the dedication of the Hall of Theology of St. Bernard's Seminary. His physical condition would not permit participation in the exercises until the close of the banquet, when he was brought into the banquet hall in a wheeled chair. On behalf of the priests of the Diocese, Bishop Hickey

presented a check to be used in founding a professorship at St. Bernard's. As Bishop McQuaid rose to respond, his voice failed for a moment, but he soon regained his self possession, spoke for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly collapsed and fell back in his chair unconscious. So critical was his condition that it was not until the late fall that it was possible to remove him to his home on Frank street, the Episcopal residence. He never recovered from this illness. The funeral of Bishop McQuaid attracted the largest audience ever assembled in the city on such an occasion. The people commenced to gather early in the morning at the doors of the Cathedral, although the services did not take place until ten o'clock. Archbishop Farley, of New York, celebrated the mass and chanted the prayers for the dead, assisted by Father McQuaid, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Bishop McQuaid, and Rev. M. J. Nolan, of St. Bernard's Seminary. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Phillips B. McDevitt, superintendent of the parochial schools of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia.

Bishop McQuaid's work in Rochester covered a period of more than forty years, and during those years he was identified with all of the great civic movements which have made for the betterment of the city. At an early date he became, in association with the late Dr. E. M. Moore, an advocate of a great park system for Rochester. At the time of his death he was an active member of the Park Board, with which he had been connected several years. In many other vital civic matters Bishop McQuaid's influence was constantly, although unostentatiously, exerted for the benefit of the people among whom he lived and labored for the greater part of a half century.

PEDDIE, Thomas Baldwin

Man of Affairs, Statesman, Philanthropist.

Thomas Baldwin Peddie was one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of Newark, New Jersey, and may justly be credited with a large share of those activities which have, within recent years, placed the city in the forefront of American industrial centers. Himself a typical example of the keen and large minded business man who carries the weight of affairs of the utmost importance, he was ever ready to undertake another burden, if by so doing he might by deed or example benefit or further any movement pointing towards the betterment of industrial or municipal conditions.

Thomas Baldwin Peddie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1808, and there received a substantial and practical education. To this he added largely by means of home study and the use of his keen powers of observations, which made of him a man of fine executive ability and an excellent judge of human nature. An earnest reader from his earliest years, he was chiefly attracted by books of travel, and these inspired him with the idea of visiting America, as offering finer prospect for advancement than the Old World had to offer. When he came to the United States in 1833 he had no fixed plans as to his future line of conduct. Had he been disappointed in conditions here, at that time, this country would probably never have had the benefit of his wise counsel and enterprise during the many years he remained a resident here. Upon his arrival he went at once to the city of Newark, New Jersey, as a fitting place for the carrying out of the plans he had already partly formulated. He became immediately identified with the manufacturing interests of the city,

in that he visited factories of various kinds, and finally applied for a position in the manufacturing establishment of Smith & Wright, manufacturers of saddlery. Himself was his best and only recommendation, and this sufficed to obtain the position he was seeking, and two years were spent in this factory during which Mr. Peddie acquired a thorough mastery of the bsuiness customs in vogue here. He then established himself independently in the manufacture of leather trunks and carpet bags, commencing on a small scale, and during the ten years which followed, his efforts were attended with such an amount of success that at last he found himself unable to take care of his growing responsibilities alone. Accordingly, in 1846, he admitted to a partnership John Morrison, and this connection was uninterrupted until the death of Mr. Morrison in 1861. For a time Mr. Peddie again attempted to conduct his extensive interests alone, but as this was entirely out of the question, because of the large responsibilities involved, he accepted as a partner George B. Jenkinson, one of the assistants, who had for many years become thoroughly familiar with every detail of all the departments of the concern. The firm name was changed to read T. B. Peddie & Company, and was thus continued until the death of Mr. Peddie, February 16, 1889. Many other business enterprises claimed a share of the time and attention of Mr. Peddie. He was a member, and at one time president, of the Newark Board of Trade; director in the Essex County National Bank; president of the Security Savings Bank.

The cause of education ever found in him a most ardent advocate and liberal supporter. He was one of the most interested workers in behalf of erecting the academy at Hightstown, New Jersey, which is now called Peddie Institute, as a mark of respect and appreciation for the services he rendered. The Newark Technical School is another institution which largely owes its inception to the personal efforts of Mr. Peddie while he was a member of the Newark Board of Trade. For many years he was a trustee of the Newark City Home, and he was a generous contributor to all worthy enterprises of a charitable nature. One of the noblest churches in Newark, but one which Mr. Peddie did not live to see finished, is what is now called the Peddie Memorial. It was presented to the congregation by Mr. Peddie, with which he had associated himself upon his first coming to the city, and stands upon the main street, almost facing one of the parks. It seats three thousand worshippers, and is constructed in the Byzantine style of architecture. The name it now holds was suggested after the death of Mr. Peddie. His ideas and plans with regard to this building, as far as he had expressed them, were faithfully carried out by his widow and, in compliance with another wish expressed by him, she donated to the church valuable property in New York City and elsewhere. The fine moral character of Mr. Peddie made him the choice of his fellow citizens for positions of public trust and responsibility, and he served in the State Legislature in 1863-64, where his counsel was of inestimable value during the troubled times of the Civil War; from 1866-69, he was of great benefit to the city as its mayor; and in 1876, as a representative of the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey, he was a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, declining renomination upon the expiration of his term. His social membership was with the Union League Club of New York, the Essex Club of Newark and the Essex County Country Club of Orange.

Mr. Peddie married in Newark, in 1858, Sarah Annette Ogden, who died in 1893. The charities of Mr. Peddie, were numerous, but generally pursued in so unostentatious a manner that the world will never know their full extent. They were characteristic of the kindness of heart which was one of his strong features. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious princple. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of closest scrutiny. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction, respect and success.

OTIS, Gen. Elwell Stephen,

Distinguished Army Officer.

With the death of General Otis there passed from human view a most striking character and one of the heroes developed during that four years of internal strife that plunged the Nation in woe. He was twenty-four years of age when in 1862 he went to the front with the rank of captain and when he was retired with the rank of major-general of the United States army, forty years of military service had been placed to his credit in the records of the war department.

Few men of his period crowded into a life of seventy-one years so varied an experience in different professions, in as many climes as he. Educated for the law and admitted to the bar, he gave up his profession at his country's call and the sword he then took up as the emblem of a new profession, was gallantly wielded for forty years against his country's enemies in rebellion in the South, against the wild red warriors of the west and against the brown men of the Philippines. Service in the field was varied by many peaceful honors peculiar to the soldier's profession, service that was performed as ably and faithfully as that in the field. As commander of the army forces at Manila he had a most difficult problem to solve, but with wisdom he pursued an aggressive policy toward the foes of the United States, winning the warm commendation of President McKinley. The following "soldier's tribute to a soldier" is from the address delivered at his funeral held in the Brick Presbyterian Church in Rochester by Rev. Rob Roy Converse, D. D., a clergyman who of all others was best fitted to deliver the eulogy.

One of our great men has fallen. We have met to-day to lay out poor tribute on the bier of one who fought forty years for what he knew to be right. He never faltered in his efforts to bring about right solutions of problems that came within his province and from his career we may draw a valuable lesson. Napoleon was a warrior of the first rank, Richelieu was a most profound diplomat and Seneca was an accomplished student of mankind and its foibles. All the best characteristics of these three are mingled in the personality of our dead friend. Few persons in military or civil life have undergone such vicissitudes as those which came to General Otis and none have met those trials with the indomitable serenity and pertinacity which make remarkable the character of the man we are honoring to-day.

Elwell Stephen Otis was born near Frederick City, Maryland, March 25, 1838, and died at his home in Gates, two miles west of Rochester, October 21, 1909, son of William and Mary A. C. (Late) Otis. Early in life he came to Rochester, and ever regarded that city as his home, although so much of his life was spent far from the home of his youth. After graduation from the public schools he entered the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, also being awarded the key of the Delta Psi fraternity that proclaims excellence in scholarship. After his graduation from the University in 1858, deciding

upon the legal profession as the field of activity best suited to his talents, he entered Harvard Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1860. He was admitted to the Monroe county bar the same year, and until September, 1862, practiced his profession in Rochester, also serving as clerk to the Board of Supervisors. When he became convinced that the struggle between the North and the South was to be a long and bitterly fought contest, he abandoned all thought of a legal career, recruited a company, and on September 13, 1862, went to the front as captain of Company B, 140th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Ryan. He saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac under its different commanders, and at the battle of the Wilderness, where the 140th lost Colonel Ryan and 355 enlisted men and officers, was given command of the sorely stricken regiment. He had previously won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle," his commission dating December 23, 1863, but although promoted to colonel, he was never mustered into the United States service as such, as his regiment under the then existing orders lacked sufficient numerical strength.

At the battle of Chapel House, fought October 1, 1864, near Petersburg, Colonel Otis received what was thought a necessarily fatal wound, but his naturally strong constitution responded to the skillful treatment of his doctors and the constant care of capable nurses, and in due course of time he was again in the field. For gallantry during the Spottsylvania campaign he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers, and prior to receiving his wound had commanded a brigade of the Army of the Potomac.

On January 24, 1865, he was mustered out of the service and returned to his father's home in Gates. He resumed the practice of law in Rochester. But his military experiences had imbued him with a strong desire to become a part of the regular United States army, and upon applying for a commission in keeping with his rank in the volunteer service, was successful. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 22nd Infantry Regiment, United States Army, and on March 2, 1867, was brevetted colonel. On February 8, 1880, he was commissioned colonel of the 20th Regiment of Infantry, and for several years was engaged in active service in the west. He commanded in several campaigns against the Indians in the northwest, and in one engagement on the banks of the Powder river in Montana, with but a handful of men, put a large force of the hostiles to full flight, and in a long pursuit about exterminated the band. He organized the school of Infantry and Cavalry at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and conducted it from 1881 to 1885, later he was given charge of the important work of abridging and improving the code of army regulations. This work was varied with court-martial assignments, one of which was to serve as judge-advocate of the court which condemned Captain Oberlin M. Carter to a term of imprisonment for the embezzlement of moneys in connection with harbor work at Savannah. On November 28, 1893, he was commissioned brigadier general of the regular army.

When in April, 1898, war was declared against Spain, a commingling of regulars and volunteer forces brought about a rearrangement of army positions. Brigadier-General Otis of the regular army also became by appointment, major-general of volunteers, May 4, 1898, and on May 19, 1898, was assigned to duty in

San Francisco, in charge of the mobilizing and shipment of troops to the Philippines. On July 15 of the same year he sailed for the Philippines, and on August 29 succeeded Major-General Merritt as commander of the United States forces and as governor of the islands. He had a most difficult duty to perform, subduing the natives and bringing peace to the islands being but a small portion of the burden he carried. But he ruled wisely and well, and when on May 5, 1900, he was relieved at his own request on account of illness, it was his satisfaction to realize that the course he had pursued had resulted in an almost complete pacification of the important islands, and had received the warm approval of the President, publicly and officially expressed. He was brevetted major-general in 1899 for "military skill and most distinguished services in the Philippines," and on June 16, 1900, was commissioned major-general of the United States army. After his return to the United States, General Otis was placed in command of the Military Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, assuming that duty October 29, 1900, and relinquishing it March 28, 1902, having arrived at the age of sixty-four years, the age of retirement from active military service.

On June 12, 1900, when General Otis spent a few days in Rochester before going to his command in Chicago, the friends of his boyhood and his riper years, accorded him a notable ovation. After his retirement, when he returned to his boyhood home in Gates, they again accorded him generous reception, ovation and congratulations at the close of a long and most honorable military career. General Otis was tried by every test that can be applied to a soldier, and most nobly withstood them all. The battle field but proved his bravery and thorough familiarity with the art and science of war, whether conducted against organized forces skillfully commanded, against the red men of the frontier, whose cunning supplied the lack of organization, or against the brown men of the Philippines whose methods were at variance with all recognized practices of warfare. As military governor, loyalty and faithful performance of difficult duty went hand in hand with a wisdom and executive ability that would have brought credit to the trained statesman. And so in every station he was called to fill during his forty years service as a soldier.

During the seven years of life spent at his attractive home near Rochester, between his retirement and his death, he took an active interest in political affairs, often serving as a delegate to Republican State conventions and sitting in party councils, his opinions and his advice carrying weight. He observed all the social amenities of life and fraternized with his friends through membership in the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country clubs. He was a member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and from its portals was borne to his last resting place in beautiful Mt. Hope, on the shoulders of soldiers of the regular army, marching to the strains of appropriate music furnished by the band of the 24th Regiment of Infantry, from the military post at Sacketts Harbor. Battalions of regular troops from Western New York frontier forts and companies of national guardsmen from Rochester, with officers of the regular army representing the War Department of the government, were the military features of the funeral of Rochester's greatest soldier, while the citizen honorary pallbearers and the many civilians who thronged the church and vicinity proved how close the dead hero was to his fellow citizens.

General Otis married (first) Louise Selden, of Rochester, who bore him two daughters: Laura Lee, now Mrs. Harry K. Elston, of Santa Barbara, California, and Mary Louise, now wife of Ralph Isham, of Chicago. He married (second) Mrs. Louise Bowman McAllister, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, their only child a daughter, Louise B., now Mrs. George O. Wagner, of New York City.

RYAN, Rev. Patrick John,

Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Right Rev. Patrick John Ryan was born in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, February 20, 1831, son of Jeremiah and Mary Ryan. He attended the Christian Brothers' school at Thurles; a private school in Dublin until 1847; was graduated from Carlow College in 1852; and ordained sub-deacon; and in the same year came to the United States.

He was Professor of English Literature in Carondolet Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri, 1852-53; ordained deacon there in 1853, and priest, September 8, 1853, by Archbishop Kenrick, being appointed assistant rector of the St. Louis Cathedral, and secretary of the archbishop. In 1856 he was made rector, remaining in that position until 1860, when he assumed charge of the parish of the Annunciation in St. Louis, serving also during the Civil War as chaplain to the Gratiot Street Military Prison and Hospital, and declining a commission as chaplain in the army. After the war he was appointed rector of St. John's Church, St. Louis, and while on a visit in Europe in 1867-68, at the invitation of Pope Pius IX, delivered in the latter year the English course of Lenten lectures in Rome. He was appointed vicar-general upon his return to St. Louis in 1868, and was administrator of the diocese during Archbishop Kenrick's absence while attending the Vatican Council. He was consecrated Bishop of Tricomia (Palestine) *in partibus infidelium*, and coadjutor to the Archbishop of St. Louis, April 14, 1872, by Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by Bishops Feehan and Melcher; promoted archbishop coadjutor; and translated to the titular see of Salamis (Greece), January 6, 1884, and transferred as archbishop to Philadelphia, June 8, 1884.

In 1877 he delivered, on invitation, two lectures before the Legislature of Missouri; in 1879 he preached at the dedication of the New York Cathedral, and in 1885 preached on the occasion of the bestowal of the pallium on Archbishop Corrigan. In November, 1883, he visited Rome to participate in the deliberations of the American archbishops before the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and preached the opening sermon before the Council in November, 1884, as well as the centennial sermon of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States in 1889; was chosen orator by Cardinal Gibbons, when the latter received the cardinal's hat in 1886; preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Irish Church of St. Patrick in Rome, 1888, and delivered the address to His Holiness Leo XIII, on presenting him with a copy of the Constitution of the United States, the gift of President Grover Cleveland, on the occasion of the Pope's episcopal jubilee in 1888. The silver jubilee of Archbishop Ryan's elevation to the see of Philadelphia was celebrated by the Catholic Province of the Archdiocese of that city with elaborate ceremony in 1897. His published lectures include: "What Catholics do not Believe" (1877); "The Causes of Modern Religious Skepticism" (1883); "Agnosticism" (1895). In 1902 Archbishop Ryan dedicated the new Roman

Catholic chapel of St. Maron in Philadelphia, the house of worship for the Maronites, who are permitted to use their ancient liturgy in the Cyro-Chaldaic tongue. Archbishop received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of New York in 1864, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, and was closely identified as one of the trustees with the promotion of the American Catholic University at Washington, D. C. A jubilee celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of Archbishop Ryan's ordination was arranged for September 8, 1903, by the clergy of the archdiocese. Archbishop Ryan died February 11, 1911.

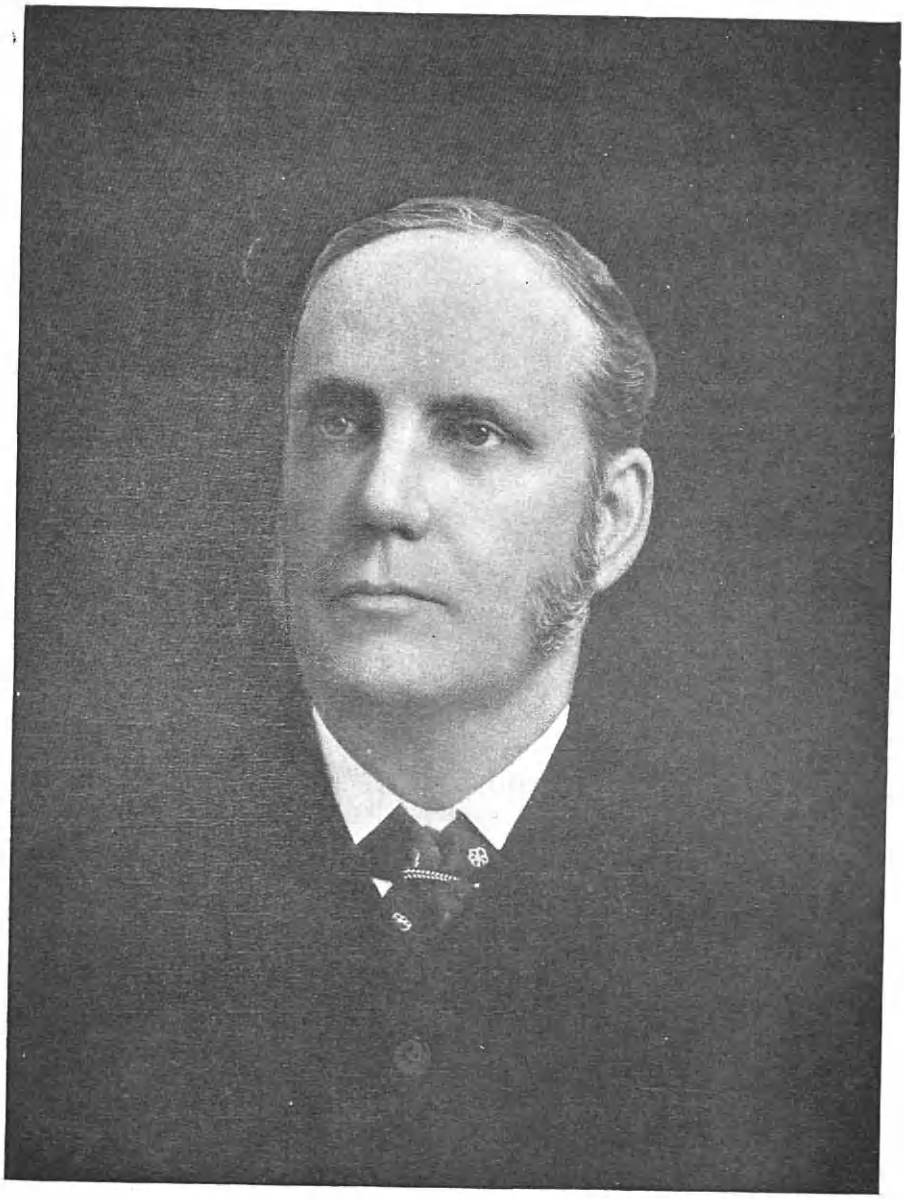
VROOM, Judge Garret D. W.,

Distinguished Jurist, Litterateur.

The late Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, of New Jersey, copied with distinction the virtues and acquirements of his forebears, and proved himself worthy to bear a name already of such prominence. He was a great-grandson of George and Garretje (Dumont) Vroom; a grandson of Colonel Peter D. Vroom, of Revolutionary fame, and his wife, Elsie (Bogart) Vroom. Colonel Vroom was one of the first to raise a company with which he joined the Continental army, and he served throughout the war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For a long time he served as a member of the New Jersey Assembly and Council, and died in 1831. His son, Governor Peter Dumont Vroom was born in Hillsborough township, New Jersey, December 12, 1791, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, November 18, 1873. He is written of at length on another page of this work. He married (first) 1820, Anna, daughter of Peter B. Dumont; (second) Matilda M., daughter of General Garret D. Wall. Children: Peter Dumont, served with distinction in the Civil War, and was retired as brigadier-general in 1903; and

Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, who was born December 17, 1843, in Trenton, New Jersey, and died in the same city, at his home, No. 159 West State street, March 4, 1914. When he was about ten years of age his father was appointed Minister to Prussia, and during the time the family lived in Berlin young Vroom attended the French Gymnasia there. Upon returning to Trenton he became a student at the Trenton Academy, and after a preparatory education there, entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. He commenced the study of law in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1865, as a counsellor in 1868, and later became a special master in chancery. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Trenton, and was identified with the interests of that city until his death. His ability was of so high an order that it immediately won him recognition. He was elected city solicitor in 1866, held the office until 1870, was reëlected in 1873, and served until 1876. In May, 1870, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, held this office until December, 1873, when he resigned in order to assume the duties of Law Reporter of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, his father having held the office before him, and was an incumbent of this until his death.

His work in the field of literature was in some directions of inestimable value. In association with John H. Stewart he prepared for publication "The Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey." This was done in 1877, under the direction of



commissioners, and included, with the statutes revised, the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887 a "Supplement" to the "Revision" was issued, in collaboration with Hon. William L. Lanning. In 1894, both were authorized to prepare a new revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey," and includes all laws up to January 1, 1896. Many other publications were also issued under his supervision.

Judge Vroom served as mayor of the city of Trenton from 1881 to 1884, and when the city created a Board of Public Works he served as president of that body during its existence. In 1900 he was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench by Governor Voorhees, but this he declined. When Judge Hendrickson was advanced to a seat in the Supreme Court, a vacancy was caused in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Governor Voorhees appointed Judge Vroom to fill this office. He was appointed for a full term of six years, February 5, 1901, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate seven days later. In 1907 he was reappointed to this office by Governor Stokes, and continued in it until he resigned early in 1914. Wherever and whenever there was good and important work to be done, Judge Vroom was in demand. He was for years a member from New Jersey of the National Commission to Promote the Uniformity of Laws Throughout the United States; president of the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes for many years; member of the Board of Pardons; member of the New Jersey Historical Society; president and manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society; president of the board of the Trenton School of Industrial Arts; member of the Holland Society of New York, American Bar Association, State Bar Association, Mercer County Bar Association; president of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane; vice-president of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, was president for some years and was active in organizing the New Jersey branch; an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, member of the Delta Phi fraternity, and of other organizations. He was the senior of the law firm of Vroom, Dickinson & Bodine. He was one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and while he was actively identified with trial cases in the earlier portion of his career, in later years he acted mainly as counsel in important cases. He was considered an authority in many directions, especially in precedent, corporation and commercial law. Many men who later achieved prominence in the legal profession studied under Judge Vroom, among them being Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker; William S. Gummere, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Prosecutor Martin E. Devlin; William M. Johnson, former State Senator and Assistant Postmaster General at Washington; Wallace M. Scudder, editor of the "Newark Evening News;" Nelson L. Petty, trust officer with the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company; John M. Zisgen, assemblyman, and solicitor of Bergen county; Edward W. Maxwell, at one time assistant corporation counsel of New York City; Frederick W. Stelle, formerly assistant corporation counsel of New York City; Gouverneur V. Packer; Counselor Francis B. Lee; the late William R. Piper, who was assistant prosecutor; Anthony S. Brennen; and many others, equally noteworthy. Only a short time prior to his death, Judge Vroom issued the fifty-fifth volume of his law reports.

Judge Vroom was interested in the development of the pottery industry in

Trenton, and with the late A. M. Maddock was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the School of Industrial Arts there. At his home he had a fine collection of rare pottery and china. His collection of books made his library the finest private one in the city of Trenton, and probably in the east. It contained many volumes of rare merit, not alone for their literary contents, but as specimens of the bookbinder's art. Dickens was his especial favorite in the world of fiction, and Napoleonic literature also had an especial fascination for him. One of his favorite forms of recreation was the extra-illustration of books, and this held his attention almost to his last hours. Another fine collection was his valuable one of manuscript letters, including autographic letters of each signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of each President of the United States. He was regarded as an expert in handwriting, his knowledge in this direction proving of great value in legal cases. A great lover of nature, he spent considerable time in the garden of his Trenton residence, overlooking the Delaware river, where his fine collection of roses attracted visitors from far and near. He was charitable to a degree, but his charities were bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

Judge Vroom married, in June, 1871, a daughter of Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, and great-granddaughter of General Philemon Dickinson, a member of the Continental Congress of New Jersey, and major-general commanding the militia of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War.

SHAW, Leslie M.,

Financier, Cabinet Official.

Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, was born on a farm at Morristown, Lamoille county, Vermont, November 2, 1848, son of Boardman O. and Louisa (Spalding) Shaw. The Shaws are of Scotch origin. Shiah, surnamed de Shawe, a son of MacDuff, third Earl of Fife, born about 1025, was supposed to be the first of the name. The first of the family in America was Roger Shaw, of Cornhill, England, who came to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, and removing to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639; he played a considerable and honorable part in public affairs.

Leslie M. Shaw worked on the home farm until he came of age, attending the district school and later the People's Academy at Morrisville. In 1869 he went to Mt. Vernon, Iowa, to visit relatives, and there he found employment and taught a country school. Ambitious for a better education, he entered Cornell College, from which he was graduated in 1874, then taking up law studies at the Iowa College of Law at Iowa City, graduating in 1876. After his admission to the bar he removed to Denison to practice. The experience of handling money for his clients and the spectacle of a rich agricultural country developing more rapidly than its fiscal institutions, directed his attention to banking, and he began promoting that business, and in time was at the head of active and useful banks at Denison, Manila and Charter Oak, all in Crawford county, Iowa. From the beginning he took a leading part in church and Sunday school work, and in every move intended to promote the welfare of the place. He was repeatedly elected to the school board and for some time was its president. He was the leader in founding (1893) and sustaining the Denison Normal and Business College.

For some years public affairs, beyond the welfare of his city and county, did not

appeal to him, but in 1888 he became deeply interested in national issues, and took a modest part in the campaign of that year. In 1896 he heard a speech by William Jennings Bryan at Denison in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, and observed that it produced a strong impression upon the community. Learning later that Mr. Bryan's speeches were winning converts wherever he appeared, and that the masses appeared to be drifting toward him, and convinced in his own mind that, if put into actual practice, the free silver theory would destroy national prosperity, and that the people did not realize the actual meaning of the free silver campaign, he conceived it to be the paramount necessity of the hour to inaugurate such an educational propaganda as would counteract Mr. Bryan's wonderful influence upon his hearers. To this end Mr. Shaw prepared charts, statistics and illustrations out of his own experience as farmer, banker and lawyer, and presented his facts and arguments in a public address to his friends and neighbors of Denison. In college debates and local controversies and at the bar he had been known as a peculiarly clear, incisive and convincing speaker, but no one suspected that it would be safe to match him against orators of the Bryan calibre until after he had delivered this anti-free silver address. His fame was instantaneous. His illustrations and arguments were published broadcast, and his services as a speaker came into great demand. Not yet realizing his powers, he asked to be assigned to school houses and crossroads, but very soon he was drawn to the large cities, where his quaint illustrations, his ample fund of folk lore, his illuminating illustrations and his resistless logic carried the masses with him. He made sixty formal addresses, and was credited with changing the tide in Iowa back to McKinley.

In 1897 there were ten strong candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor of Iowa, among them Leslie M. Shaw. The McKinley campaign of the previous year had given to him a strength with the people of which the party leaders were unaware, and he was elected over Frederick E. White by a vote of 225,500 to 195,000. Taking office in January, 1898, his administration was popular and successful. He was prompt in providing Iowa's quota of soldiers for the Spanish-American War, and gave personal attention to the welfare of all State institutions. He was reëlected in 1899 over his previous opponent by the largest vote ever given a Republican candidate for Governor in Iowa. During his four years of gubernatorial service he was unable to confine his activities within State limits. Invitations to make addresses on important occasions came from all parts of the country, and many of them were accepted. On some of these occasions he spoke in competition with men of national renown as orators, but "he was never outclassed," declared John Hay, "because he constituted a class by himself." In 1898, as permanent president of the International Monetary Conference at Indianapolis, he declared that the conference had no right to consider whether the gold standard should be maintained, for the people had already settled that; that the only germane subject was, what sort of a financial superstructure should be created on the gold standard foundation. During the presidential campaign of 1900 he made numerous speeches against Mr. Bryan, who was again a presidential candidate against Mr. McKinley. In South Dakota he spoke from the same platform with

Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and the complete mastery of the principles of finances, tariff and business, which he then displayed, created in Mr. Roosevelt's mind an impression which led ultimately to the appointment of Mr. Shaw as Secretary of the Treasury. On December 12, 1900, Mr. Shaw still more deeply impressed the leaders of national thought by his address in the east room of the White House at Washington on the centennial anniversary of establishing the Federal government in that city. His theme was "The Development of the States during the Century." His grasp of the great subject constituted a general surprise, and moved President McKinley to declare that Governor Shaw was the first man he had known who could crystallize statistics into poetry. When Lyman J. Gage retired from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, February 1, 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Governor Shaw to the place. He was there called upon to dispose of many vexatious problems. Many complaints being made against the treasury regulations which governed the inspection of baggage of persons returning from abroad, and also against the immigration inspection service, Mr. Shaw, in order to secure first-hand information, made personal investigations which resulted in the promulgation of modified rules. It was his habit, when stock speculation threatened panics, to go in person among merchants, manufacturers and importers, and learn directly from them whether and to what extent legitimate business was affected. On such a visit he expressed the opinion that bank reserves were created and maintained for use in emergencies, and, when such emergencies arose, should be used to meet them. He was called upon in 1902, 1903, 1905 and 1906 to relieve the stringency in the money market; and when he found that the banks of the country could not or would not create extra reserves with which to meet the demands made upon them by extraordinary crop or business conditions, he caused the treasury to absorb what he believed would be sufficient funds to meet these occasions. He always explained to the President in writing the character of and reason for any move of this kind. The practice of establishing what Mr. Shaw termed a "relief fund" has been followed by his successors. In defending his policy against the criticisms which followed many of his steps taken in the public interest, he said to a convention of bankers in Washington: "Extraordinary measures to prevent the spread of epidemics are always commended, yet this country has never witnessed a pestilence which left in its wake, so great an aggregation of suffering and sorrow as marks the course of financial disorders and industrial stagnation." While in the Treasury Department he was called upon for addresses in all parts of the country, to many of which he responded. The subjects of the addresses included the tariff, reciprocity, merchant marine, the Philippines policies, the Cuban protectorate, transportation, as well as every phase of financial conditions, policies and proposed legislations. They abounded in quaint New England folk-lore, and apt illustrations from the rich field of the every day life, and excelled in clearness, completeness and simplicity. A collection of fifty of the best of them was published under the title of "Current Issues," the most important and valuable of which are: "Evolution in Business Methods," "Importance of the Home Market," "A Tariff for Revenue Only," "Drawbacks," "Reciprocity," "Subsidies," "Statutory Control

of Trusts," "Virtues and Defects of our Currency System," "Credit Currency and Current Credit," "Currency Reform," "Inflation" and "Taxation." He suggested the plan of making the currency of the country elastic, which found many prominent advocates.

Upon the expiration of his term as Secretary of the Treasury, March 4, 1907, Mr. Shaw became president of the Carnegie Trust Company of New York, and held the position two years. From 1909 to 1913 he was president of the Mortgage Guarantee and Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was three times lay delegate to the quadriennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has for years been regarded as one of the most powerful lay members of that body. He has been a leader in fiscal and administrative reforms and succeeded in abolishing useless offices and eliminating unnecessary salaries. He is a trustee of Cornell College, but a member of no clubs. He was discussed as good presidential timber prior to the assassination of McKinley, and was favored in many localities for the nomination in 1908, but made no effort to secure the nomination. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Simpson College, Cornell and Wesleyan universities, and Dickinson College. His business office is in New York City. He was married, December 6, 1877, to Alice, daughter of James Cranshaw, of Clinton, Iowa.

HUGHES, Charles Evans,

Lawyer, Jurist, Publicist.

Charles Evans Hughes is a native of the State of New York, born in Glen Falls, April 11, 1862, son of the Rev. David Charles and Mary Catherine (Connelly) Hughes. His father was of Welsh and his mother of Scotch-Irish and Dutch extraction.

He began his education in the public schools of New York City, and was fitted for college by his father. At the age of fourteen he entered Madison College (now Colgate University), transferring two years later to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, taking the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors, winning the prize in English literature and that for general attainment during his course, and delivering the class oration; in 1884 he received from his *alma mater* the Master of Arts degree. During 1881-82 he taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy at Delhi, New York, and in the latter year entered the Columbia Law School, and also studying in the offices of the United States District Attorney in New York, and in those of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He received his diploma from the Law School in 1884, and was admitted at once to the bar. From 1884 until 1887 he held a prize fellowship at Columbia University. On being admitted to the bar he became a clerk in the office of his former preceptors, Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, remaining as such until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, afterward Carter, Hughes & Dwight. He served Cornell University as professor of law, 1891-93, and as special lecturer, 1893-95, and the New York Law School as special lecturer on general assignment and bankruptcy, 1893-1900. In 1905-06 he was counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Commission of the New York Legislature, and special assistant to the United States Attorney-General in the coal investigations.

The public career of Judge Hughes may be dated from 1905, when he re-

ceived the Republican nomination for the mayoralty of New York City, but which he declined. He was special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States in the coal investigations in 1906. The same year he was elected Governor of the State, and was reëlected, resigning in September of 1910 to take his seat as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, under appointment by President Taft. As Governor he steadfastly adhered to "the highest administrative standards," and effected many salutary changes in relation to railroads, street railways, gas and electrical companies. He made strenuous efforts to procure legislation providing for a system of direct nominations for elective offices, in which he was several times defeated. He succeeded, however, in securing the passage of an act for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of race-track gambling, but only after long delay and in the face of bitter opposition. In his last appeal to the Legislature, at the session in which the measure was passed, he said: "The issue has been clearly presented whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the constitution of the State. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by a discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race-track gambling exists, not because it is hidden or elusive, but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it, in fact protects it." Early in his administration he undertook certain reforms in the management and affairs of the Insurance Department, and in which he persisted until he left his high office. He brought about the creation of a State commission to which was specially committed the construction and maintenance of public roads, and which took this labor away from the State Engineer, who was over-employed in the engineering operations on the great barge canal, and he subsequently procured the establishment of a persistent and determined interest in the preservation of forest tracts and undeveloped water-power streams, and greatly increased the State's forest domain, and which included a one thousand acre tract given by Hon. William P. Letchworth, in Wyoming and Livingston counties; a twenty-five acre tract at Crown Point, containing the ruins of Fort Frederic and Fort Amherst, from Witherbee Sherman & Company; and a ten thousand acre tract in Orange and Rockland counties, given by Mary W. Harriman, in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, Edward H. Harriman. Until he left his chair Governor Hughes industriously and persistently followed up a policy of improvement and retrenchment; also steadily insisting upon honesty and efficiency in all of the various departments of the State government.

Early in the year 1916 it became evident that a very large element in the Republican party looked upon him as its most desirable candidate for the presidential nomination. Seated as he was, upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, his position was delicate. He maintained a most dignified silence, and even the close friends who presented his name in the convention could give *no* assurance that he would accept, and he only broke silence when his nomination was actually made, when he at once forwarded to President Wilson his resignation as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and which was instantly accepted. His defeat at the polls followed.

Judge Hughes is a fellow of Brown University; a trustee of the University of Chicago; and a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York; and of the following clubs: The University, Union League, Lawyers, Brown, Nassau Country; and the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Brown University in 1906, from Columbia, Knox and Lafayette in 1907, from Union and Colgate in 1908, from George Washington in 1909, and from Williams, Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania in 1910. He married, December 5, 1888, Antoinette Carter.

PORTER, Horace,

Soldier and Diplomatist.

General Horace Porter was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1837, son of David Rittenhouse, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Josephine (McDermeit) Porter, and grandson of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolutionary army, and who received the personal commendation of Washington for his conduct in the battle of Germantown.

Horace Porter attended the Harrisburg Academy, and prepared for college at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He entered the scientific department of Harvard University in 1854; in 1855 he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was graduated third in a class of forty-two members, and made brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, July 1, 1860. He was instructor in artillery at the academy, July-October, 1860; and was assistant ordnance officer at Watervliet arsenal, New York, 1860-61. He was promoted second lieutenant, April 22, 1861, and first lieutenant, June 7, 1861, and joined the expedition under General T. W. Sherman and Admiral Dupont as assistant ordnance officer of the Port Royal expedition, 1861-62. He was stationed at Hilton Head Depot, North Carolina, and engaged in erecting batteries of heavy artillery on the Savannah river and at Tybee Island, Georgia, for the bombardment of Fort Pulaski. He was chief of ordnance and artillery at the reduction and capture of the fort, April 10-11, 1862, and was brevetted captain, April 11, 1862, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the siege of Fort Pulaski, and presented with a captured sword bearing a suitable inscription. He prepared the heavy artillery and ordnance stores for the James Island expedition, April 13-June 1, 1862; was wounded in the attack on Secessionville, South Carolina, June 16, 1862; was chief of ordnance of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and superintended the transfer of the artillery from Harrison's Landing, Virginia, to Maryland, July 25-September 19, 1862. He was chief of ordnance, Department of the Ohio, September, 1862-January, 1863, and of the Department and Army of the Cumberland, January-November, 1863. He was promoted captain, March 3, 1863, and served in the Tennessee campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, June 24-November 1, 1863, receiving a congressional medal of honor for a special act of gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. He was detailed on special duty in the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, D. C., in November, 1863, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel and made aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Ulysses S. Grant, April 4, 1864. He took part in the Richmond campaign, April 30, 1864-April 9, 1865; was brevetted major, May 6, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of the Wilderness; lieutenant-colonel, August 16, 1864, for gal-

lant and meritorious services in action at Newmarket Heights, Virginia; colonel of United States Volunteers, February 24, 1865, and colonel United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant services in the field. He was made chief of staff to the general-in-chief, July 25, 1866, and served with Grant at the army headquarters in Washington until 1869.

He was Assistant Secretary of War in 1866, and executive secretary to President Grant, 1869-73. In 1873 he entered into business in New York as vice-president of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was the first president of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo railroad, president of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, and a director of several banks and railroads. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley United States Ambassador to France, and was reappointed to the office by President Roosevelt. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Geographical Society; president-general of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the Union League Club, commander of the New York Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. As president of the Grant Monument Association he completed the monument, having during the months of April and May, 1892, raised $400,000 by popular subscription for the purpose. He was orator at the inauguration of Washington Arch, New York, May 4, 1895, and at the dedication of Grant's Tomb, New York, April 27, 1897; and delivered the oration at the West Point Centennial Celebration, June 11, 1902. He is the author of: "West Point Life" (1860); "Campaigning with Grant" (1897), and contributions to the leading magazines.

He was married, December 23, 1863, to Sophie King, daughter of John McHarg, of Albany, New York.

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray,

Educator, Publicist.

Nicholas Murray Butler was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 2, 1862, son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler, the former named president of the Board of Education of Elizabeth for many years.

He attended the schools of his birthplace until his sixteenth year, when he entered Columbia College, New York City, from which institution he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1882, Master of Arts in 1883, and Doctor of Philosophy in 1884. In the latter year he visited Europe, and continued his studies at the universities of Berlin and Paris, and at the former named institution he formed a strong friendship with Professor Paulsen, the foremost living philosopher of Germany, an association which proved fruitful in determining the lifework of Dr. Butler. He returned to his native land in 1886, and then entered upon a career that had been in his mind for many years, that of an educator. Accepting the position of instructor in philosophy in Columbia College, he served as such for two years. In 1889 he became adjunct professor, and in the following year was made full professor of philosophy, ethics and psychology, and lecturer on the history and institutes of education. In the same year he was elected dean of the faculty of philosophy for a term of five years, and was reëlected at its expiration. In 1902 he became president, and has served in that capacity to the present time.

In addition to his duties in Columbia College, which are numerous and varied, Dr. Butler has devoted considerable time to the study of educational systems, State and city, to statistical reports and official documents. He is also president of Barnard College; first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers (now Teachers' College) of Columbia College, where, in the Horace Mann School of Practice, he had an opportunity to test his theories by experiments, serving from 1886 to 1891. He was a member of the State Board of Education from 1887 to 1895, and was instrumental in bringing about the educational revolution in his State which substituted the town for the district system of administration; was president of the Paterson Board of Education, 1892-93, where he acquired a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the working of a city system of schools. In 1894 he became university examiner in education for the State of New York.

Dr. Butler has also achieved success in the literature of his profession. In 1891 he founded the "Educational Review," probably the foremost educational magazine in the world, which he edited with great ability; and also the editor of the "Great Educators" series, and of the "Teachers' Professional Library," as well as of the "Columbia University Contributions" to philosophy, psychology and education. In 1889 he was the New Jersey commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1904, 1912, and chairman of the New York Republican Convention in 1912; received the Republican electoral vote for Vice-President of the United States in 1913. He was chairman of the administrative board of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; chairman of the Lake Mohonk Conferences on International Arbitration, 1907-09-10-11-12; president of the American branch of Conciliation Internationale; trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; governor of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital; trustee of the Columbia University Press, and the American Academy in Rome; chairman of the College Entrance Examination Board, Officier de Legion d'Honneur, 1906, and commandeur, 1912; commander of the Order of Red Eagle (with Star) of Prussia, 1910.

Dr. Butler is a member of the National Educational Association, of which he was elected president in 1894; of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Pilgrims, the American Philosophical Society, American Psychological Association, New England Association, American Historical Association (life), New York Historical Society (life), Germanistic Society, American Scandinavian Society, University Settlement Society, National Red Cross (life), National Council of Education, New York Chamber of Commerce, American Society of International Law, and the Century, Church, Metropolitan, University, Barnard, Columbia University, Authors, Garden City Golf and Ardsley clubs. He is the author of many works of real value—"The Meaning of Education," "True and False Democracy," "The American As He Is," "Philosophy," "Why Should We Change Our Form of Government?" "The International Mind," and "Education in the United States," and various others. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Syracuse University in 1898; Tulane, 1901; Johns Hopkins, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania and Yale, 1902; University

of Chicago, 1903; St. Andrews and Manchester, 1905; Cambridge, 1907; Williams, 1908; Harvard and Dartmouth, 1909; University of Breslau, 1911; Brown, 1914; Toronto, 1915; and the degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Oxford, 1905.

Dr. Butler married (first) February 7, 1887, Susanna Edwards Schuyler, daughter of J. Rutsen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, New Jersey, and they were the parents of one daughter. Mrs. Butler died January 10, 1903. Dr. Butler married (second) March 5, 1907, Kate La Montagne.

GIBBONS, James,

Cardinal-Bishop of Catholic Church.

The city of Baltimore, Maryland, has been the birthplace of many noted men, and among the foremost is to be named of His Eminence, James Cardinal Gibbons. Born July 23, 1834, he was baptized at the Cathedral at Baltimore, and was soon taken by his parents to their old home in Ireland, where his early education was acquired, and he was confirmed by Archbishop McHale.

From his earliest years he gave his entire time to the acquisition of useful knowledge and broad-minded study, and soon expressed the earnest desire to devote his life to the service of the church. With this object in view he returned to Baltimore and was admitted to St. Charles' College, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1857, and then took up his theological studies in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, St. Mary's University, Baltimore. Archbishop Kenrick ordained him priest, June 30, 1861, and he was sent to St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, as assistant to Rev. James Dolan. The small congregation which was instructed in St. Bridget's Church, Canton, Maryland, was his next charge, and in 1865 he was made private secretary to Archbishop Spalding, who made him chancellor of the archdiocese. He was made assistant chancellor over the Second Plenary Council at Baltimore the following year, and when Pope Pius IX. erected the State of North Carolina into a new Vicariate Apostolic, March 3, 1868, he nominated Chancellor Gibbons titular Bishop of Adramyttum, and the first Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. Archbishop Spalding consecrated him at the Cathedral of Baltimore, August 16, 1868, and Bishop Gibbons took charge of his vicariate November 1.

At this time the entire State had but three Roman Catholic churches, which were ministered to by two priests, and the Roman Catholic population was scattered from the mountains in the western to the seacoast in the eastern part of the State. Bishop Gibbons completely revolutionized this condition of affairs. His first step was to open a school, which he conducted personally; his next was to build six churches, and instruct and ordain a number of priests. He induced the Benedictine Order to establish a community in the vicariate in order to prepare for a more thorough education of the people and to supply the growing want for teachers and priests. This movement resulted in the founding and erection of the Mary Help Abbey at Belmont, Gaston county. He placed schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, having erected one for whites and one for negroes at Wilmington. As a direct result of this, the Sacred Heart Convent at Belmont was subsequently erected by the Sisters.

Bishop Gibbons was indefatigable in the pursuit of his labors. He made a point of meeting personally every adult Roman Catholic in the State at his own

home, and exercised a pastoral care over every household. At the end of four years the results of this unceasing and untiring devotion to the interests of the church were decidedly in evidence, and July 30, 1872, he was sent to the Diocese of Richmond, Virginia, as successor to the Right Rev. John McGill, who had died the preceding January. Archbishop Bayley installed him as Bishop of Richmond, October 20, 1872, and he immediately took up his new work with undiminished activity. In Richmond he erected St. Peter's Academy, placing it in charge of the Brothers of St. Xavier; and St. Sophia's Home for Old People, under the direction of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The parochial schools in Petersburg and Portsmouth, Virginia, were also erected by him, and he enlarged the St. Joseph Female Orphan Asylum in Richmond, which was in an overcrowded condition. Archbishop Bayley, desiring to recognize the merit of such devotion and work, and feeling that his own labors on earth were nearly over, petitioned Pius IX. to make Bishop Gibbons his coadjutor, with the right of succession. On May 20, 1877, Bishop Gibbons was nominated, and July 29 was made titular Bishop of Jinopolis, with the right of succession to the Primatial See of Baltimore. Upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, October 3, 1877, Bishop Gibbons became Archbishop of Baltimore, and was thus elevated to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

In 1883 he visited Rome in order to outline the work to come before the Third Plenary Council to meet at Baltimore the following year, and he was also the head of the American delegation sent to represent the affairs of the church in the United States at the Vatican. Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Gibbons to preside over the Third Plenary Council, and favored him in many ways. New decrees were enacted at the meeting of the Third Plenary Council in accordance with the progress and development of the Catholic Church in the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, as presiding officer, materially assisting in their formulation, and these were approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. For his services at this time Leo XIII. created him Cardinal, June 7, 1886, and he selected the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, June 30, 1886, as the date on which to be invested with the princely insignia of his new rank in the church. This religious ceremony was impressive and solemn, and an embassy from the Pope brought the following message: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem, and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." The Pope was represented on this occasion by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, who bestowed the insignia of office. The following year Cardinal Gibbons received the apostolic benediction at the hands of the Pope at the Vatican in Rome, and was admitted, twenty-fifth in succession, to the College of Cardinals. He was installed as pastor of the titular church, March 25, 1887, and assigned to the Church of Santa Maria, in Trastevere.

On May 24, 1888, Cardinal Gibbons laid the cornerstone of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D. C.; November 13, 1889, he dedicated the Divinity Building, and was the chancellor of the institution from its foundation. By reason of advancing age and at his own request, he was given an assistant, Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1896. In 1903 he went to Rome to take part in

the election of a successor to Leo XIII., deceased.

His influence has been strongly felt throughout the American Roman Catholic world, and has made known in Europe the true idea of American freedom. While he occupies a position of great power and influence, he sets a noble example of humility and gentleness of character. He is as much a friend and counsellor of the rich and poor alike, as he was before the highest ecclesiastical honors were bestowed upon him, and all who have known him, whether they are of the Catholic faith or not, respect him and love him as a true friend and a kind and wise adviser. He has been actively engaged in writing for the leading reviews on all questions of public import, whether pertaining to religious or other movements, and is the author of "Faith of Our Fathers," 1876; "Our Christian Heritage," 1889; "The Ambassador of Christ," 1896; "Sermons and Discourses," 1908.

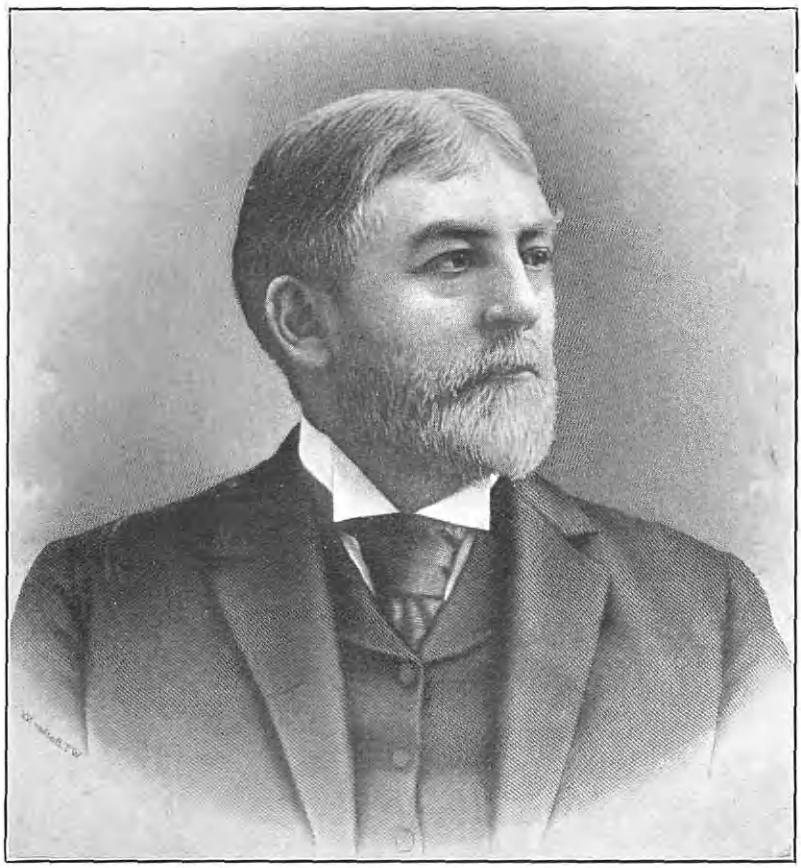
ANGELL, James Burrill,

Educator, Diplomatist.

James Burrill Angell, fourth president of the University of Michigan, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 7, 1829, son of Andrew and Amy (Aldrich) Angell. He is descended from one of the earliest settlers of Rhode Island.

For a time he attended the academies at Seekonk, Massachusetts, and at North Scituate, Rhode Island, but finished his preparation for college in the University Grammar School of Providence. He entered Brown University in September, 1845, there coming under the influence of that great teacher, Dr. Francis Wayland. Mr. Angell was graduated at the head of his class in 1849, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After traveling one winter in the south on account of his health, he decided to undertake some outdoor employment, and began the work of a civil engineer in Boston, but in 1851 availed himself of an opportunity to travel in Europe. While there he received and accepted a call from Brown University to the chair of modern languages, which position he filled for about six years. During the latter portion of this time he wrote many editorials for the Providence "Journal," and in 1860 he took entire editorial charge of that paper. The "Journal" was a cheerful and hearty defender of President Lincoln's administration during the Civil War, and in those days of stress and danger to the country was edited with rare ability and judgment.

Meanwhile Mr. Angell became thoroughly acquainted with national politics and the fundamental principles of public law. His later success as a teacher, author and diplomat, owes much to the editorial training of his young manhood. In 1866 he was called to the presidency of the University of Vermont. Here he worked with unremitting energy for five years, striving with gratifying success to build up the college, the affairs of which he found in a discouraging condition. In 1871 he accepted the presidency of the University of Michigan, a position which he held until 1909, when he was made president *emeritus*. The development of this great institution under the administration of President Angell, the increase in the number of its students, its widespread influence and its growing reputation, are the best proofs of his marked success. Many innovations upon the old collegiate system were made and put into effect under his direction. Women were first admitted to the university just before he began his work as president, and the success of co-education is largely due to the tact and wisdom with which he met and solved its problems. The State has



Eugene Hale

given generously for the expansion of the university, and Michigan has been enabled to lead the way in the task of building up a complete and co-ordinated system of education; and here again the liberal spirit of President Angell guided and directed. Among the new features of collegiate work introduced during Mr. Angell's administration may be mentioned the elective system, the credit system, and the courses for pedagogical study. Every department extended its curriculum and offered new facilities for study.

From June, 1880, to February, 1882, Mr. Angell was absent from the university as Minister Plenipotentiary to China. He was also appointed one of three commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the Chinese government, and this the commission succeeded in accomplishing entirely to the satisfaction of our own government. In 1888 he was appointed by President Cleveland to act with Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard and Mr. William L. Putnam in forming a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement of the Canadian fisheries dispute. The questions discussed were of great delicacy and difficulty, having given rise to trouble and annoyance between the two countries many times since the definite treaty of 1783. A treaty was arranged and agreed upon by the commissioners, and seemed satisfactory to England and Canada and to the President of the United States. Upon being referred to the Senate for ratification, however, it was rejected by a party vote, the Republicans refusing to recognize the result of a conference of which they did not approve.

The *modus vivendi* which was decided upon by the two commissions included the main principles of the treaty, and has proved temporarily a satisfactory avoidance of difficulties. In 1896 Mr. Angell was chairman of the Canadian-American Commission on Deep Waterways from the Lakes to the Sea. In 1897 he was appointed Minister to Turkey, but resigned the following year.

Mr. Angell has been so remarkably successful as a college executive that he is principally known by his work in that field; and it is due to his remarkable ability that the University of Michigan not only ranks among the first institutions of learning in the United States, but serves as a model for all State endowed colleges. He is, however the author of a number of valuable works—"Progress in International Law" (1875); "The Higher Education" (1897); "Reminiscences of James B. Angell" (1912); "Selected Addresses" (1912); and has also published addresses and articles of value, most of them relating to questions of diplomacy or to subjects of educational concern. In 1888 he prepared for the "Critical and Narrative History of America," an article on "The Diplomacy of the United States." In 1868 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Brown University, and he received the same from Columbia College in 1888; from Rutgers and Princeton in 1896; from Yale in 1901; from Johns Hopkins in 1902; from the University of Wisconsin and the University of Vermont in 1904; from Harvard in 1905; from Dartmouth in 1909; from Miami University in 1911; from the University of Michigan in 1912, and from Peking University in 1913.

He married Sarah S., daughter of Dr. Alexis Caswell, president of Brown University. He resides in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

HALE, Eugene,

Statesman,

Hon. Eugene Hale was born June 9, 1836, son of James Sullivan and Betsey

(Staples) Hale, and grandson of David and Sarah (Kingsbury) Hale; his paternal great-grandparents were Benjamin and Mary (Taylor) Hale, all descendants of the Thomas Hale, the earliest known ancestor of the Hale family, a native of Hertfordshire, England. "Representative Men of Maine," published in 1893, gives the following account of Senator Hale:

He was born in Turner, Maine, June 9, 1836. He attended the village district school and the grammar school endowed by the town, and went from Hebron Academy to the office of Howard & Strout, in Portland, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in January, 1857. At the age of twenty he commenced the practice of law in Orland, but soon removed to Ellsworth and became a member of the firm of Robinson & Hale. Mr. Robinson soon died, and Mr. Hale for ten years devoted himself closely to his profession and built up a large practice. He was a sound counsellor and one of the most successful lawyers with both court and jury. He was for nine successive years county attorney for Hancock county. For many years he was senior member of the firm of Hale & Emery, and after the latter's elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, the firm consisted of Mr. Hale and Hannibal E. Hamlin, a son of the late Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Hale was a member of the State Legislature in 1867, 1868 and 1880. In that body he soon proved a ready debater and remarkably well versed in the political questions of the time. In 1880 he was appointed chairman of the committee to investigate what familiarly came to be known as the "State Steal," and it is recognized as largely through his efforts that this scheme was thwarted and exposed. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868, and afterwards to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses; was appointed Postmaster-General by General Grant in 1874, but declined; was reëlected to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses; was tendered a cabinet position as Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes, and declined; was chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee for the Forty-fifth Congress; was a delegate to the National Convention in 1868, and the Cincinnati and Chicago conventions in 1876 and 1880, leading the Blaine forces in both conventions; was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, and took his seat March 4, 1881, and was reëlected in 1887, 1893, 1899 and 1905, and retired at the end of the latter term (1911), having rounded out thirty years in the Senate, a longer period than any other Senator. For the five elections he received the unanimous vote of his party in the Legislature. He was a member of important committees in the House of Representatives and upon his coming to the Senate, in 1881, he was given place on the committees of appropriation and naval affairs. He was also made chairman of the committee on census, which position he continued to occupy till the Democrats gained control of that body in 1893. He is at present acting chairman of the committee on appropriations, chairman of committees on naval affairs, and member of the finance, Philippines census, Canadian relations, and private land claims committees, and is now chairman of the Republican conference of the Senate, and of the Republican steering committee. Senator Hale always took a prominent part in the legislation of the Senate, and many of the most important appropriation bills were passed under his management. Representing both the appropriation and naval committees, he reported and managed every bill which has

passed the Senate for the building of the new navy during his term of service. He introduced the first amendment favoring reciprocity with the countries of Central and South America, which he supported with speeches that received wide circulation. His speeches in the Senate were sharp, but never ill-natured. His speech upon the free trade attitude of the Democratic convention of 1882 was as widely circulated as any speech during the campaign. He took a prominent part in the debates relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia, and favored suitable appropriations for the necessary buildings for the public business there. Senator Hale was always recognized as a wise counsellor in party politics. He was an easy and forcible speaker; his words are carefully selected, and his extemporaneous speeches require no revision. He is a popular after-dinner speaker, and on these occasions, both where great subjects are presented, and where wit and merriment abound, he is in his element. He is a wide reader, keeping alive his love of books, and delights especially in poetry. His style has been formed on the best models in English literature. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin and Bates colleges and from Colby University.

Senator Hale is a firm believer in Maine and her future. His investments testify to this, commencing with his beautiful home on the heights at Ellsworth, surrounded by several hundred acres of field and woodland, and continuing in extensive purchases of timber lands and seashore property, interests in cotton, woolen and pulp mills, and other manufactories. He is known throughout the State and Nation as a man of broad and genial social nature; and this, perhaps, accounts for the close and cordial personal feeling which binds him to his friends. He is a liberal entertainer both in Washington and Ellsworth. At his house, "The Pines," during the summer vacation, many friends, both from within and without the State, gladly accept his hospitalities. Mrs. Hale is an accomplished hostess, and delights in nothing more than looking after a house full of friends.

In December, 1871, Mr. Hale was married in Washington, to Mary Douglas Chandler, only daughter of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, long time a Senator from Michigan, and afterwards Secretary of the Interior. Their children are: Chandler, Frederick and Eugene.

ROCKEFELLER, John Davison,

Capitalist, Philanthropist.

John Davison Rockefeller was born at Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 9, 1839, son of William Avery and Eliza (Davison) Rockefeller. In 1853 the family settled at Cleveland, Ohio, and he entered the high school. About that time he joined the Erie Street (now the Euclid Avenue) Baptist Church, and he became so active in its affairs that before he was of age he was placed on its board of trustees and served for many years. In 1855 he took a summer course in the Commercial College at Cleveland, and then found a position as assistant bookkeeper in the commission house of Hewitt & Tuttle, at a weekly salary of three dollars, and in less than two years' time became cashier and bookkeeper.

In 1858, with $1,000 he had saved and $1,000 borrowed from his father, he formed a partnership with Morris B. Clark in the produce commission business. In 1859 the first oil well was opened at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and in 1860 the firm of Andrews, Clark & Rockefeller was formed for the purpose of refining

petroleum, Mr. Rockefeller contributing $4,000. Within a year the advances to the refinery amounted to $120,000, and by 1865 the business had increased to so great an extent that he sold out his other interests, and, establishing the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews, gave his attention to oil refining. About the same time his brother, William Rockefeller, formed a partnership with Mr. Andrews, the style being William Rockefeller & Company, and constructed the famous Standard Oil Works, of Cleveland. Eventually the two firms were consolidated, and still another house was established, that of Rockefeller & Company, with a salesroom in New York City. In 1867 Henry M. Flagler became a partner, and the three concerns were united under the style of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, with establishments in Cleveland and New York City. Out of this grew, in 1870, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, capitalized at $1,000,000, with Mr. Rockefeller as president, and in the same year the National Refiners' Association was organized and he was made its president. In 1872 there was another consolidation, by which the Standard Oil Company became the owner of nearly all the refining business of Cleveland and of interests in the oil regions of New York and Pennsylvania, and the capital stock was increased to $2,500,000. About two hundred miles of oil pipes came under his control and several hundred thousand barrels of oil tankage. A cooperage factory, producing nine thousand barrels daily, distilleries with a capacity of twenty-nine thousand barrels of crude oil per day, warehouses for the storage of petroleum and works for the manufacture of paints and glue, were some of the outgrowths of the new combination. In 1881 a Standard Oil Trust was formed with a capital of $70,000,000, subsequently increased to $95,000,000; about the same time the Standard Oil Company of New York was incorporated, and in a few years this gigantic corporation absorbed nearly all the oil refining companies of the United States. The officers, besides Mr. Rockefeller, were: William Rockefeller, vice-president; Henry M. Flagler, secretary; Colonel O. H. Payne, treasurer, and S. Andrews, superintendent. In 1892 the Supreme Court of Ohio declared against the trust, and it was dissolved, and the business is now conducted by separate companies, in each of which John D. Rockefeller is a shareholder. The products of these allied companies are shipped to every country on the globe and the markets of the world are virtually in their control. In addition to his oil property, Mr. Rockefeller owns extensive tracts of land in several States, iron mines, a number of vessels plying on the Great Lakes, and is a director in various steamship and railroad companies.

At the first anniversary of the American Baptist Education Society at Chicago in May, 1889, he announced his intention to found a "well-equipped college" in that city, and subscribed $600,000 toward an endowment fund, provided $400,000 more was pledged by others within ninety days. The University of Chicago was incorporated in 1890, and in September of that year Mr. Rockefeller promised to give the additional sum of $1,000,000, on condition that the Baptist Theological Seminary be removed from Morgan Park to become the Divinity School of the university, and dormitories be erected for its use; $800,000 of this sum was designated as an endowment for non-professional graduate instruction. In February, 1892, he gave one thousand five per cent. bonds of the par value of $1,000,000 for the further endowment of the institution; in December repeated the gift; in June, 1893, $150,000;

in December, 1894, $675,000; on January 1, 1896, $1,000,000 more, promising to give dollar for dollar up to $2,000,000 for every contribution secured for the university prior to January 1, 1900. The securing of this sum brought the total up to $9,000,000, and his subsequent gifts to the institution totalled the princely sum of $23,000,000. In 1896 the New York "Sun" paid the following tribute to Mr. Rockefeller:

> The millions he has bestowed on the University of Chicago make him one of the very greatest of private contributors to the foundation of a school of learning in the whole history of the world. He has given the money, moreover, in his lifetime, and this differs from nearly all others of the most notable founders and endowers of colleges. By so giving he has distinguished himself from the great mass of those who have made large benefactions for public uses. He has taken the millions from his rapidly accumulating fortune, and he has made the gifts quietly, modestly, and without the least seeking for popular applause or to win the conspicuous manifestations of honor their munificence could easily have obtained for him. The reason for this remarkable peculiarity of Mr. Rockfeller as a public benefactor is, that being a deeply religious man he has made his gifts as an obligation of religious duty, as it seems to him.

Among other educational institutions benefited by his generosity are Vassar College, Columbia University, Rochester University and Theological Seminary, Barnard College, New York City; Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois; Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Des Moines College, Des Moines, Iowa; Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and Brown University. In 1896 he presented the city of Cleveland, Ohio, with two hundred and seventy-six acres to complete her park system, the price paid being $600,000. Church, hospitals, and religious and philanthropic societies in every part of the United States are indebted to him for generous aid, and not a few young men and women have been helped in their effort to obtain an education.

To the close of the year 1916, the last figures available show that his benefactions amounted to the enormous sum of upwards of $85,000,000. In addition to his large donations to the Chicago University, they included the following: General Education Board, $43,000,000; Vassar College, $100,000; Barnard College, $1,375,000; American Baptist Missionary Union, $250,000; Yale University, $1,000,000; endowment of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, $1,825,000; Southern Educational Fund, $1,126,000; Harvard University, $1,000,000; Teachers' College, $500,000. He also established the Rockefeller Foundation, which donated more than $1,000,000 for war relief work in Europe; $142,000 for investigation of the hookworm disease; $223,000 for the purchase of a bird refuge in Louisiana; $100,000 toward erection of American Red Cross headquarters in Washington City; $100,000 to the American College in Rome, Italy. Judicious estimates make his total contributions to educational and humanitarian causes, many growing of the European war, and comparatively small gifts, up to January 1, 1918, not less than $100,000,000.

Mr. Rockefeller has a winter residence in New York City and a summer home near Tarrytown, New York, in addition to one at Cleveland, Ohio. He is a member of the Union League Club and New England Society of New York City, and of the New York branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He married, in Cleveland, Ohio, September 8, 1864, Laura C. Spelman, daughter of Harvey B. Spelman, merchant, a representative in the Legislature, and a leader in anti-slavery, temperance and church work in Cleveland, Brooklyn and New York City.

Four daughters, one of whom died in infancy, and a son, John D., Jr., were born to them. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Charles A. Strong, professor of psychology in the University of Chicago; another daughter, Edith, the wife of Harold F. McCormick, son of Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois.

GAGE, Lyman Judson,

Financier, Cabinet Official.

Lyman Judson Gage, Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinets of President McKinley and Roosevelt, was born at De-Ruyter, Madison county, New York, June 28, 1836, son of Eli A. and Mary Cornelia (Judson) Gage. The first of his family in America was Thomas Gage, a mariner, who settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, prior to 1632. Three of his sons were killed in King Philip's War in 1675, and another in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1707. His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Gage, who was a great-grandson of Captain Thomas Gage, the immigrant, was one of the first settlers of Madison county, New York. One of his sons, Justus Gage, was the grandfather of Lyman J. Gage.

The Gage family removed to Rome, New York, when Lyman was twelve years old. He attended the Rome Academy until the age of fifteen, when he became first a clerk in the post office and route agent on the Rome & Watertown railroad, and two years later a clerk in the Oneida Central Bank. In 1855 he went to Chicago, Illinois, hoping to enter the banking business, but found his first employment in a planing mill. In August, 1858, he was given a clerkship in the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company at $500 a year. He advanced rapidly to paying teller, assistant cashier and cashier, holding the latter position until 1868. He became virtually the manager of the bank, and was so successful that in 1868 the First National Bank elected him cashier at the largest salary that had ever been paid in such a position. Mr. Gage piloted this great institution safely through the Chicago fire and the destructive panic of 1873, cashing every obligation, and thereafter the First National Bank of Chicago was universally referred to as "Gage's Bank," and he became recognized as one of the foremost of western financiers. When the original charter of the First National Bank of Chicago expired in 1882, the bank was reorganized on a greatly enlarged scale with Mr. Gage as its vice-president and general manager; and in 1891 he was made president, a position he held until he entered the cabinet. Under his management the First National became one of the most noted and powerful banks in the world.

Mr. Gage was the guiding spirit which located the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and made it a success. With three others he signed the guaranty to raise $10,000,000 in Chicago, without which Congress would not extend the required federal assistance. As the first president of the Columbian Exposition Company he neutralized jealousies, composed quarrels over location, provided money and established credit, serving entirely without compensation.

In March, 1897, Mr. Gage entered President McKinley's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury. When, a few months later, war with Spain was declared and the question of financing it arose, his appointment was regarded as providential. He knew precisely what to do and how to advise Congress. In June, 1898, the latter authorized the issuance and sale of $200,000,000 in three per cent. bonds at par, in small denominations, the entire issue to

be offered to the general public and allotted to the smallest purchasers first. There were nearly a third of a million bidders. This suddenly threw upon the Treasury Department the largest amount of extra labor that it ever had been called upon to perform, but Mr. Gage's long experience in large transactions enabled him to meet the emergency without friction or delay. The bonds were delivered on time as required, but the extra cost was over $300,000 and the loss of bonus which the banks would have paid for the privilege of subscribing for the entire issue was $5,000,000. Mr. Gage foretold this result, but Congress, heeding the clamor of the hour against the banks, required the bonds to be sold direct to the people for "moral effect." This "moral effect" Mr. Gage also explained would be found to be illusory and evanescent, and six months after the distribution he reported to Congress that the bond holdings of 116,000 original subscribers had already been concentrated in the hands of one thousand large owners. Secretary Gage made repeated efforts to induce Congress to provide a comprehensive, elastic and safe currency system for the country, but owing to radical differences of opinion in that body, he was unsuccessful. His description of the ever-recurring money stringencies and panics which distract the country, in his report for 1898, was one of the clearest ever made. He informed Congress that "the cure is not difficult to find," and pointed out the proper course of action in vain. At the request of Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Gage continued in the cabinet after President McKinley's death, until 1902. The strenuous activity of the new president in the Treasury Department, however, was distasteful to him, and in that year he resigned to accept the presidency of the United States Trust Company of New York. He retired from active business in May, 1906, and settled in San Diego, California.

While lacking a college training, Mr. Gage, by a persistent and life-long system of sound reading, came to be one of the most fully informed men of affairs in his time. His private library is rich, and he has made personal investigations into the broad domains of business, government and political economy. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Beloit College in 1897, and from New York University in 1903. Mr. Gage was three times president of the National Bankers' Association; he was treasurer and director of the Art Institute of Chicago, president of the Commercial Club, and until 1908 a member of the board of trustees of Carnegie Institution.

Mr. Gage was married (first) in 1864, to Sarah Ethridge, daughter of Dr. F. B. Ethridge, of Little Falls, New York. He was married (second) in 1887, to Cornelia Washburn Gage, of Denver, Colorado.

CARNEGIE, Andrew,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

Lives of great men possess fascinating interest to the student of human nature, and one naturally seeks to discover the secret source of their power to rise superior to every circumstance; or to find the impelling force that drives them ever onward and upward until they scale the dizziest heights, passing all competitors, and standing alone before the entire world, unequalled in the greatness of their achievements. Often it is the influence of heredity, family and fortune, that furnishes the impulse; oftener still, ambition drives men forward, love of humanity and a sincere desire to be of benefit to their race, is the motive, but none of these satisfactorily explain Mr. Carnegie's

source of strength up to the culminating point of his business career. For one must not confound Mr. Carnegie, the business man, with Mr. Carnegie, the humanitarian. He was first of all the resistless money-maker, and later the philanthropist, whose princely benefactions are the wonder of two continents. But, consider him as you will, the source of his power has not yet been revealed. Ask him the secret of his success as a steel master, and his reply is already recorded: "Write as my epitaph: He knew how to surround himself with abler men than himself." Yet that is not a reason; that is but an example of his greatness in executive management. The world has had its great iron masters, but none greater than he. Great philanthropists are not rare in either Europe or America, but none so princely in either the scope or magnitude of their benefactions. In every land, in every clime, the name Carnegie is a familiar one, and is synonymous with generosity. While we cannot fathom the source of his greatness, an approving world acknowledges the fact and holds him in honor and respect.

Andrew Carnegie was born at Dumferline, Fife, near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 25, 1835, son of William and Margaret Morrison Carnegie. His father was a weaver of linen goods, in fairly comfortable circumstances, who gave the lad such advantages as the Dumferline schools afforded. In 1848, finding his occupation gone, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie decided for the sake of their two boys to emigrate to the United States, believing the opportunities here more plentiful for their advancement. "They builded better than they knew," but the father did not live to see the prosperity of his son; his mother, however, did. The family settled in Pittsburgh (North Side), where the lad Andrew obtained work in a cotton mill as bobbin boy at a salary of one dollar and twenty cents per week, which amount was added to the general family fund. Through the kindness of a Colonel Anderson, who made a practice of loaning books to boys and working men, he was able to supplement the education received at Dumferline with a course of good reading. Colonel Anderson also "builded better than he knew," for there was born in the lad's brain, as he realized the good he derived from the Colonel's kindness, a resolve that has resulted in the thousands of "Carnegie Libraries" all over the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

At the age of thirteen years, young Carnegie obtained a position in a factory, making bobbins, his duty being to attend the engine that furnished power to the mill. The work was too hard for a boy, but his efforts had pleased his employer, who gave him a place in his office. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh, at a salary of two dollars and fifty cents weekly. Here he quickly saw an opportunity, and this has ever been one of the secrets of his success. When opportunity knocked, he always "rose and followed." He began learning telegraphy, and never gave up until he was an expert operator, able to receive messages by sound, an art then exceedingly rare. As an operator he received twenty-five dollars a month. He attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott, then superintendent and manager of the Pennsylvania railroad telegraph system, who made him his clerk at a salary of thirty-five dollars monthly. He remained with the Pennsylvania thirteen years, and after the election of Mr. Scott to the vice-presidency was appointed superintendent of the Western or Pittsburg division. In that position he introduced many improvements, including the

block system of operating trains by telegraphic signals. During the war between the States, when Colonel Scott was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, he placed Mr. Carnegie in charge of military railroads and government telegraph lines. One of his first duties was to reopen telegraph communications between Annapolis and Washington, and after the battle of Bull Run he was the last official to board the train for Alexandria. He was equal to all demands made upon him during this period, and who shall say that the inspiration for the Great Peace Building at The Hague did not come to him as a result of his war experiences.

It seems to have been Colonel Scott, later president of the Pennsylvania railroad, that first gave the lad his first lesson in finance. While still a clerk, an opportunity presented itself to purchase ten shares of Adams Express Company stock, this corporation not then having reached great proportions. Colonel Scott strongly advised the purchase and the stock was bought, although it compelled the mother to mortgage her home to raise the necessary funds. This was his first investment. Later he met in a business way Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car bearing his name. Quick as ever to see an opportunity, he arranged a meeting between the inventor and Colonel Scott, which resulted in mutual profit, Mr. Carnegie securing money from the local bank to finance his share in the company. This was the first note he ever signed, and, like his venture in Adams Express stock, the investment was a profitable one. He was at this period in receipt of a good salary from the Pennsylvania, and had acquired some capital, for the money earned was husbanded with true Scotch thrift, but held in constant readiness for the next turn of the wheel. This came during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania. In 1884 he interested Mr. William Coleman in the project of purchasing the Storey farm on Oil Creek, Venango county, then purchased the farm for $40,000, and formed a stock company whose shares represented at one time a value of $5,000,000 and paid an annual dividend of one million. He was now a capitalist and had made influential friends.

While with the Pennsylvania, that road contemplated the erection of an iron bridge and here Mr. Carnegie first became interested in iron manufacture, in connection with the Keystone Bridge Company. He was farsighted enough (though unfamiliar with the business) to see the great possibilities of iron manufacture, and associated himself with others in various mills, foundries and furnaces in the Pittsburgh district. After a visit to Europe he saw that steel would surely supplant iron, and on his return introduced the Bessemer process of making steel. While not an inventor of any of the numerous processes, he gave every man with an idea every encouragement, furnishing plant and money, and for this the steel world owes him a debt of gratitude. As he grew in power he surrounded himself with young men who had proved their worth in the various plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, until he was surrounded by thirty of the most capable and enthusiastic men in the iron, steel, coke, mining or transportation world. But among the "thirty" his was the master mind by common consent. At the zenith of his power he was in control of great mills and furnaces turning out millions of pounds of manufactured steel daily; great coke fields and miles of ovens; vast ore beds in the Lake Superior region; steamers on the Great Lakes, carrying ore which they delivered to his double-track railroad that carried it to the Pittsburgh plants, four

hundred and twenty-five miles away; great mines of bituminous coal in the Pittsburgh district were drawn upon for daily supply; while the men employed in the allied companies formed an army thoroughly drilled, well officered, and moved at the will of a master mind whom we know as Andrew Carnegie. Conditions in the industrial world had reached a crisis; a break had come with the Pennsylvania railroad, and through the southern tier of Pennsylvania counties eastward from Pittsburgh, a great railroad was being constructed to parallel the Pennsylvania. The great Carnegie interests were protecting themselves at every point—mills were planned to compete in lines they had heretofore left to their rivals; when lo! over night as it were arose the United States Steel Corporation, successor by purchase to every mill, furnace, bloomery, oven, mine, rail, locomotive and ship, hitherto owned by the many companies owned or controlled by Mr. Carnegie and his thirty partners. Peace came to the threatened steel industry; the Pennsylvania Southern was never completed, and Andrew Carnegie stepped from his proud position as the world's greatest ironmaster and constructive genius. The price paid him was fabulous; each of the trusted "thirty" retired, enriched many times beyond their wildest imaginings, while the great master was hundreds of times a millionaire. The greatest fortune of modern times was his, and from that moment began the second phase of this most wonderful life.

Fifty-three years had elapsed since the penniless boy landed in a strange land. He was now sixty-six years of age, and the problem now facing him was how to make good his own statement that "it is a crime for a man to die rich." As this article has made no attempt to give in detail the many ways in which this fortune was made, so there will be no attempt to give in detail the way it has been disposed of. Mr. Carnegie had given generously for many years, principally to institutions in the Pittsburgh district, a locality which he will always regard with love and affection. He now began that wonderful career of world-wide philanthropy that has never been equalled, knowing no sect, creed or nationality, but giving Pittsburgh first place, the United States second, and then his native land. He has not given at random, but followed carefully matured plans; has given almost exclusively along educational lines, but in a manner peculiarly his own. Upon retiring from business, the first considerable gift Mr. Carnegie made was one of five million dollars to his old employees—four million dollars for pensions and relief, and one million for the endowment of the three institutions (libraries, music halls, workmen's clubs, etc.), at Homestead, Braddock and Duquesne. Outside his educational giving in its manifold forms, his most active effort has been to bring about the Peace of Nations, and this position he firmly maintains.

Mention is necessary of his great educational gift to the city of Pittsburgh, commonly known as the "Carnegie Institute." This includes a wonderful building located in Schenley Park, covering four acres, and a separate building nearby, across a deep ravine, the home of the Carnegie Technical Institute. Under the roof of the larger building is a free library of mammoth proportions, a magnificent gallery, a most perfect music hall, with a great organ, where every Sunday afternoon a free organ recital is given; a hall of architecture and department of natural history, most wonderful in its scope. Twenty acres of floor space is in use, while the most costly marbles and finest of decorations adorn foyer, halls and stair-

ways. Over the main entrance is engraved: "This Building, dedicated to Literature, Science and Art, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the People of Pittsburgh." Nowhere else can there be found a similar building, containing library, music hall and museum, a school of technology with capacity for three thousand students, and a notable school for young women. One would like to dwell upon the value of this gift to the scientific world, to the young man and woman seeking a technical education; to the student whose days are spent among its wonders of natural history, architecture and art; to the school children whose goal it is; to those who so frequently draw upon its book treasures; and to those who every Sunday listen almost reverently to classic music drawn from the great organ by master hands. But this is impossible; the cost in dollars and cents of his various gifts, including all that have been named as his particular gifts to Pittsburgh, is in excess of thirty-one millions of dollars, and he rejoices in the gift. His total gifts to-day exceed three hundred millions.

Lest there be an impression that Mr. Carnegie in his generosity gives only enduring monuments of practical educational value, attention must be called to the thousands who draw annually from vast pension funds in both the United States and Great Britain. These constitute an army in themselves, one little known, but wonderfully appreciative. One fund created by Mr. Carnegie, is world-wide in its operation—The Hero Fund. This is a reward to those displaying courage in emergencies, whether on sea or land. A fund for this purpose exists in Pittsburgh, embracing the United States and Canada, and others in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. Awards are made annually of medals, cash or educational privileges. A recent newspaper credits Mr. Carnegie with having achieved his purpose, and states that he has disposed of all his fortune to a corporation which is to continue the operation of his various gifts generation after generation, except such sums as he will distribute by last will and testament. Thus he will not commit the crime of "dying rich."

He married, in 1887, Louise Whitefield, who has been in closest accord with him in all his plans for disposing of his fortune. Their only child, Margaret, was born in 1897. Their time is divided between a magnificent estate in Scotland, "Skibo Castle," and a palatial residence on Fifth avenue, New York. Honors have been showered upon Mr. Carnegie; universities have conferred honorary degrees; France created him a knight of the Legion of Honor; the Sorbonne gave him its medal; St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Glasgow Universities elected him Lord Rector. He has gained distinction in the literary world upon the platform. In 1886 he published "Triumphant Democracy," which has run through many editions; this followed his "Around the World" (1884); in 1906 appeared his "Gospel of Wealth," followed by the "Empire of Business;" "Life of Watt," in 1906; and "Problems of To-day" in 1909. He has always supported the principles of the Republican party, although he strongly opposed the annexation of the Philippines, following the Spanish War. He has the utmost faith in the future of the English-speaking race, in the ultimate abolition of war and the progress of education along non-sectarian lines. He is a brave man, indeed, who would analyze the character of Mr. Carnegie. He is as "canny a Scot" as e'er drew breath; as shrewd a Yankee as the sun of New England e'er shone upon; as big-hearted and

happy as an Irishman; as stubborn as an Englishman; yet, withal, a man that, take him all in all, stands alone in the magnitude of his achievements. Wallace Bruce, the Scotch-American poet, after a visit to the Carnegie Institute in 1896, wrote the following poem, presenting a copy to Mr. Carnegie and one to the library:

You have wrought a noble poem
In your home of early years,
Aye, a proud prophetic poem
In the land of peerless peers.
Cold the lines that fall and falter
Since the bard of Colla passed
Fruitless offerings on life's altar,
But your work abideth fast.

Oh! to wake the coming ages,
Idle wish of many a seer,
Dead the tomb of weary sages.
But your note shall linger clear.
Hark, beneath yon swelling arches,
Knowledge, skill and hope enchime,
As the long procession marches
To the grandest song of time.

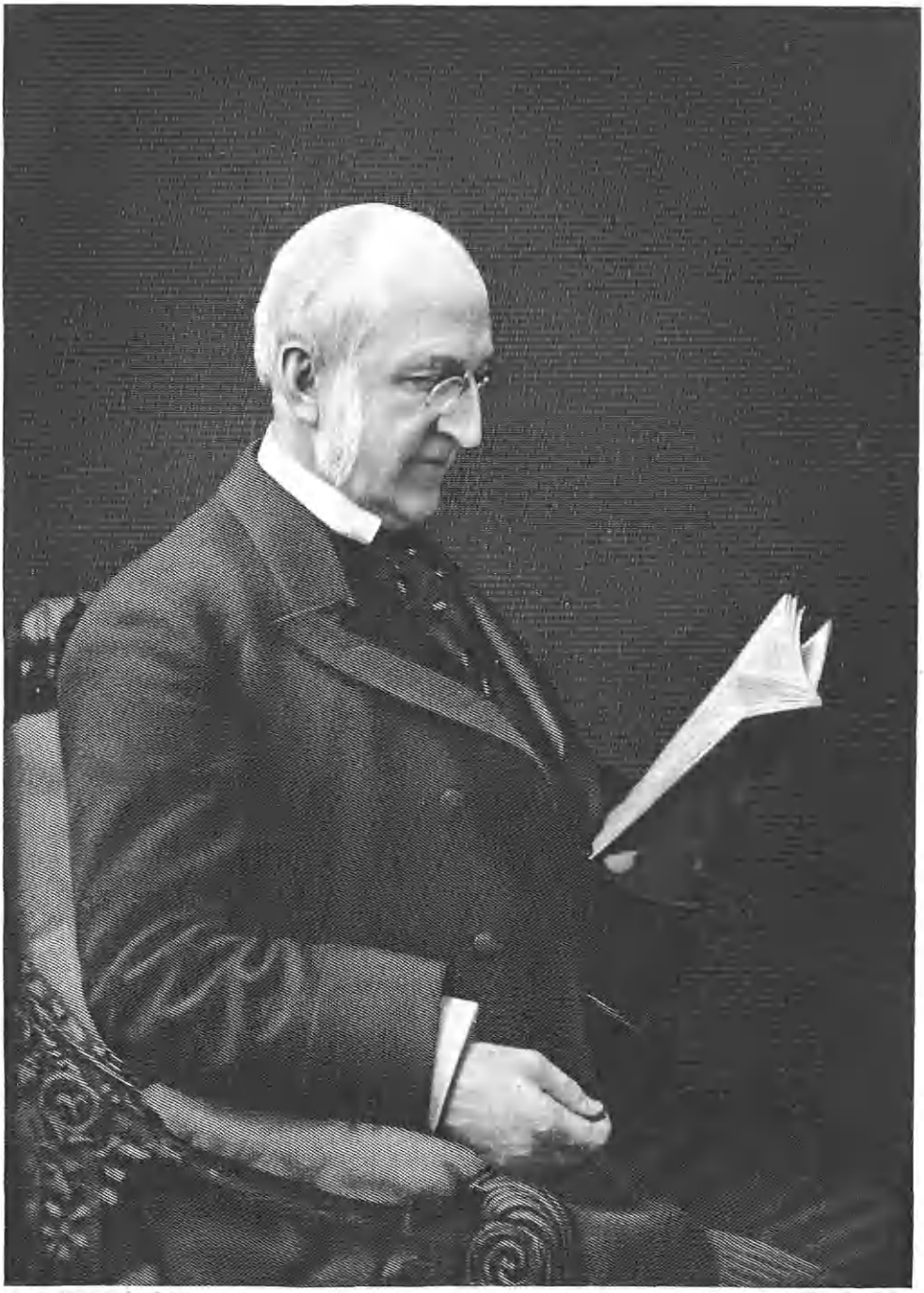
DEPEW, Chauncey Mitchell,

Statesman, Orator, Man of Large Affairs.

Chauncey Mitchell Depew is descended from a famous Huguenot family, and his New England ancestry includes the important Mitchell, Sherman, Palmer, Winship, Wellington, Minott, Chauncey and Johnstone families, various of whom are hereinafter mentioned.

The name Du Puy or De Puy is one of the most ancient known in French history, and was prominent in Normandy as early as the eleventh century. Raphael Du Puy was an officer of rank in 1030 under Conrad II., of the Holy Roman Empire, and his son Hughes distinguished himself in the Crusades. The history of the family in France is marked down the centuries by many noted names in both church and state. The surname Du Puy has masqueraded in many forms in its passage from France to Holland, and thence to America. It is found recorded as Dupuis, Depui, Depuy, Depee, Depuy, De Pue, Depu, etc. Francois, grandson of the original Francois, who was baptized August 20, 1700, in the old Dutch church of Sleepy Hollow, at Tarrytown, New York, is generally recorded as Frans De Pew; later the name took its present form of Depew.

Francois Dupuis fled from France on account of religious persecution and took refuge in Holland, whence he came to America, being the first of the family to locate in New Amsterdam. The earliest record of him shows him as one of the first twenty inhabitants of Boswyck (modern Bushwick), now a component part of Brooklyn. He signed a petition March 14, 1661, asking for the privileges of a newly incorporated village. In 1663 his name is enrolled as a member of a company of militia with Ryck Lykeker as captain, this company being probably organized for the purpose of protection against the Indians. It is uncertain how long he lived at Bushwick, as William is his only child known to have been born there, although there may have been others. He may have resided in New York for a time although this is uncertain. During the years 1671-77 the baptism of three of his children is recorded in the New York Reformed Church. He had a grant of about eighty acres of land on the south side of the Fresh Kill on Staten Island, 1680, and in 1685 received another grant on the island at Smoking Point. In 1686 Francois Dupuis had his son Nicholas baptized in New York, and the following year is mentioned as a resident of Rockland (now a part of Orange county), where on September 26 he signed the oath of allegiance with other inhabitants of the recently established settlements of Haverstraw and Orange-



Lewis Historical Pub. Co. W.T. Bulner N.Y.

Chauncey M. Depew.

town. Three of his children married and settled in Rockland county, but he had crossed the river before the census of Orange in 1702, and located at Peekskill, Westchester county (where others of his children had made their homes), and settled on a tract of land originally purchased from the Indians in 1685, under a license from Governor Dongan. In this connection it is interesting to note that part of this land was held in fee in the family until the last of his share, after having been in the family two hundred and eleven years, was in 1896 given by Chauncey Mitchell Depew to the village of Peekskill for a public park.

The banns of the first marriage of Francois Dupuis were published in the records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam, August 26, 1661, as follows: "Francois Dupuis, young man of Calais, France, and Geertje Willems, of Amsterdam." They were married a month later in Breuckelen, their marriage being the fifth of record in the Dutch church there. It is believed that Geertje Willems was a daughter of Willem Jacobse Van Boreum, of Flatbush, who came with his family in 1649 from Amsterdam, Holland. Children of Francois Dupuis: William, of whom further; Jannetje (Jane), married Kellem Quorry, or McKorry; Grietje (Margret), baptized in New York, October 1, 1671, married —— Ward, of Haverstraw; Jean (John), baptized in New York, May 20, 1674, married Jannetje Wiltse, widow of Myndert Hendreickse (Hogencamp); a child (not named), baptized at New York, February 14, 1677, and who may have been Maria, who was sponsor with her father in 1702, about which time she married Abraham Hendrickse Lent, of Tarrytown; Sara, baptized at Flatbush, February 23, 1679, married Herman Hendrickse Blauvelt; Geertje (Gertrude), baptized at Flatbush, September 18, 1681, of whom further record is not to be found; Nicholaes, baptized in New York, October 17, 1686, whose wife's name was Barbara; Mary, baptized in New York City, March 3, 1689, the record of the parents being "Francois Puy and Annie Elsten," no further record being given of either mother or child.

William Depew, probably eldest child of Francois and Geertje (Willems) Dupuis, was born at Bushwick, and was among the pioneers of the locality made famous as the birthplace of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. It would seem that he had made camp on the point of land called by the Indians Meanagh, or Mernach, and afterwards named Verplanck's Point, when the settlement had hardly begun, he then being unmarried. He was at Mernach as early as 1688, and probably strayed over from Haverstraw, where his father had located a year or two previous, and where his brother John lived several years afterwards. He there made a home for his future bride, born on the Island of Barbadoes, and doubtless of English parentage, shown on records as Dysbeth Weyt, which in English would be Elizabeth White. This marriage was perhaps the first marriage in the Manor of Cortlandt, and is spoken of as the forerunner of an event that made Peekskill renowned as the home of a great and popular orator in a later generation of the family. William Depew had children as follows: Sara, married Willem Dill, Theil or Teil; Abigail, married Pieter Consje; Thomas, married Cornelia Lendel; Anna, baptized at Tarrytown, August 2, 1698; Francois, of whom further; Pieter. The father's name was usually spelled Dupuy.

Francois (2), son of William and Lysbeth (Weyt) Depew, was born near Tarrytown, New York, in August, 1700,

and was baptized August 20, 1700. Not much is known of him except that he was engaged in pioneer and agricultural work around Cortlandt Manor. He married, at Tarrytown, New York, June 3, 1727, Maritje Van Thessel. Children: Hendrikus, of whom further; Anneke, baptized at Tarrytown, August 21, 1730; William, born 1732, the muster roll of Westchester county militia say of him in 1758, "born in Cortlandt, aged 26," there being no further record concerning him; Elizabeth, baptized at Tarrytown, April 23, 1734, married October 29, 1758, John Lent; Abraham, baptized at Tarrytown, April 13, 1736, died young; Sarah, baptized at Tarrytown, April 19, 1738; Abraham, April 30, 1743.

Hendrikus or Henry Depew, son of Francois (2) and Maritje (Van Thessel) Depew, was baptized at Tarrytown, New York, April 27, 1728. Very little is known concerning him. The only child that the records credit to him is Abraham, mentioned below; the mother's name is not mentioned.

Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus or Henry Depew, was born at Cortlandt Manor, New York, and was baptized in the Dutch church at Tarrytown, New York, April 5, 1752. His youth was spent on the family homestead, and he in all probability received the general education of the period. There are a good many records in Tarrytown and Cortlandt concerning various Abrahams Depew, but it is usually difficult to ascertain to which particular Abraham any two records refer. One authority says: "The church baptismal records of Tarrytown and Cortlandt furnish very good grounds for confusion among the various Abrahams Depew. While there is an apparent lack of records in some directions, there seems to be a perplexing superfluity of fathers Abraham, whose sons and daughters, to straighten and place where they belong, would take a man with more wisdom than Solomon." Concerning Abraham Depew, son of Hendrikus Depew, another authority gives us definite particulars. Abraham Depew enlisted January 2, 1777, for the Revolutionary War, in Captain Jacob Wright's company, in Colonel Philip Van Cortlandt's regiment. He was promoted corporal, June 1, 1777, and was discharged January 3, 1780, on account of the expiration of term of service. He married Catherine, daughter of Captain James Kronkite, who was commissioned captain, October 19, 1775, and served in the Third Regiment, Manor of Cortlandt, Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt. Children: Esther, baptized September 18, 1797; James Kronkite, born August 25, 1791, baptized in 1793; Anne, born September 12, 1794; Elizabeth, February 6, 1796; Henry, May 18, 1798; Isaac, of whom further.

Isaac Depew, son of Abraham and Catherine (Kronkite) Depew, was born at Peekskill, New York, about 1811. He spent most of his life caring for the paternal estate, purchased from the Indians more than a hundred years before. He was a respected citizen and took considerable interest in the affairs of the town. He married Martha, daughter of Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer. Her mother was a daughter of Judge Robert Johnstone, for many years Senator and judge, who owned Lake Mahopac and a large estate about it. Mrs. Depew was a granddaughter of Rev. Josiah Sherman, brother of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Josiah Sherman was a captain in the Seventh Connecticut Regiment, Continental Line, and three of his brothers were also in the patriot army; they were descended from Captain John Sherman, an English army officer, who was born in Dedham,

County Essex, in 1615. Another of Mrs. Depew's ancestors was Rev. Charles Chauncey, first president of Harvard College.

Hon Chauncey Mitchell Depew, son of Isaac and Martha (Mitchell) Depew, was born in Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, April 23, 1834. He was fitted for college at Peekskill Academy, and in 1852 entered Yale College in what was in after years known as the "Famous Class of '56." Of the nine members of the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest tribunal in the nation and the aspiration of every lawyer, were two members of this class, Henry Billings Brown and David Josiah Brewer.

Mr. Depew was graduated from Yale College in 1856, received his Master of Arts degree in due course, and in 1887 was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The following year he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, which position he held for twleve years. Immediately after leaving college he threw himself heart and soul into the canvass in support of Fremont and Dayton, the first presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the newly formed Republican party, and made speeches throughout the country in support of the proposition that it was the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery and polygamy in the territories. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and has since been a delegate in that body to every succeeding convention, except two, up to and including 1912. He was one of the four delegates-at-large from the State of New York to the Republican National Conventions of 1888-92-96-1900-04, and a delegate to six other national conventions. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature from the Third Westchester District, and was reëlected in 1862, and became chairman of the committee on ways and means and leader of the house; for most of the time he also acted as speaker *pro tem.* In 1863 he headed the Republican State ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected. In 1866 Mr. Depew was appointed United States Minister to Japan by President Johnson. His confirmation by the Senate immediately followed, but after holding the place in advisement for a considerable time he declined the position for family reasons. In 1872 he was candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican ticket, but failed of election. In 1874 he was elected by the Legislature regent of the University of the State of New York, and held the position for thirty-four years. He was elected by the Alumni of Yale University a member of the corporation and held the office for twelve years. He was also one of the commissioners to build the capitol at Albany.

In 1881 Mr. Depew was a candidate for Senator, following the resignations of Senator Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt. After the fifty-sixth ballot, in which he received the largest number of votes of his party, he withdrew to secure the election of two senators. In 1882 he was offered the Senatorship, but declined for business reasons. In 1888 he received the unanimous support of the State of New York for the presidential nomination, and received ninety-nine votes in the Republican National Convention. General Benjamin Harrison was nominated, and after his election he offered Mr. Depew every position in his cabinet except that of Secretary of State, which he had promised to Mr. Blaine, or, if he preferred, any mission abroad which he might select, and all of which he declined. In 1894, on the resignation of Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, President Harrison tendered that position to Mr.

Depew and this was also declined. In 1899 Mr. Depew was elected United States Senator, and was reëlected in 1905, his term expiring in 1911.

Mr. Depew has world-wide reputation as a public speaker and has been orator on many occasions of national importance. He was the orator selected to deliver the oration at the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States; of the organization of the Legislature of the State of New York; of the capture of Major Andre; at the dedication of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York harbor; at the opening of the World's Fair in Chicago in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and the opening of the great fairs at Omaha, Nebraska, and Charleston, South Carolina. He made the nominating speeches for Harrison in the National Convention in 1892, and for Roosevelt in 1904. His last notable political speech was in advocacy of the reëlection of President Taft in 1912. His numerous addresses have been collected and published in a work of eight volumes. Justin McCarthy, in his "Reminiscences," in regard to after-dinner speakers, and giving the first rank to Charles Dickens, says: "I do not quite know whom I should put second to him; sometimes I feel inclined to give James Russell Lowell that place, and sometimes my mind impels me to give it to Mr. Lowell's countryman, Mr. Chauncey Depew."

While Mr. Depew's highest reputation throughout the country is as a statesman and orator, his life has been crowded with professional and business activities. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1866 he became attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869, when that road was consolidated with the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and elected a member of the board of directors. As the Vanderbilt railroad system expanded, Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed general counsel of the entire system, and elected a director of the roads of which it was composed. On the resignation of Mr. Vanderbilt from the presidency, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and in 1885 he was advanced to the presidency of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad. He held this office for thirteen years, during which period he was president also of six other railroad companies in the allied system, and was director in twenty-eight additional lines. On his resignation from the presidency in 1898 he was elected chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, which position he now holds.

Mr. Depew was president of the St. Nicholas Society for two years, and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for a number of years; and of the Yale Alumni Association of New York for ten years; for seven years president of the Union League, a longer term than ever held by any other, and on declining further election he was made an honorary life member; is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; the Society of the Cincinnati; a Master Mason of Kane Lodge of Peekskill, and holds the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the Valley of New York; the Huguenot Society; the Metropolitan Club; the Century Club; the Holland Society; the New England Society; the Colonial Wars

Society; the American Bar Association; the New York Bar Association; the Westchester County Bar Association; the Republican Club; the Lotos Club; the Players' Club; the Transportation Club; the Lafayette Post; the University Club; the Phi Beta Kappa Club and the Psi Upsilon Club. In Washington, D. C., he is a member of the Metropolitan Club; the Chevy-Chase Club; the Alibi Club; the Country Club and the University Club; is also a director in many financial, fiduciary and other corporations. Now in his eighty-fourth year, he is vigorous and active in business affairs, as a political and after-dinner speaker, and in the manifold duties of social life.

He married, in 1871, Elise, daughter of William Hegeman, of New York. She died in 1892. Of this marriage was born a son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr. Mr. Depew married (second) in 1901, May Palmer.

FAIRBANKS, Charles Warren,

Lawyer, Statesman.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States during the administration of President Roosevelt, was born on a farm near Unionville Centre, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852, son of Lorison M. and Mary (Smith) Fairbanks. His father, a Vermonter, was one of the early pioneers to Ohio, where he located in 1836, and helped to carve that great State out of the wilderness.

Young Fairbank's earliest recollections were of work on the farm during the day and study at night. From the first he had a great fondness for books and study, and decided to be a lawyer before he entered college. He was educated at a district school, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he was graduated in 1872 with distinction. During his senior year at college he was editor of the college paper, known as the "Western Collegian." He acted as Associated Press agent in Cleveland for about a year, during which time he studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio at Columbus in 1874. In the same year he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, which has ever since been his residence, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

Mr. Fairbanks never held public office prior to his election to the United States Senate. He was chairman of the Indiana Republican State Conventions in 1892, 1898 and 1914; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention. He was appointed a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission which met in Quebec in 1898 for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the United States high commissioners. He was elected to the United States Senate, January 20, 1897, by a majority of twenty-one on joint ballot over Daniel W. Voorhees and Leroy Templeton, and took his seat March 4, 1897. His term of service expired March 3, 1903, and he was reëlected but resigned March 4, 1905, having been elected Vice-President of the United States on the ticket with President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908 he was the United States representative to the Tercentenary Celebration at Quebec. He is a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University; the American University, Washington, D. C.; and De Pauw (Indiana) University; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; president of the

Methodist Hospital of Indiana, and of the Indiana Forestry Association. In 1889 he built a gymnasium for the Ohio Wesleyan College, largely at his own expense. He made a tour of the world in 1909-10. He has received the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Laws from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1901; from Baker University, 1903; from Iowa State University, 1903; and from Northwestern University in 1907. His residence is in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mr. Fairbanks married, in 1874, Cornelia Cole, daughter of Judge B. P. Cole, of Marysville, Ohio. She died October 24, 1913. Five children.

HILL, James Jerome,

Railway Magnate.

James Jerome Hill was born near Guelph, Wellington county, Ontario, Canada, September 16, 1838, son of James and Anne (Dunbar) Hill, of Irish and Scotch descent.

From his seventh to his fifteenth year he attended Rockwood Academy, a Quaker school, where he was carefully instructed in mathematics and Latin. The death of his father in 1853 prevented his studying for the medical profession, as he had intended, and he took employment in a country store. Early in 1856 he traveled from Maine to Minnesota, and located in St. Paul, in the last named State, where he engaged as shipping clerk in the offices of the Dubuque & St. Paul Packet Company. While so occupied he made a careful study of all subjects relating to river transportation, especially that of fuel. In 1865 he became the agent of the Northwestern Packet Company, and when this line was merged with the Davidson line in 1867, he engaged in a general transportation and fuel business on his own account. In 1869 he formed the warehouse firm of Hill, Griggs & Company, and in 1870 the Red River Transportation Company. Mr. Hill was the first to take coal into St. Paul, and opened the first communication between St. Paul and Winnepeg, then Fort Garry, Manitoba, in 1872. In 1875, with E. N. Saunders, C. W. Griggs and William Rhodes, he established the Northwestern Fuel Company, but three years later sold all his interests in the fuel and steamboat companies. Meanwhile, with Sir Donald A. Smith, George Stephen (Lord Mount Stephen) and Norman W. Kittson, he had acquired the capital stock and defaulted bonds of the St. Paul & Pacific railway. This road comprised eighty miles from St. Paul to St. Cloud, three hundred and sixteen miles from St. Paul to Breckenridge, and about one hundred miles of track not connected with either of these lines; besides being $30,000,000 in debt, it was discredited in both Europe and America. It was reorganized in 1879 as the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, with Mr. Hill as general manager; he became vice-president in 1882, and president in 1883. With keen business sagacity and far-sighted judgment, he was the first to propose a railway from the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast, notwithstanding that region was virtually unknown, and that the proposed road would parallel two existing lines—the Northern Pacific, which had been constructed at enormous cost with the assistance of the federal government, and the Canadian Pacific, which had behind it the resources of the British Empire. From 1880 to 1893 Mr. Hill built and equipped the present Great Northern system, in all some six thousand miles of track, extending from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with northern and southern branches, and direct steamship connection with China and Japan. It was constructed entirely without State or government

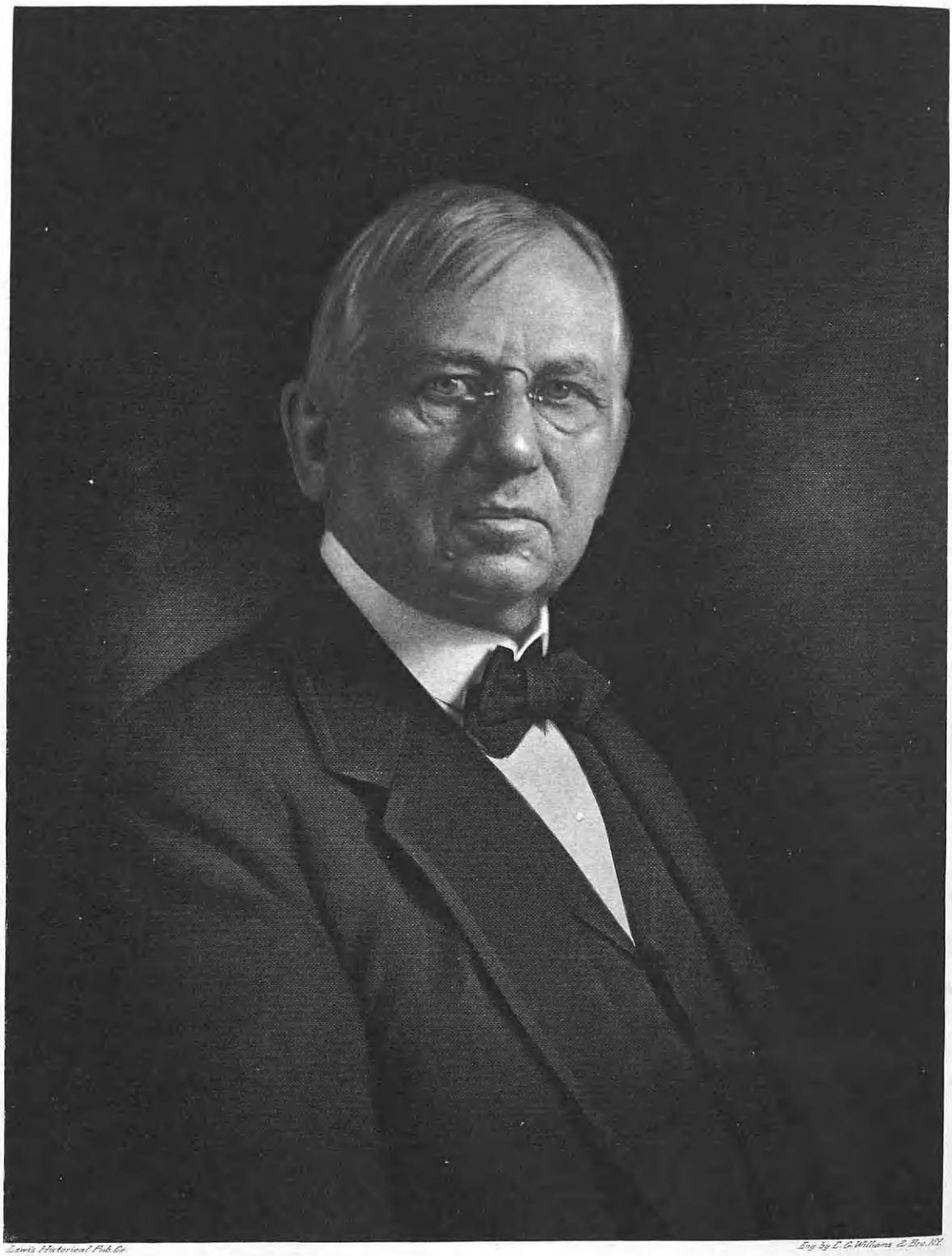
aid, land grant or subsidy, at a capitalization in stocks and bonds of about $30,000 per mile, and at the rate of nearly a mile a day for every day of his control. The Great Northern System, as it is called, is supplemented by a line of passenger and freight steamships on the Great Lakes, surpassing in capacity and speed any before built. Mr. Hill accepted no salary, depending solely upon the natural increase of his investment. While building up for himself and the other shareholders of the road a constantly increasing fortune, he also created for the settlers along his line a vast amount of wealth in real property—an achievement without a parallel in railroad history. Reduced transportation rates had given shippers along the road practically $67,000,000, thus diminishing the company's revenues by that amount; yet up to 1905 the company had paid to shareholders about $50,000,000, while employees had received for their share over $100,000,000.

At St. Paul, Minnesota, are located the general offices, the operating staff, and a school of railroading. During the season of navigation, however, Duluth and Superior are the practical terminals, where the road connects with its own steamers of the Northern Steamship Company for Buffalo. The system handles sixty-five per cent. of the entire business of the Central West. Mr. Hill knows every portion of the country through which his road runs, its geography, topography, fauna, flora, minerals, water, population, resources, and portable products. He has kept the road singularly free from strikes, agitations and annoyances, that have beset other railways. The only strike of any consequence was in 1894, as an outgrowth of the financial depression of 1893, which necessitated a reduction of the company's payroll; but Mr. Hill succeeded in settling it by arbitration. Controlling a line of steamships on the Great Lakes, as feeders and relievers for his trans-continental lines of railway from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and a line of ocean steamers to the Orient, his dominating idea has been to control the northwestern traffic and trade with the countries of the Far East. In the spring of 1901, Mr. Hill, with J. Pierpont Morgan and others, negotiated the purchase by the Great Northern & Northern Pacific Railway of nearly all the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, at $200 per share, payable in a joint twenty-year four per cent. bond of the two purchasers. This purchase comprised nearly nine thousand miles of track, and reached Chicago, St. Louis and other points on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, besides spreading over Iowa, Nebraska and Northern Kansas. Meanwhile a majority of the Northern Pacific stock was acquired by Edward H. Harriman, and others, who had recently bought the Southern Pacific System in behalf of the Union Pacific. Of the total $80,000,090 of common stock of the Northern Pacific, the Harriman interests had acquired $37,000,000, and Mr. Hill and his associates, who held only about $24,000,000, acquired enough more of the common in the open market to bring their holdings up to about $41,000,000, a majority of all the common stock. The purchase by the two interests stripped the New York market of Northern Pacific common, and the very high prices culminated in the panic of 1901, when it went to $1,000 a share. The Union Pacific interests also held $41,000,000 of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific of a total amount of $75,000,000, this stock being subject to retirement at par on January 1, of any year up to 1917, for the benefit of the holders of the common. The Northern Pacific accordingly retired this preferred stock January 1,

1902, issuing $75,000,000 of new common at par, the Union Pacific thus becoming a minority holder. To simplify matters and keep together the various interests, Mr. Hill organized and became president of the Northern Securities Company, November 13, 1901, with a capital of $400,000,000, with power to buy sell, own and manage stocks and securities of any other corporation. Its officers were authorized to purchase Great Northern stock at $180 per share, payable in its own stock at par. The Union Pacific thereupon offered to the Northern Securities Company their entire holdings of both preferred and common, aggregating $78,108,000, to be paid for in stock of the Securities Company at par, amounting to $82,491,971, and the remainder, $8,915,000 in cash, and the offer was accepted. Legal troubles resulted. The main offices and eastern terminals of the Great Northern Railway system are in Minnesota. The laws of that State forbade consolidation of parallel railway systems within its borders, and Governor Van Sant announced that Minnesota would institute legal proceedings against the merger. This was followed by an application by Attorney-General Douglas of Minnesota for leave to begin suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the company, but the application was denied. Meanwhile Attorney-General Knox announced that he would bring action on behalf of the United States against the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman anti-trust law, he having been advised by President Roosevelt that suitable action would be taken to have the question determined. The case being tried in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the decision was written by Judge Amos J. Thayer and sustained Attorney-General Knox, declaring the combination "in restraint of trade" under the Sherman anti-trust law illegal. An appeal was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where the case was heard before the full bench in January, 1904. The court was divided, five being for affirmance and four for reversal. The Northern Securities Company now took steps to reduce its capital stock from $395,400,000 to $3,954,000, and for a ratable distribution of its entire holdings of railway stocks among its stockholders. The expectations of Mr. Hill and his associates from the acquisition of the Burlington stock by the Great Northern & Northern Pacific were amply realized. The arrangement was followed by a large development of trade along each of the three railroads, and notwithstanding considerable reduction in tariff rates voluntarily made, by substantial gains.

Mr. Hill has been a pioneer in the devising and adoption of standards for railway location, construction and operation, which have revolutionized the industry of rail transportation, and reduced its costs to a level much below that in any foreign country. He advocated low grades, heavy power, large capacity cars, and big trainloads at a period when these expressions were visionary to most railway men. He is a man of extensive reading, and a lover and connoisseur of the arts. In his St. Paul residence his paintings of the modern French school form one of the choicest private collections in America. He is a frequent and generous giver to educational and charitable purposes, and among his philanthropies are Macalester and Hamline colleges, and St. Paul (Catholic) Theological Seminary, which he wholly built and endowed at a cost of $500,000, although he himself is not of that faith. He is author of "Highways of Progress" (1910), and various monographs and addresses.

He was married to Mary Mahegan, and has two sons and five daughters; his sons,



Lewis Historical Pub. Co.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John Wanamaker

James N. and Lewis Hill, served an apprenticeship in every branch of railroading and hold prominent places in the management of the roads.

WANAMAKER, John,

Master Merchant, Distinguished Citizen.

John Wanamaker is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1838. His parents were John Nelson and Elizabeth D. (Kockersperger) Wanamaker. In the maternal line he was of French Huguenot descent, the immigrant progenitor coming to America some years before the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Wanamaker enjoyed meagre educational advantages, and left the public schools of his native city when only fourteen years old, to enter upon a life of self-support, as errand boy in a book store, and soon after became salesman in a retail clothing house. In 1861, at the age of twenty-three, he began business as a clothing merchant in Philadelphia, as head of the firm of Wanamaker & Brown. By diligent effort and close economy he conquered success, and was able in 1875 to establish in that city a general store, now known as department store, the first of the class in the country, under his own name, John Wanamaker, the title which has been continued to the present time. His beginnings were based upon a system of his own, and in part upon a coöperative basis. He subsequently acquired the business of the A. T. Stewart house in New York City, and developed it into the present immense department store known under his name, at the same time increasing the scope of his Philadelphia business. In both cities the great department stores known by the Wanamaker name are recognized as of immense importance, and a substantial benefit to the general public. He has also been actively identified with various other important enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Bank of Philadelphia, and was for several years director of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad.

Mr. Wanamaker early took a deep interest in public affairs, and soon found recognition as an earnest and influential Republican, but was strongly opposed to "machine politics," and had no liking for official distinction. He declined a proffered nomination for representative in the Forty-eighth Congress, and also an Independent candidacy for mayor of Philadelphia in 1886. He was a close friend and earnest supporter of President Lincoln during the Civil War, and was among the principal organizers of the remarkably useful Christian Commission which afforded aid to soldiers in the field and in the hospitals during that great struggle. In 1888 he was a presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket, and a member of the National Republican Executive Committee. He was Postmaster-General in President Harrison's cabinet, 1889-93, and greatly strengthened the postal service by wise innovations and a higher morale. He was among the leaders in formulating the plans for the great Centennial Exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia, and in carrying them to a splendid success, acting as chairman of the bureau of revenue and of the press committee, probably the two most important bodies acting in Exposition interests.

A Presbyterian in religion, Mr. Wanamaker was the founder of the Bethany Sunday school in Philadelphia, in 1858, while yet a young man; this is probably the largest Sunday school in America, and he has been its superintendent from its foundation to the present time. He was ever a steadfast friend of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and was its president from 1870 to

1883, a period of thirteen years. He was active among the founders of the Presbyterian Hospital, a member of its board of trustees, and with Mrs. Wanamaker built the children's ward. He was for some years a manager of the University Hospital. He founded the Wanamaker Institute of Industries, the Bethany Dispensary, and the First Penny Savings Bank, of which he is president. He has erected Young Men's Christian Association and college buildings in India, China, Japan, Korea, and also churches and other edifices. He is held in nation-wide honor as a most useful citizen, and an illustrious exponent of civic virtues. At the outbreak of the European War in 1914 he sent two well-laden relief ships to Belgium. He has been decorated by the French government as an officer of the Legion of Honor. His home is in Philadelphia.

CLARK, Champ,

National Legislator.

Champ Clark, Congressman from Missouri, was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, March 7, 1850, son of John Hampton and Aletha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark, and grandson of Adrial and Elizabeth (Archer) Clark. His mother was a daughter of James T. Beauchamp, a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

He was educated in the public schools, and at spare times worked as a hired hand on a farm, and served as a clerk in a country store. He was ambitious to acquire a thorough education and prepare for a public career, and when he had saved sufficient of his earnings from teaching school to go to college, he entered Kentucky University, class of 1870. One year later he changed to Bethany College, West Virginia, and was graduated in 1873 with the highest honors in his class, delivering the Latin salutatory. He then resumed teaching, serving for two years as president of the first normal school in West Virginia (Marshall College), and for twenty-two years held the record for being the youngest college president in the United States. He then took up the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1875. Removing to Louisiana, Missouri, he was principal of the high school for one year, and in 1876 he took up the active practice of law. He served for two years as city attorney of Louisiana, and for one year city attorney of Bowling Green, which has been his permanent residence since that time. He was four years assistant prosecuting attorney and four years prosecuting attorney for Pike county. Becoming interested in local politics, he assumed the editorship of the "Riverside Press" in 1879, and conducted the paper for two years.

He had now begun to take an active interest in politics, and was a presidential elector on the Hancock ticket. In 1889 he was elected to the Missouri State Legislature, in which he served as chairman of the committee on criminal jurisprudence. In 1892 he was elected to Congress, and has served in that body continuously to date (1917) with the exception of the Fifty-fourth Congress, to which he failed of election because it was said he spoke disrespectfully of his German constituents. In December, 1908, he was unanimously elected minority leader in the House to succeed Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and in March, 1909, he was nominated for speaker by the Democratic caucus, which carries with it the position of minority leader. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1904, and chairman of the committee notifying Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination

to the presidency. He was speaker of the house from 1911 to 1917. In the National Democratic Convention of 1912 at Baltimore, for the presidential nomination he led on twenty-seven ballots, and on nine had a clear majority.

Mr. Clark is a natural orator, with a vast fund of knowledge on a variety of subjects. He has devoted considerable time to lecturing since 1894, particularly at Chautauqua assemblies. His most important lectures are "Richer than Golconda," being a lawyer's defense of religion from a purely utilitarian standpoint; "Aaron Burr;" "Border Heroes;" "The Orator Paramount," in which Daniel Webster is the central figure; and "The Great Missourian," being a review of the career of Thomas H. Benton. Possessing a fine physique and a powerful voice, Mr. Clark's lectures have attracted national attention by his precision of language, his ready flow of wit, and quiet, refined humor, and a scholarly and classical treatment of his subjects. The degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws were conferred upon him by his *alma mater* in 1874 and 1907 respectively.

He was married, December 14, 1881, to Genevieve, daughter of Joel D. Bennett, of Callaway county, Missouri, and has one son Bennett, and one daughter, Genevieve.

KERN, John Worth,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

John Worth Kern, United States Senator from Indiana, is a native of that State, born at Alto, Howard county, December 20, 1849, son of Jacob Harrison and Nancy (Ligget) Kern, grandson of Jacob Kern, and great-grandson of Adam Kern, who emigrated from Germany about 1758, and settled near Winchester, Virginia, founding Kernstown.

John Worth Kern was educated at the high school at Kokomo, Indiana, and at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated from the law school in 1869. He was admitted to the bar at Kokomo in the same year, and served as city attorney in 1871-84, and was reporter of the State Supreme Court in 1885-89, and edited and published seventeen volumes of reports (100-116) inclusive. He was a State Senator in 1893-97. He served as special counsel for the United States government in the prosecution of the wreckers of the Indianapolis National Bank in 1893, and as special counsel for the State in the litigation testing the validity of the State railroad tax in 1894-95. He was city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897-1901.

Mr. Kern was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1900 and again in 1904, and received the complimentary vote of his party for the United States Senate to succeed Charles W. Fairbanks. He was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the National Democratic ticket in 1908, while William J. Bryan was the candidate for President, and in the electoral college received 182 votes to 321 for James S. Sherman, the Republican candidate. He was a United States Senator, 1911-17. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a member of the order of Elks, a member of the University and Century clubs of Indianapolis, which has been his place of residence since 1889, and president of the Indiana Democratic Club. In politics he is an enthusiastic Democrat, and has done much to maintain the principles of his party in Indiana. He has participated in every campaign since 1872, and has distinguished himself as an eloquent and forceful leader. As a lawyer he has been recognized as one of the most learned and tactful in the State. His uniform courtesy and consideration are distinct features of

his character, and are always manifested with such grace and generosity as to render him a favorite with all his associates.

Mr. Kern was married at Kokomo, Indiana, November 10, 1870, to Julia A., daughter of David Hazzard, by whom he had one son, Frederick, and one daughter, Julia. She died in 1884, and he was married, December 23, 1885, to Ariminta A., daughter of William Cooper, M. D., of Kokomo, by whom he had two sons, John Worth, Jr., and William Cooper Kern.

CODY, William Frederick,

Noted Scout.

William Frederick Cody, the noted scout, popularly known by his sobriquet of "Buffalo Bill," was born in Scott county, Iowa, February 26, 1845. His father, Isaac Cody, was one of the early pioneers of Kansas, having emigrated west in 1853 and settled in Salt Creek Valley, five miles west of where Leavenworth now stands. He formed one of the company who laid out the city of Leavenworth, and was a member of the first Lecompton Legislature. As a Free State advocate he was uncompromising, and in a political meeting was stabbed. After this he was obliged to leave home to save his life, and finally died from exposure in March, 1857.

About this time young Cody entered the employ of Russell, Majors & Waddell, carrying government stores across the plains, and while so engaged visited every military fort and post west of the Missouri river, and became a great favorite among the plainsmen and soldiers. During this period he had his first experience of Indian fighting, shooting an Indian dead when he was only eleven years old. In June, 1861, he received word of the serious illness of his mother, who had been keeping a wayside inn in Salt Creek Valley, called "The Valley Grove House." She died during his visit. The Civil War had now begun and Cody was employed as an Indian scout, and served as such with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry Regiment to the end of the war. He had become a dead shot with the rifle, and while serving as hunter for Shoemaker, Miller & Company, constructors of the Kansas Pacific railroad, he was very successful in killing buffaloes. His contract with his employers was for a monthly compensation of $500 to supply their laborers with buffalo meat, and in eighteen months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, on which account he received the title of "Buffalo Bill." In the spring of 1868 he reëntered army life and was appointed by General Sheridan chief of scouts for the Department of the Missouri and the Platte. He was scout and guide for the Fifth Cavalry Regiment against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian River Expedition in 1868-69, and continued to act as scout until 1872, making his headquarters at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, and at this time was elected to the State Legislature. After his term of office expired he served as guide for the Russian Grand Duke Alexis and his party on a hunting expedition, and piloted the party through their excursion, bringing them safely back without a single accident and loaded down with game. Cody was richly rewarded, receiving in particular from the Grand Duke a scarf-pin of precious stones as a souvenir. In 1876 the Sioux war began, and Cody, who was now engaged in his first theatrical experience, with a company of Indians and scouts, disbanded his company, joined the Fifth Cavalry Regiment, and in the battle of Indian Creek, in a hand-to-hand fight, killed Yellow Hand, a Cheyenne chief.

Cody had been tutored in stage performance by Ned Buntline, the well known author, and after the Indian war was over,

he proceeded to collect Indians, cowboys, scouts, trappers, buffaloes, etc., and produced the "Wild West Show" for the first time, in Omaha, Nebraska, May 17, 1883. It is said that over five thousand people paid to witness the mimic representation of scenes and incidents which but a few years before they could have witnessed in reality. The great success of his show and its original character soon gave it a tremendous vogue, and he continued to enlarge his exhibition and improve it, associating with himself Nate Salsbury, already experienced and successful in theatrical production, and together they brought into existence a combination such as never was seen before. After exhibiting in all parts of the United States, in 1887 the American Exhibition Company, which was then making an exhibition of American products and manufactures at Earl's Court, London, England, made an offer to Cody and Salsbury, by which they took their show to England and produced the "Wild West" in connection with the American exhibition of "Yankeries," as it was called. If it had not been for the "Wild West" show, the American exhibition would have been a failure; as it was, it was patronized by the royal family, including the Queen, and became the rage in London, and the entire experiment proved a great success. After the London exhibition was closed, Cody went to the continent and played with success in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, returning to America some months later and making a tour through the country. He was at this time worth nearly a million dollars, the greater part of which he invested in western real estate. Salsbury was worth about as much. Cody afterward again visited Europe and played with success in every principal city as far south as Rome. He later became president of the Shoshone Irrigation Company, and resided at Cody, named for him, in Big Horn county, Wyoming. He published "The Great Sale Lake Trail."

William F. Cody married, in 1866, Louisa Frederici, of St. Louis, Missouri, a bright, handsome woman. They had two living children. He died in 1917.

GARY, Elbert Henry,

Lawyer, Financier.

Elbert Henry Gary, prominently identified with the great steel interests of this country, was born at Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago, Illinois, October 8, 1846, son of Erastus and Susan A. (Vallette) Gary, grandson of William and Mary (Perrin) Gary, and a descendant of Arthur Gary, who emigrated to this country from England about 1640.

Mr. Gary's parents were among the pioneers of DuPage county, Illinois, and his boyhood life on his father's farm developed in him a superb physique which enabled him to accomplish in later life Herculean tasks with an ease and facility that surprised those who were unacquainted with him in his earlier years. Of a studious nature, after attending the public schools he entered Wheaton (Illinois) College, and after leaving it read law in the office of Vallette & Cody, of Naperville, Illinois. He then took a course in the Law Department of the University of Chicago, and was graduated Bachelor of Laws in June, 1867. Before entering upon practice, he took a position as chief clerk in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court in Chicago, and there acquired a knowledge of forms and practice that was of infinite benefit to him when he began his legal career. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his brother, Noah E. Gary, and before long the firm became recognized as one of the most

capable trial lawyers in Chicago. In 1879 Judge Hiram H. Cody retired from the circuit bench and joined Mr. Gary's firm, which then became known as Gary, Cody & Gary. Mr. Gary devoted himself particularly to a study of the law affecting corporations. He became general counsel of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company, the western department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and a number of other large corporations, including the American Steel and Wire Company, and the Illinois Steel Company, he being also a director in the two last named. For two terms he was president of council of the town of Wheaton, and its first mayor, and also president of the Gary-Wheaton Bank, of which he was the prime organizer. In 1882 he was elected judge of DuPage county, and he was re-elected in 1886, and during the two terms he served on the bench he was frequently called upon to assist the county judge of Cook county, in which Chicago is situated. His experience on the bench and the fairness and ability with which he discharged his duties, widened his acquaintance, and brought him many new clients and enlarged his reputation. For many years before he left Chicago he probably had a larger yearly retainer than any other lawyer in Chicago. His intelligent grasp of business conditions and business propositions was recognized by industrial and commercial leaders in Chicago and the west, and ultimately led to his practically abandoning his profession and engaging in the great business enterprise in which he came to achieve such remarkable success.

Meantime he had been brought into close association with the upbuilders of the iron and steel interests of Illinois. He took a leading part in the organization of the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company in 1890, and eight years later of the American Steel and Wire Company, which included the manufacturers of seventy-five per cent. of the entire steel rod and wire products of the United States. His talents as an organizer were further manifested by his services in the organization of the Federal Steel Company, with a capital stock of $200,000,000, in which he took a leading part. He held to the theory that by owning mines, manufactories and means of transportation, the work of such a company could be conducted more effectually and economically than by leaving these several departments in the hands of separate companies. He now removed to New York City to become president of the new organization. As stated, the Federal Steel Company is one of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation with the organization of which Mr. Gary was prominently identified. He was made chairman of the board of directors as well as of finance committee of this corporation, and has held both these positions to the present time.

In honor of Mr. Gary, and to commemorate the important part he took in the formation of this enterprise, the new city of Gary, in Lake county, Indiana, was named after him. It was laid out in 1906, on the shores of Lake Michigan, as the most suitable location for a mammoth plant consisting of sixteen blast furnaces, ninety-eight open-hearth furnaces, coke works, and finishing mills for making all kinds of structural steel, rails, plates, bar iron, axles, etc., and so planned as to be capable of indefinite expansion. The plan of construction, exceeding in magnitude anything of the kind ever undertaken before, provided for the housing of many thousands of workmen, and the land on the south side of the Calumet river was reserved for that purpose. The distinction of this "Magic City," as it has been

Photo by Harris & Ewing

Josephus Daniels

called, consists both in the rapidity of its growth and its perfection in every detail. What was in June, 1906, a barren waste, two years later had become an industrial centre in full activity, comprising a plant completely equipped for an immense output, as well as a residential district providing all community necessities—educational, spiritual, and amusement. The population of the town at that time was over 15,000, housed in comfortable dwellings largely owned by their occupants; two hotels, two banks, a newspaper, and many stores were in operation, and plans laid for schools, churches of various denominations, and a theatre. Mr. Gary was president of the Chicago Bar Association during 1893-94. He is a trustee of Northwestern University, and a member of the Metropolitan Club, the New York Yacht Club and the Lawyers' Club of New York; the Union League and the Chicago Club of Chicago; the Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the American Revolution; the automobile clubs of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France and America, and also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by McKendree College and Lafayette College; and that of Doctor of Science by the University of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Gary was married, June 23, 1869, to Julia E., daughter of Amos C. Graves, of Aurora, Illinois, and has two daughters, Gertrude, wife of Dr. Harry W. Sutcliffe, and Bertha, wife of Robert W. Campbell. Mrs. Gary died in June, 1902, and he was married again, December 2, 1905, to Mrs. Emma T. Scott, of New York City.

DANIELS, Josephus,

Journalist, Cabinet Official.

Josephus Daniels, now (1918) Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Wilson, was born at Washington, North Carolina, May 18, 1862, son of Josephus and Mary (Cleves) Daniels; the father died when the son was only two years old.

He attended public and private schools in Wilson, North Carolina, and the Wilson Collegiate Institute. He was an apt scholar and an industrious general reader. At the age of eighteen he became editor of the Wilson "Advance." In October, 1885, he was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in law, being particularly inclined to journalism. In the same month he became editor of the "State Chronicle" at Raleigh, North Carolina. In January, 1887, he was elected State printer, and was reëlected by the Legislature in 1889, 1891 and 1893. The "State Chronicle" under his management attained the largest daily and weekly circulation of any political newspaper in North Carolina, and wielded a powerful influence, and Mr. Daniels came to be recognized as one of the leading editorial figures of the country. Mr. Daniels served as president of the Editorial Association of his State, and twice as a delegate to national editorial conventions. In 1894 he organized a company and purchased the Raleigh "News and Observer," and consolidated with it the "State Chronicle" and the "North Carolinian," making it the leading newspaper in North Carolina.

Mr. Daniels' political career dates from 1895, when, after serving as a delegate in two national conventions of the Democratic party, he represented his State in the national executive committee. On March 5, 1913, he entered the cabinet of President Wilson as Secretary of the Navy, in which position he is now (1918) serving. He entered upon this high position in troublous times. Upon him fell the arduous duty of preparing the navy for any contingency, and its preparation

to take part in the war in which the nation came to be involved in 1917, was the labor of his hands. That he has labored in face of great difficulties, is conceded throughout the country. No officer of the government is found more steadfastly at his post than is he, and his only authorized address in current books of reference is the War Department, Washington City. In the popular mind, the name of Secretary Daniels is constantly associated with his famous order making a "dry navy"—the order absolutely forbidding liquor in any form aboard ship. There was much adverse comment, which the Secretary met with the remark, "If this action saves one young man from becoming a drunkard, it is worth all the criticism which comes to me as a result." And Mrs. Daniels said in company at her home last New Year's Day, "A young Quaker officer was court-martialed and reduced for intoxication. His uncle came and severely upbraided my husband, saying the young man never had touched drink before entering the navy, and learned to drink there. My husband thereupon issued the order which made the navy dry."

Secretary Daniels married, May 2, 1888, Addie W. Bagley, daughter of Major W. H. Bagley, oldest sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the war with Spain, and granddaughter of Governor Worth. His home is in Raleigh, North Carolina.

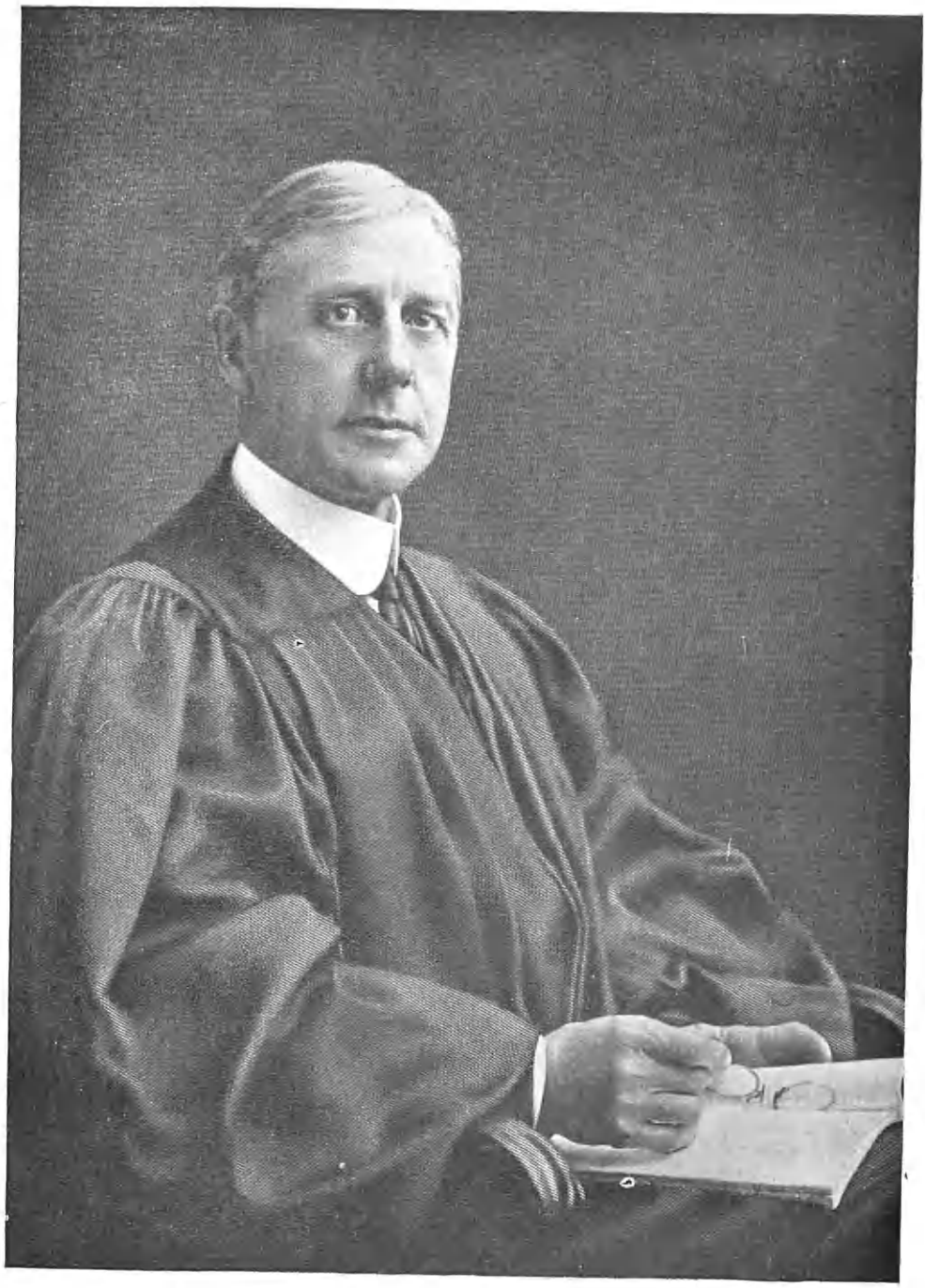
PITNEY, Mahlon,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Mahlon Pitney, a lawyer and jurist of signal ability, who has served usefully in the State Senate of New Jersey, in the National Congress and in the highest courts of his State, and is now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is the second son of the distinguished Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney, and was born in Morristown, New Jersey, February 5, 1858.

He was prepared for college in classical schools in his native town, and in 1875 entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1879 upon the completion of the four years' course, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received the Master's degree in 1882. He had meantime engaged in the study of law in the office of his father, who was then a practicing lawyer in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1882, and at once entered upon practice in Dover, Morris county, New Jersey. In 1885 he was licensed as a counsellor. In 1889 he returned to Morristown, where he has since resided. He early gained a large clientele and an enviable reputation, and continued actively engaged in his profession until his elevation to the bench. He was connected with much important litigation and gave evidence of superior powers before both court and jury.

On February 5, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. On November 16, 1901, Justice Pitney qualified and took his seat for a term of seven years. Before the expiration of this term he was nominated by Governor Fort as Chancellor, January 22, 1908, to succeed Chancellor Magie, and at once confirmed by the Senate, for a term of seven years, to expire January 21, 1915. He was appointed by President Taft to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, March 13, 1912, to succeed the eminent Justice John M. Harlan, deceased, and took the oath of office and entered upon its duties a few days later. His record upon the bench has been most



Mahlon Pitney

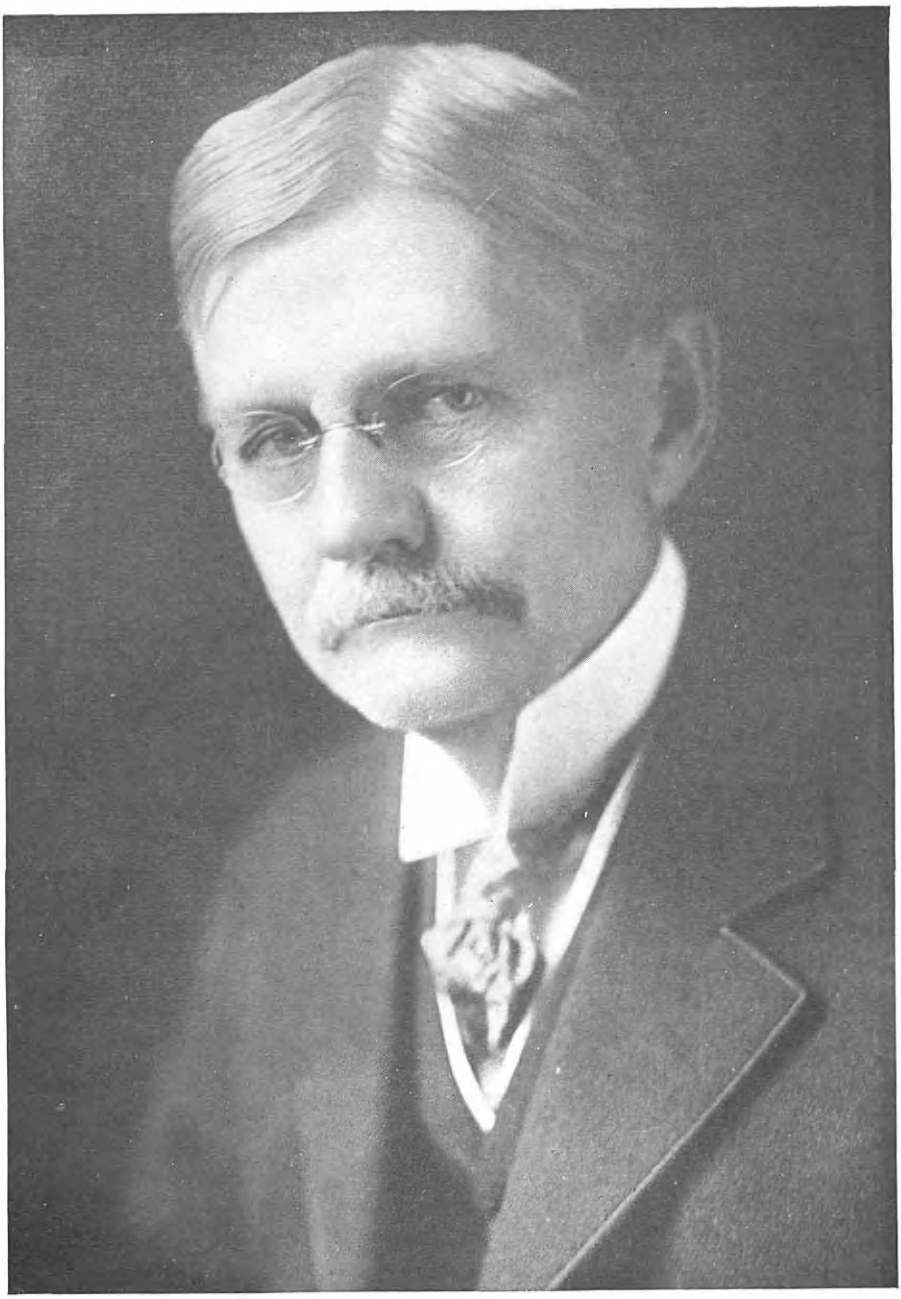


Photo by Harris & Ewing

Thomas R. Marshall

creditable, and he is noted for candor and freedom from bias, and for his thorough study of the cases that came before him for decision. In the Supreme Court, in the Court of Chancery, and in the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, and in the United States Supreme Court, he has delivered opinions in many cases of the utmost importance.

Mr. Justice Pitney, before his elevation to the bench, served with prominence in the legislative bodies of both State and Nation. In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, in the old Fourth District, which was normally Democratic by a large majority. In 1896 he was reëlected by the increased plurality of 2,977, his county of Morris giving him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his Democratic opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident of that county. Mr. Pitney took an active part in the work of the House of Representatives, and rendered important service upon the committee on appropriations in opposing extravagant and useless appropriations. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris county, in 1900 was the leader of his party on the floor of that body, and in 1901 served as president of the Senate. Until his appointment to the bench, Mr. Pitney was a recognized Republican leader in his section of the State. In 1895 he was temporary chairman of the State Convention which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. In the campaign of 1896 he made a vigorous canvass, and took an uncompromising stand in favor of sound money. He is a forcible, earnest and convincing speaker, and not less accomplished as a writer, his pen productions having the literary finish of the scholar as well as the eloquence of the orator. He has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton University and from Rutgers College.

Mr. Pitney married, November 14, 1891, Florence Theodora Shelton. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and sustain high social relations. Their children are: Guy Shelton, Mahlon, Jr., and Beatrice Louise.

MARSHALL, Thomas Riley,

Vice-President of the United States.

Thomas Riley Marshall, present (1918) Vice-President of the United States, is a native of Indiana, born in North Manchester, March 14, 1854, son of Daniel M. and Martha A. (Patterson) Marshall.

He is most liberally educated and holds the honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws from Wabash (Indiana) College, Notre Dame (Indiana) University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of North Carolina, and the University of Maine. After public school and academical training he entered Wabash (Indiana) College, from which he was graduated when nineteen years old. He at once entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar the year in which he attained his majority. He engaged in the practice of his profession at Columbia City, Indiana, as a member of the firm of Marshall & McNagny, which in 1892, by the admission of another member, became the firm of Marshall, McNagny & Clugston. Mr. Marshall severed his connection with the firm in 1909, in which year he was elected Governor of Indiana, and in which position he served four years.

In 1913 Mr. Marshall was elected Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with President Woodrow Wilson. He was out of sympathy with the United States involving itself with the European War which began in 1914, but when the Central powers through long continued

assaults upon the honor, dignity and commercial interests of our country compelled President Wilson to declare a state of war, he has been consistently and zealously an advocate of devoting all the resources of the nation to a vindication of its principles and the success of its cause. Perhaps no document given to the public, after the messages of President Wilson in Congress, has been more forceful along these lines or has carried more weight than Mr. Marshall's article in the "New York Times" in December, 1917.

Mr. Marshall is in politics a steadfast Democrat; in religion he is a Presbyterian. He is a trustee of his *alma mater*, Wabash (Indiana) College; a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta college fraternities; and in Masonry he has attained the thirty-third degree.

He married, October 2, 1895, Lois I. Kinsey, of Angola, Indiana. The family home is in Columbia City, Indiana.

WHITE, Edward Douglass,

Chief Justice of United States.

Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, of the United States Supreme Court, was born on his father's plantation in La Fourche parish, Louisiana, November 3, 1845, son of Edward Douglass and Catharine S. (Ringgold) White. His father was the seventh Governor of Louisiana; his grandfather, James White, emigrated to the territory of Louisiana before it was ceded to the United States, and after its purchase from Napoleon became the first parish judge of the Attakapas region in Southwestern Louisiana. His maternal grandmother was a Mrs. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania.

Edward Douglass White, Jr., received his early education at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and subsequently was a student at the Georgetown College, in Georgetown, D. C. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was withdrawn from that college and finished his education at the Jesuit College in New Orleans, Louisiana. He afterwards entered the Confederate army. After the war he entered the law office of Hon. Edward Bermudez, who subsequently became Chief Justice of Louisiana. Mr. White was admitted to the bar in 1868, and at once began practice in New Orleans. He took an interest in politics, and in 1874 was elected State Senator for four years. Governor Nichols in 1878 appointed him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, a position which he occupied until the adoption of a new constitution creating a new court (1891). He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James B. Eustis, receiving 119 votes against 11 for H. C. Warmoth, Republican, and before the expiration of his term he was appointed, February 19, 1894, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1910 he became Chief Justice. He is a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He has received the following honorary degrees: Doctor of Laws from Georgetown University, 1892; St. Louis University, 1904; Harvard, 1905; Doctor of Canon Law, Trinity, 1911.

BRANDEIS, Louis Dembitz,

Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

Louis Dembitz Brandeis, lawyer, jurist, publicist and reformer, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, November 13, 1856, son of Adolph and Frederika (Dembitz) Brandeis. His father was a native of Prague, Austria, who came to America in 1848, and became a grain merchant in Louisville, Kentucky.

Louis D. Brandeis was educated in the public schools of his native city, and the

Annen Realschule in Dresden. Having determined to follow the law on his return home, he attended Harvard Law School, and after being graduated in 1877 he continued his studies there another year. He began the practice of his profession in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1878, but in July, 1879, removed to Boston, Massachusetts, which became his permanent residence. In that year he associated himself with Samuel D. Warren, under the firm name of Warren & Brandeis, which became Brandeis, Dunbar & Nutter in 1897, when Mr. Warren retired from practice. Mr. Brandeis built up a large and lucrative general practice in Boston, in addition to which he devoted considerable time to the public welfare. He was counsel for the protective committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society policy-holders, and devoted much time and thought to the question of industrial life insurance and the abuses that had characterized its administration. He believed that the sacrifice incident to the present industrial insurance system could be avoided only by providing an institution for insurance which would recognize that its function is not to induce working people to take insurance regardless of whether they want it or can afford, but rather to supply insurance upon proper terms to those who do want and can carry it,—an institution which will recognize that the best methods of increasing the demand for life insurance is not persistent persuasion, but, like the other necessities of life, is to furnish a good article at a low price. He originated the movement to extend the functions of the State savings banks to furnish life insurance, and was the author of the act of the Massachusetts Legislature, approved in June, 1907, permitting savings banks incorporated under the Massachusetts laws to establish departments for the issue of life insurance and annuities. Mr. Brandeis, as member of the Public Franchise League, as well as its unpaid counsel, was prominent in the successful struggle with the Boston Elevated Railway Company to preserve for Boston the control of its local transportation by means of its owning and leasing subways through the heart of the city. As a member of the Public Franchise League, Mr. Brandeis was likewise a prominent factor in the movement for cheaper gas, which culminated in 1906 in the passage of the Sliding Scale Gas Act, under which in the following year the price of gas was reduced to eighty cents, thus solving satisfactorily to the public the complicated gas situation in Boston. He was attorney for employers or employers' associations in many of the important legal proceedings against labor organizations in the vicinity of Boston. A firm believer and advocate of trades union organizations, he held that the working man should share in all the earnings of a business except that which is required for capital and management, that he should strive to make the earnings of any business as large as possible, and that his capacity for work should not be restricted.

Judge Brandeis is a forceful speaker, and many of his public addresses have been printed in pamphlet form, such as "The Employer and Trades' Unions" (1904); "Life Insurance; The Abuses and the Remedies" (1905); "Savings Bank Life Insurance for Wage Earners" (1906); "Massachusetts Experience in Street Railways" (1902-03). He has also contributed frequently to the "American Law Review," the "Harvard Law Review," the "Green Bag," and other periodicals, especially on such topics as scientific management of labor problems, the trusts, Zionism and Jewish problems. In 1910 he was counsel for Mr. Glavis in the

noted Ballinger-Pinchot investigation; in 1911 for shippers in advanced freight rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission; special counsel for the latter commission in the advance freight rate case of 1913-14; special counsel for the government in the Riggs National Bank case, 1915. He was also counsel for the people in proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Oregon and Illinois women's ten hours' laws, the Ohio nine-hour law, the California eight-hour law, and the Oregon minimum wage law. In 1916 he was made an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, on nomination by President Wilson. In 1891 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Brandeis is a member of the Union, Exchange and City clubs of Boston, the Harvard and City clubs of New York, the Norfolk Country Club and the Dedham Polo Club. He was married, March 23, 1891, to Alice, daughter of Joseph Goldmark, of New York City, and has two daughters, Susan and Elizabeth Brandeis.

GORE, Thomas Pryor,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

Thomas Pryor Gore, the blind United States Senator from Oklahoma, was born in Webster county, Mississippi, December 10, 1870, son of Thomas Madison and Caroline Elizabeth (Wingo) Gore. His father was a farmer in rather poor circumstances, who late in life determined to take up the legal profession.

Young Gore was only eight years old when he met with an accident which resulted in the partial loss of his eyesight; a stick thrown by a schoolmate in play struck him in the left eye, destroying its sight, and three years later his right eye was injured by an arrow discharged from a crossbow. As an offset to his loss of the sense of sight, he was possessed of a bright and active intellect, an everready wit, and a wonderfully retentive memory, so that he was able to acquire an education as rapidly as his fellow students. After serving a year as a page in the Mississippi State Senate, he attended the Walthall (Mississippi) Normal School, from which he graduated in 1890. He then, at the age of twenty, notwithstanding his serious handicap as a blind man, formed a resolution to adopt the legal profession, and ultimately to go to the United States Senate. His career is a remarkable example of a worthy ambition, spurred on by a fixed determination and a prodigious will power such as is seldom met among men, encountering and overcoming the greatest of all obstacles—poverty, defeat, and physical defect, which has few parallels in American biography. He possessed unusual natural power and eloquence as a speaker. After graduating from the normal school he taught for some time in a district school. He then entered the Cumberland (Tennessee) University, and proved how well he had overcome his lack of vision by graduating in law as valedictorian of his class in 1892. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county; removed to Texas in 1895, and in 1901 to Lawton, Oklahoma, which has since been his place of residence.

In politics, a Democrat of the old school, he studied by the help of friends who read to him political economy, the writings of Thomas Jefferson, and all that he could procure bearing upon the principles and practice of government. He became popular in his community, and in 1891 he was nominated for the Mississippi State Legislature, but being yet a minor, was obliged to withdraw. In Corsicana, Texas, in 1898, he was a candidate for Congress on the People's ticket, and was

defeated. From that time he took a greater active interest in national politics. In 1900 he stumped the Dakotas and Nebraska for Bryan on the free-silver issue. He was a member of the territorial council of Oklahoma in 1902-05, and in 1907 was elected the first United States Senator from the new State for the partial term. His campaign, conducted under unusual disadvantages and against many opponents, became the subject of comment throughout the country. Appealing to the voters with the full power of his eloquence, he overcame all prejudice entertained on account of his blindness. It was his clearness of exposition, the conviction which his argument carried to his hearers, his brilliant ability in debate and quickness of repartee, coupled with the genuine good nature and humor characteristic of the optimist, that most contributed to the success of his career. He was returned to the Senate for full terms in 1909 and 1915. In that body he quickly became a commanding force as well as an interesting figure, and, enlisting on the side favoring lower tariff rates in the revision debates of 1909, he exhibited an astounding knowledge of facts and statistics, which he quoted from memory in support of his arguments.

He was married, December 27, 1900, to Nina, daughter of John T. Kay, of Palestine, Texas, who has entered heartily into his professional work and assisted him materially in achieving the successes he has made.

UNDERWOOD, Oscar W.,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Oscar W. Underwood was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 6, 1862, son of Eugene and Virginia (Smith) Underwood, and grandson of Joseph R. Underwood, Justice of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, and a personal and political friend of Henry Clay. His father was a prominent lawyer in Kentucky, and the first general counsel of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Oscar W. Underwood was educated at Rugby School, Louisville, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he was graduated. In 1884 Mr. Underwood began the practice of law in Birmingham, Alabama, and proved so successful that in the course of a few years he gained a leading position at the bar. On attaining his majority he immediately became actively interested in political matters, and in 1895 he was elected to Congress by a considerable majority; and served by consecutive reëlections to 1915. In the House he served on the committees on public lands and judiciary. In 1915 he was elected United States Senator for the term ending in 1921.

He was married, October 10, 1895, to Eugenia, daughter of Dr. Eugene Massie, of Charlottesville, Virginia.

TILLMAN, Benjamin Ryan,

Governor, United States Senator.

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, former Governor of South Carolina, now United States Senator, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, August 11, 1847, named for his father, who was a planter. His ancestors had removed from Virginia at an early day, and were active Whigs during the Revolution.

He received his education at an "old field" school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but saw no military service, being prevented by a severe illness which resulted in the loss of his left eye and left him an invalid for two years. In 1867 he removed to

Florida, but returned to South Carolina the following year, and devoted himself to farming. During the troublous days of reconstruction he aided in the attempt to secure white supremacy in the unfortunate conflicts between the races at Hamburg and Ellenton, and shared the toils and perils of the crisis of 1876 which resulted in the election of General Wade Hampton as Governor. Later, as commander of the Edgefield Hussars, he acquired his title of captain. He served as chairman of the Democratic organization of his county; but except for such occasional service he took no active part in politics.

Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests in his State, and he began to study the larger questions connected therewith, but refrained from expressing them until August, 1885, when before a joint meeting of the Agricultural Society and State Grange at Bennettsville he made his first public address, in which he set forth what he conceived to be the causes of agricultural depression, and urged certain measures of relief—the reform of the agricultural department of the State College, and of the Board of Agriculture, the establishment of an experimental farm, and of farmers' institutes. His advanced ideas startled the conservative and official classes, and in a war of denunciation which followed he was contemptuously styled the "Agricultural Moses." He answered his critics in the Charleston "News and Courier" in a series of letters remarkable alike for charm of style, vigor of logic and satire, and keen dissection of public affairs. The farmers and the plain people read them eagerly and became profoundly interested; a fact which gave rise to the saying that Tillman created a "third estate" in South Carolina. In April, 1886, he delivered a speech before a great farmers' convention in Columbia, and which inaugurated the "farmers' movement" in earnest. A platform was adopted reiterating his Bennettsville demands, and adding others for an industrial school for women and for a separate agricultural college, which last became the principal subject of agitation, and took the first place in Tillman's efforts. Declaring it his highest ambition to be a trustee of such a college, in 1887 he secured the modification and final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, to whom he had paid a visit by invitation, and which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill, the home of John C. Calhoun. In 1886 and again in 1888 Tillman steadily refused office, but in the latter year he took part in the State canvass at request of the Farmers' Association, and secured the election of a Legislature which by a narrow vote accepted the Clemson bequest. He had now become the leader of a popular movement which had advanced far beyond his original aims. Meanwhile the organization of the Farmers' Alliance furnished a strong reinforcement. In January, 1890, the farmers' "shell manifesto" was issued, calling a convention in March to suggest nominees to the next Democratic convention. Tillman, amid unbounded enthusiasm was suggested for Governor, and a struggle began within the lines of the Democratic party. The canvass for the nomination was of unexampled bitterness. Opposed by two distinguished citizens, General Braiton and Attorney-General Earle (each of whom he had in former years favored for the governorship), as well as by the most influential newspapers, Tillman sustained himself with singular nerve and skill, invariably commanding attention and applause. He was finally nominated for Governor by a vote of 269 to 40 in the Democratic convention held in September. A month before the election oc-

curred the "Haskell movement," led by Judge A. C. Haskell, and representing a small but influential section of the opposition. On the ground of alleged irregularities in the convention, and of grave charges against Tillman and his friends, a ticket was nominated and an appeal made to the colored voters for support, but this movement met with no popular response. The negroes held aloof, or voted for Tillman, who was elected by a majority of nearly four to one, while both houses of the Legislature proved to be overwhelmingly in his favor. Governor Tillman was installed December 4, 1890, and his inaugural address was statesmanlike, free from all bitterness, and full of the spirit of general reform. His administration was highly satisfactory to his fellow-citizens. In 1892 he was reëlected, and on the expiration of his second term was made United States Senator, and by consecutive reëlections is now serving in his fourth term, ending in 1919.

His most signal services to his State may be thus epitomized: He is the founder of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College at the old home of John C. Calhoun, and of the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, the first for boys and the second for girls, the two being the most important schools of their class in the entire South; the authorship of the dispensary system of selling liquor under State control; and he was the principal figure in the State Constitutional Convention which instituted educational qualifications as the basis for suffrage, and he was one of the leaders in securing the insertion of advanced positions in the Democratic platform of 1896, and in harmonizing differences in succeeding national conventions of his party.

Governor Tillman married, in 1868, Sallie Starke, of Elbert county, Georgia. His home is in Trenton, South Carolina.

SMOOT, Reed,

United States Senator.

Reed Smoot, United States Senator from Utah, was born at Salt Lake City, in that State, January 10, 1862, son of Abraham O. and Anne K. Smoot. He received his early education in the public and private schools of his native place, and afterward attended Deseret University and Brigham Young Academy, Provo, Utah, where he was graduated in 1879. He subsequently became identified with various mercantile, financial and manufacturing interests of the Mormon commonwealth, gradually attaining the position of one of the most influential citizens. He was appointed one of the presidency of Utah of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in April, 1895, and was promoted to the rank of apostle in 1900. In January, 1903, he was elected by the Utah Legislature United States Senator for the term expiring in 1909, and was seated despite strong opposition in circles opposed to the Mormon church. He was reëlected in 1915.

He is president of the Provo Commercial and Savings Bank, Smoot Investment Company, Smoot Drug Company, the Provo Electric Company; manager and director of the Provo Woolen Mills Company, vice-president and director of the Grand Central Mining Company, director of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway, and of several other corporations. Senator Smoot married, September 17, 1884, Alpha M. Eldredge.

BORAH, William Edgar,

United States Senator.

William Edgar Borah, United States Senator from Idaho, was born in Fairfield, Illinois, June 29, 1865, son of William Nathan and Elizabeth (West) Borah. He

was brought up on his father's farm; and received a common school education, continuing his studies at the Southern Illinois Academy at Enfield, and at the Kansas State University (class of 1889), but on account of illness, was not graduated.

In 1889 he took up the study of law in the office of A. M. Lasley, of Lyons, Kansas, and after being admitted to the bar in 1890 removed to Boise, Idaho, which he made his permanent home. He rose rapidly in the practice of his profession, and obtained an exceptionally high position as a jury lawyer, becoming the leader of the bar in his State, and participating in some of the most noted trials in the west. He was identified with the prosecution of the celebrated Paul Corcoran case, growing out of the dynamite outrages in the Coeur D'Alene district, Idaho, Corcoran being convicted. When Governor Frank Steunenberg, of Idaho, was assassinated in 1905, Senator Borah, although he had abandoned criminal law, became identified with the prosecution, being induced to go into the case because of a warm friendship for the Governor, at whose grave he had pronounced the funeral oration. This trial attracted the attention throughout the entire country. Senator Borah's closing argument in that case is conceded to be one of the most powerful ever delivered before a jury in this country. Another case that attracted the general attention of press and bar was the prosecution of "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, which, after a trial teeming with sensational incidents, resulted in Davis's conviction in the face of powerful interests at his back.

Mr. Borah was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for the United States Senate in 1902. At the close of that contest he announced his determination to go before the people of the State instead of submitting to the rule of caucus. He went into the primaries that elected delegates to the Republican State Convention in the campaign of 1906; was endorsed by acclamation by the convention, and carried the Legislature against former Senator Dubois, who had received the indorsement of the Democratic State Convention by an overwhelming majority. He was reëlected for the term of 1913-19. When he first took his seat in the Senate he gave up a lucrative law practice, announcing that during his official life he would devote his time exclusively to the duties of his office. He is a vigorous advocate of such policies as the direct primary and election of United States Senators by popular vote. Shortly after he entered the Senate he presented an amendment to the codification bill making it unlawful for a Senator or Representative to appear in court as counsel for any case in which the United States government might be directly or indirectly interested. Among the committees on which he has served are those on irrigation, claims, standards, weights and measures, and revision of laws. His ability as a lawyer and an orator were early recognized, and, at the request of the Roosevelt administration, he presented the latter's side of the famous Brownsville affair, which won for him his initial fame in the body. He strongly favored the policies of President Roosevelt, but declined to vote for the Aldrich financial bill, even after it was modified into an administration measure. He supported the employers' liability bill passed by the Sixtieth Congress, and, as a subcommittee on the committee of education, gave legal form to the bill presented by that committee.

Senator Borah was married, at Boise, Idaho, April 21, 1896, to Mamie, daughter of William J. McConnell, ex-Governor of Idaho.

PENROSE, Boies,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1860, son of Richard Alexander Penrose. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Thomas family of Maryland; and of the Boies family of Massachusetts, whose founder aided in throwing up the breastworks on Bunker Hill the night before the memorable battle.

His early education was acquired under private tutors, and at the Episcopal Academy in his native city. At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1881. He was an ardent student, and was one of five selected from a class of two hundred and fifty to deliver orations on commencement day, his subject being "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." He studied law under the instruction of Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and then associated in the practice of his profession with S. Davis Page and Edward P. Allinson, under the firm name of Page, Allinson & Penrose.

Taking an active interest in politics his public career began in 1884, when he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Philadelphia District. In the second year of his term (1885) he aided materially in procuring the enactment of "the Bullitt Bill"—a reform charter for the city of Philadelphia—and the ability he displayed in connection therewith marked him for preferment. In 1886 he was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth Philadelphia District, the wealthiest and most influential district in the city; was reëlected in 1890 and again in 1894; and was elected president *pro tempore* in 1889 and 1891, and presided with dignity and recognized fairness. He was a member of the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908; was chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, 1903-05, and was elected to the Republican National Committee in 1904 and 1908. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, to succeed J. Donald Cameron, and by successive reëlections has held his seat to the present time, his last election being for the term beginning March 3, 1915.

Mr. Penrose is widely recognized as a man of superior mental endowments, well versed in the legal literature and the political history of the country. He has long held a front place in the national Senate as a vigorous and logical debater and thoroughly equipped parliamentarian; and he wields a strong influence throughout the State by reason of his abilities and strong personality. His scholarly qualities have also brought him recognition by historians and litterateurs. In 1887, at the request of the Johns Hopkins University, he wrote for the university studies on historical and political science, in connection with Edward P. Allinson, a "History of the City Government of Philadelphia." While engaged upon this work he discovered the original charter of the city, which had been granted by William Penn in 1699—a document which had been in the possession of the Biddle family for more than a century, and the discovery of which may be regarded as a most interesting and important event in the history of Philadelphia. It may be remarked incidentally, that under the charter of 1701, previously thought to be the original charter, Edward Shippen is named as the first mayor; while the Penn charter, rescued from oblivion by Mr. Penrose, established the fact that the first mayor was Humphrey Murray. Mr. Penrose also wrote several chapters on municipal subjects for the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law."

NELSON, Knute,

Lawyer, Governor.

Knute Nelson, eleventh Governor of Minnesota, is a native of Norway, born in the parish of Voss, near the city of Bergen, February 2, 1843. His father died when the child was three years of age, and the mother came with him to the United States in July, 1849. They lived in Chicago, Illinois, until the autumn of 1850, and then removed to the State of Wisconsin, there residing until August, 1871.

Knute Nelson entered the academy at Albion, Wisconsin, but left it to serve in the Civil War as a private and non-commissioned officer in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, being in the field from May, 1861, until July, 1864. He was wounded June 14, 1863, in the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, a bullet passing through his thigh; he remained under the enemy's breastworks, disabled and helpless, until the evening of the same day, when a Confederate picket captured him and took him inside the fort, where he remained a prisoner in the hospital until the place surrendered, July 8, 1863. During the last ten days of the siege, and while a prisoner in common with his captors, Nelson subsisted on mule meat, cornbread of the poorest, and sassafras tea.

On his return from the army he again entered Albion Academy, and finished his course there in the summer of 1865, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature as a Republican in 1868. Removing to Alexandria, Minnesota, he was prosecuting attorney for Douglas county in 1872-74; was State Senator in 1875-78, representing the Thirty-ninth District, at that time embracing the counties of Douglas, Pope, Grant, Stevens and Big Stone; was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1880; member of the board of regents of the State University from February, 1882, to January, 1893. In 1882, after an exciting canvass, he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District by a plurality of 4,500 votes over Kindred, Independent Republican, and Barnum, Democrat. In 1884 he was re-elected by a plurality of 12,000 over Baxter, regular Democrat, and in 1886 again, by a plurality of 42,698 over Lang, Prohibitionist. Although a Republican, he voted for the Morrison and Mills tariff bills. After leaving Congress, Mr. Nelson practiced law and cultivated his farm. A large portion of his law business was before the Interior Department in land cases on behalf of settlers claiming adversely to the railroad companies. In these cases he was very successful in defeating the claims of the companies. In 1892 he was nominated unanimously by acclamation as candidate for Governor by the Republican convention, and was elected by a plurality of 14,620 votes. In the fall of 1894 he was reëlected by a plurality of 60,000. In January, 1895, he was elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Washburn, and resigned the gubernatorial office. He has been continuously returned to the United States Senate, and is now serving his fourth term, ending in 1919.

CUMMINS, Albert Baird,

Governor, United States Senator.

Albert Baird Cummins, eighteenth Governor of Iowa, 1902-06, was born at Carmichael's, Greene county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1850, son of Thomas Layton and Sarah Baird (Flenniken) Cummins, of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

He was educated in the common schools and at Waynesburg (Pennsylvania) Academy, and after graduation from the latter institution in 1869, removed to Elkader,

Clayton county, Iowa, where he obtained a clerkship in the county recorder's office. Later he engaged in carpentering, a trade he had learned with his father, and still later did duty as railway express clerk. In 1871 he went to Indiana, serving there as deputy surveyor of Allen county, and a short time thereafter secured the position of division engineer in the construction of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne railroad, and there became engineer in charge of the location and construction of the Northern Central Michigan railroad. In 1873 he began the study of law in Chicago, and on being admitted to the bar, January 1, 1875, engaged in practice in that city. In January, 1878, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and formed a law partnership with his brother, James C. Cummins. The latter abandoned the law three years later, and the firm of Wright, Cummins & Wright was formed, which soon after became Cummins, Hewitt & Wright. He soon attained a leading position at the bar, and in 1890 was chosen president of the Polk County Bar Association.

Mr. Cummins became a member of the Twenty-second General Assembly of Iowa, was temporary chairman of the Iowa State Convention in 1892, and by the same convention was elected an alternate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis. The same year he was a presidential elector-at-large, and in the ensuing campaign made many speeches for the Republican ticket. In 1896 he was permanent chairman of the convention which selected the delegates to St. Louis, was himself one of the delegates to the national convention of that year, and was elected national committeeman for a period of four years. In 1901 he received the Republican nomination for Governor, and was elected by a plurality approximating 100,000, serving from January, 1902, to January, 1904, was renominated in 1903 for another term of two years, and was elected. In 1908 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired time of Senator Allison, deceased; and was elected for the full terms of 1909-15 and 1915-21.

Governor Cummins was an officer and director of the Des Moines Union Railway Company, and the Des Moines Northern and Western Railroad Company.

WILLIAMS, John Sharp,

Lawyer, United States Senator.

John Sharp Williams was born at Memphis, Tennessee, July 30, 1854, son of Christopher Harris and Annie Louise (Sharp) Williams. His father, a lawyer by profession, was colonel of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, in the Confederate Army, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh in the first day's fight. His grandfather, Christopher H. Williams, was for ten years a member of Congress from a West Tennessee district; his great-grandfather was Duke Williams, whose father was John Williams, colonel of the Ninth North Carolina Line Regiment in the Revolutionary War. His mother was a daughter of John M. Sharp, who was captain in the First Mississippi Rifle Regiment, which served throughout the Mexican War under the command of Colonel (afterward President) Jefferson Davis. The original representative of the family was John Williams, who settled in Hanover county, Virginia, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. From him the line of descent runs through Daniel, Nathaniel and John, the latter having been the father of Duke Williams.

John Sharp Williams was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute, the University of the South, the University of Virginia, and the University of Heidel-

berg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. On his return to the United States, having taken his law degree at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Yazoo City, Mississippi, in association with D. R. Barnett, in the firm of Barnett & Williams. He was elected to Congress from the Fifth District of Mississippi in March, 1893, and was successively reëlected until 1909, but in 1908 was elected to the United States Senate. His force of character and great executive ability eventually gave him recognition as the leader of his party in the House, and during several successive Republican administrations he was instrumental in wisely guiding the actions of his colleagues. In the Senate he was a member of the committee on foreign relations, and also of that on finance, which reported the tariff bill of 1913. At the Democratic National Convention in 1904, Mr. Williams was chairman. In addition to his professional and congressional labors, he has been extensively engaged in cotton planting. He is a member of the Mississippi and Southern Historical societies. He is author of "Permanent Influence of Thomas Jefferson on American Institutions."

On October 7, 1877, he was married to Elizabeth Dial, daughter of Robert Dickens Webb, of Livingston, Alabama. They have four daughters and three sons.

ADDENDA–INDEX

ADDENDA

Parker, Cortlandt, died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, July 29, 1907.

INDEX

Adams, Alvin, 19
Charles F., 8
John Q., 8
Agnew, David H., Dr., 112
Margaret C., 113
Robert, 112
Akers, Benjamin P., 117
Elizabeth, 118
Alcott, Amos B., 48
Louisa M., 48
Allen, William, Gov., 36
Allison, John, 109
William B., 109
Ames, Anna C., 333
Oakes, 330
Oliver, Gov., 330
Angell, Andrew, 396
Eliza A., 324
George, 323
George T., 323
James B., 396
Sarah S., 397
Applegate, Deborah C., 342
John S., 340
Joseph S., 341
Thomas, 340
Astor, Caroline, 76
William, 75
William B., 75

Bacon, Leonard, Rev., 14
Badeau, Adam, Gen., 45
Barnum, Phineas T., 79
Barrett, Lawrence, 64
Thomas, 64
Beasley, Frederick, Rev., 143
Mercer, 143
Beauregard, Pierre G. T., Gen., 84
Belknap, William G., Gen., 108
William W., Gen., 108
Black, Frank S., Gov., 347
Jacob, 347
Lois B., 348
Blair, Francis P., 40
Montgomery, 40
Blake, Elizabeth L., 346
Francis, 345
William, 345
Blatchford, Richard M., 142
Samuel, 141
Bliss, Asahel N., 342
Cornelius N., 342
Elizabeth M., 344
Borah, Mamie, 432
William E., 431
William N., 431
Boreman, Arthur I., Gov., 167
Laurane, 168
Bowen, Ellen, 212
Henry C., 212
Lucy M., 212
Bragg, Braxton, Gen., 74
Thomas, 74
Brandeis, Adolph, 426
Alice, 428
Louis D., 426
Bristow, Benjamin H., Col., 214
Brown, Adeline S., 246
Allan D., Rev., 244
Gertrude, 246
Joshua L., 244
Brownlow, William G., Gov., 36
Bryant, George E., 247
George W., 247

Susan A., 249
Bull, Henry B., 309
Mary, 311
William T., Dr., 309
Butler, Henry L., 392
Kate, 394
Nicholas M., 392
Susanna E., 394

Cameron, Charles, 105
Simon, 105
Carnegie, Andrew, 403
Louise, 407
William, 404
Carpenter, Matthew H., 22
Carter, Henry, 257
Channing, Francis D., 302
William H., 302
Child, David L., 19
Lydia M., 19
Choate, Caroline, 299
George, Dr., 293
John, 293
Joseph H., 293
Claflin, Horace B., 77
John, 77
Clark, Champ, 418
Genevieve, 419
John H., 418
Clemens, John M., 365
Samuel L., 365
Clingman, Jacob, 229
Thomas L., 229
Cody, Isaac, 420
Louisa, 421
William F., 420
Coke, John, 237
Mary E., 238
Richard, 237
Colquitt, Alfred H., Gen., 83
Corbin, Austin, 223
James, Dr., 223
Corcoran, Louise A., 102
Thomas, 101
William W., 101
Coxe, Arthur C., Rt. Rev., 209
Samuel H., Rev., 210
Crisp, Charles F., 218
Crittenden, John J., 207
Thomas L., Gen., 206
Crocker, Charles, 179
Cummins, Albert B., 434
Thomas L., 434

Dalton, John C., 279
John C., Dr., 279
Dana, Richard H., Jr., 168
Daniels, Addie W., 424
Josephus, 423
Davis, Anna, 251
Caleb D., 162
Cushman K., 259
Henry G., 161, 162
Horatio N., 259
Jefferson C., Gen., 315
John, Gen., 250
Kate, 164
Robert, 162
Thomas, 161
William W. H., 250
Dawson, Burritt S., 279
George, 277
George S., 279
Dennison, William, Gov., 49
Depew, Abraham, 410
Chauncey M., 408, 411
Elise, 413
Francois, 408
Henry, 410
Isaac, 410
May, 413
William, 409
De Peyster, Estelle, 306
Frederic, 304
John W., 303
Dibrell, Anthony, 183
George G., 183
Mary E., 184
Dixon, Luther, Col., 201
Luther S., 201
Mary, 203
Nathan F., 234
Doane, George W., Rt. Rev., 285
William C., Rt. Rev., 285

Dodd, Amzi, 158
Daniel, 159
Jane, 161
Joseph S., Dr., 159
Dolliver, James J., Rev., 249
Jonathan P., 249
Mary L., 250
Dorsey, John W., 256
Stephen W., 256
Drew, Daniel, 166
Dwight, James, 357
Jane W., 357
Timothy, 357
Timothy, Rev., 357

Eads, James B., 51
Early, Jubal A., Gen., 118
Samuel H., Capt., 118
Elkins, Stephen B., 252
Ericsson, John, 96
Olof, 96
Ewing, Ellen E., 125
Thomas, 123

Fair, James G., 120
Fairbanks, Charles W., 413
Cornelia, 414
Lorison M., 413
Fairchild, Frances, 223
Jairus C., 222
Lucius, Gen., 222
Fargo, Anna H., 27
William C., 26
William G., 26
Fenton, Elizabeth, 357
Jane, 356
George W., 355
Reuben E., Gov., 355
Ferry, Thomas W., 216
William M., 216
Fessenden, Helen M., 364
Samuel, 362
Samuel C., Rev., 362
Thomas A. D., 362
Field, John, 171
Kate, 224
Joseph M., 224
Marshall, 171
Matthew, 224
Nathaniel, 224
Fish, Hamilton, 114
Julia, 116
Nicholas, Col., 114
Fishback, Frederick, 192
Martin, 192
William M., Gov., 192
Fitch, Charles E., 366
Louise L., 370
Thomas B., 367
Flint, Austin, Dr., 47
Edward, 47
Joseph H., 47
Flower, Nathan M., 152
Roswell P., 152
Sarah M., 153
Frémont, Jessie, 54
John C., 53
John C., Gen., 53

Gage, Cornelia W., 403
Eli A., 402
Justus, 402
Lyman J., 402
Sarah E., 403
Gardner, Bela, 373
Eugene C., 373
Harriet B., 375
Garrett, John, 57
John W., 57, 60
Rachel A., 63
Robert, 58
Gary, Elbert H., 421
Emma T., 423
Erastus, 421
Julia E., 423
William, 421
Gayarre, Charles E. A., 207
Gibbons, James, Cardinal, 394
Gibson, Mary, 204
Randall, 203
Randall L., 203
Goff, Nathan, Jr., 272
Gore, Nina, 429
Thomas M., 428

Thomas P., 428
Gorman, Arthur P., 246
Gough, John B., 27
Gould, Benjamin A., 212
Mary A., 214
Green, Andrew H., 281
Benjamin, 219
Harriet, 220
Richard, 219
Traill, Dr., 218
William E., 281
Guild, Charlotte H., 201
Curtis, 199

Hale, Eugene, 397
James S., 397
Mary D., 399
Hampton, Wade, Col., 269
Wade, Gen., 269
Harlan, James, 284
John M., 284
Malvina F., 285
Harris, Isham G., Gov., 235
Hart, Henry, 370
Samuel, Rev., **370**
Hartranft, John F., Gen., 100
Samuel E., 100
Haven, Gilbert, 354
Gilbert, Rev., 354
Jotham, 354
Mary, 355
Hawthorne, Julian, 286
Nathaniel, 286
Hayne, Mary M., 111
Paul H., 110, 111
Headley, Anna A., 149
Isaac, Rev., 148
Joel T., 148
Hearst, George F., 68
Hill, James, 414
James J., 414
Mary, 416
Hoar, Ebenezer R., 209
George F., 102
John, 102
Mary L., 105
Ruth A., 105
Samuel, 102, 209
Hoe, Richard M., 107
Robert, 107
Holland, Elizabeth, 302
Harrison, 300
John, 300
Josiah G., Dr., 300
Hood, John B., Gen., 70
Hopkins, Johns, 164
Samuel, 164
Hubbard, Bertha C., 327
Elbert, 326
Silas, 326
Hughes, Antoinette, 391
Charles E., Gov., 389
David C., Rev., 389
Hunt, Jonathan, 89
Peleg, 280
Richard M., 89
Thomas S., 280

Inness, George, 81

Jackson, Alexander, 86
Charles, 13
Charles T., 13
Howell E., 86
Mary E., 88
Sophia, 88
Susan, 14
Jesup, Charles, 283
Edward, 283
Maria V., 284
Morris K., 283
Johnson, Eastman, 336
Elizabeth W., 337
John, 30
Philip C., 336
Rachael E., 236
Reverdy, 30
Richard W., Gen., 236
Thomas, 236
Jones, Georgena, 199
Samuel G., 197
Thomas G., 197

Keasbey, Anthony Q., 316, 317
Edward, 316
Edward Q., 316, 317
Edwina L., 318
Keeler, Cora S., 268
James E., 266
Ralph, 266
Samuel, 266
William F., 266
Kern, Ariminta A., 420
Jacob H., 419
John W., 419
Julia A., 420
Key, David M., 239
King, Ann, 232
George, 231
Horatio, 231
Isabella G., 232
Samuel, 231
Kirkwood, Samuel J., 204

Lanier, Robert S., 132
Sidney, 131
Leslie, Frank, 257
Lick, James, 125
Linton, Eliza, 231
William J., 230
Long, Agnes, 322
Giles, 320
James, 319, 320
John D., 319, 320
Mary, 321
Miles, 320
Thomas, 320
Zadoc, 320
Loomis, Dwight, 315
Elam, 315
Jennie E., 316
Mary E., 316
Low, Abiel A., 177
Annie W. S., 179
Seth, 177

McAuley, Jerry, 172
Maria, 173
McCook, Edward M., Gen., 196
George, 196
John, Dr., 196
McCormick, Cyrus H., 29
Nettie, 30
Robert, 29
McCosh, Andrew, 3
Isabella, 7
James, Rev., 3
Jasper, 3
McCrary, George W., 181
McCulloch, Adam, 92
Hugh, 92
Susan, 93
McDonald, Araminta W., 72
John, 71
Joseph E., 71
Josephine F., 72
Nancy R., 72
McDowell, Abram, 113
Helen, 114
Irvin, Gen., 113
McQuaid, Bernard J., Rt. Rev., 375
Mackay, John W., 240
Marshall, Daniel M., 425
Lois M., 425
Thomas R., 425
Miller, Cincinnatus H., 256
Hulings, 256
Joaquin, 256
Milroy, Mary J., 181
Robert H., Gen., 180
Samuel, Gen., 180
Minturn, Anna M., 275
Robert B., 274
William, 274
Morgan, Amelia, 129
Frances L., 130
John P., 126
Joseph, 107
Juliet, 107
Junius S., 107
Morton, James T., 23
Lucinda M., 25
Oliver H. P. T., 23
Mott, James, 21
Lucretia, 20

Nelson, Knute, 434
Noble, John, 254
John W., Gen., 253
Lisabeth, 254
Nye, Clara F., 216
Edgar W., 215

Oglesby, Emma, 192
Jacob, 191
Richard J., Gov., 191
Otis, Elwell S., Gen., 380
Louise, 383
Louise B., 383
William, 380

Paddock, Algernon S., 227
Palmer, Benjamin, 270
Bertha, 272
Isaac, 238
Hannah L., 239
John M., Gen., 238
Louis D., 238
Malinda A., 239
Potter, 270
Thomas, 238
Pardee, Anna M., 187
Ario, 186
Ariovistus, 186
Eliza, 187
Parker, Cortlandt, 306
Elizabeth W., 309
James, 306
Peddie, Sarah A., 380
Thomas B., 378
Pelletreau, Helen E., 373
William S., 372
Pendleton, Alice, 68
George H., 67
Nathaniel, Maj., 67
Pennypacker, Hendrick, 312
Isaac A., Dr., 312
Jacob, 312
Samuel W., 311, 313
Virginia E., 314
Penrose, Boies, 433
Richard A., 433
Phelps, Ellen, 123
John J., 121
William W., 121
Pierpont, Francis, 254
Francis H., Gov., 254
John, 254
Julia A., 255
Pike, Albert, 184
Pinkerton, Allan, 260
William, 260
Pitkin, Eli, 173
Frederick W., 173
Pitney, Florence T., 425
Henry C., 289
Mahlon, 290, 424
Sarah L., 292
Pleasanton, Alfred, Gen., 234
Pomeroy, Anna A., 212
Hunt, 211
Mark M., 210
Pope, John, Gen., 80
Nathaniel, 80
Porter, Andrew, Gen., 391
David, 72
David D., Admiral, 72
David R., Gov., 391
Fitz-John, Gen., 242
Horace, Gen., 391
John, Capt., 242
Sophie, 392
Potter, Abby A., 329
Alonzo, 187
Alonzo, Rt. Rev., 327
Eliza R., 189
Elizabeth S., 189
Frances, 329
Henry C., Rt. Rev., 187
Joseph, 327
Robert B., Gen., 327
Potts, Benjamin F., Gen., 182
Pulitzer, Joseph, 289

Quay, Agnes, 158
Anderson B., Rev., 155
Andrew G., 158
Matthew S., 155
Richard R., 158

Ramsey, Alexander, Gov., 247
Anna E., 247
Thomas, 247
Redfield, Isaac F., 33
Ripley, George, 9
Jerome, 9
Sophia W., 10
Roach, Emeline, 40
John, 38
Roberts, Elizabeth, 340
Ellis H., 338
Watkin, 338
Robeson, George M., 144
Mary I., 145
William P., 144
Rockefeller, John D., 399
Laura C., 401
William A., 399
Rodgers, John, Admiral, 28
John, Capt., 28
Rollins, Daniel, 68
Edward H., 68
Ellen M., 68
Runyon, Abraham, 136
Clementina, 138
Theodore, 136
Rusk, Daniel, 43
Elizabeth, 45
Jeremiah M., 43
Russell, Charles T., 138
Margaret, 139
William E., 138
Ryan, Jeremiah, 383
Patrick J., Rt. Rev., 383

Sage, Charles, 154
Henry W., 153
Sanborn, John B., Gen., 264
Sartain, Emily, 228
Henry, 228
John, 227, 228
Samuel, 228
Susannah, 227
William, 228
Saxe, John G., 10
Scott, Thomas, 95
Thomas A., 95
Sewall, Arthur, 265
Emma D., 266
William D., 265
Seward, Israel, 275
Mary H., 275
Theodore F., 275
Shaw, Alice, 389
Boardman O., 386
Leslie M., 386
Roger, 386
Shelby, Betty, 233
Isaac, Gov., 232
Joseph O., Gen., 232
Smith, Birdie, 274
Charles E., 194
Edmund K., 88
Ella, 196
Emory B., 194
H. H., Prof., 273
Hoke, 273
Joseph L., 88
Nettie, 196
Samuel, 147
Silas, 287
Sophia, 147
Vivus W., 287
Smoot, Abraham O., 431
Alpha M., 431
Reed, 431
Stanford, Jane, 74
Josiah, 73
Leland, 73
Stanton, Adam, 359
Daniel, 359
John, 359
Joseph, 359
Lewis E., 358, 360
Thomas, 358, 360
Stedman, Edmund C., 288
Edmund B., Maj., 288
Griffin, 288
Laura H., 289
Stone, Alpheus F., Dr., 174
Annie G., 176
Charles P., Gen., 174

Francis, 116
Lucy, 116
Maria L., 176
Stoneman, George, Gov., 346
Story, Emeline, 92
Joseph, 91
William W., 91
Stoughton, Edwin W., 135
Thomas P., 135

Taft, Alphonso, 42
Fannie, 43
Louise M., 43
Peter R., 42
Terry, Alfred H., Gen., 34
Thayer, Sylvanus, Gen., 170
Tillman, Benjamin R., 429
Sallie, 431
Tracy, Benjamin F., Gen., 337
Delinda E., 338
Trumbull, Benjamin, 226
James H., 364
Julia M., 226
Lyman, 226
Mary J., 227
Sarah A., 365
Twain, Mark, 365

Underwood, Eugene, 429
Eugenia, 429
Oscar W., 429

Vance, David, 85
Florence S., 86
Harriet N., 86
Zebulon B., 85
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, 17
Maria L., 18
William H., 17
Vroom, Garret D. W., 384
George, 384
Peter D., 384
Peter D., Col., 384

Wade, Benjamin F., 130
James, 130
Jonathan, 130
Walker, Amasa, 149
Francis A., 149
Wallack, James W., 63
John J., 63
Wanamaker, John, 417
John N., 417
Washburn, Emory, Gov., 98
Joseph, 98
Marianne C., 100
Washburne, Elihu B., 11
Israel, 11
Watts, Eliza B., 190
Ellen C., 190
John H., 189
Thomas H., 189
Webb, Alexander S., Gen., 324
Anna E., 326
James W., Gen., 324
William R., 326
Welles, Gideon, 16
Mary J., 17
Samuel, 16
Wells, David A., 263
David D., 264
James, 263
Welsh, John, 38
Westinghouse, George, 348
Marguerite E., 354
White, Alexina, 300
Edward D., 426
Richard G., 299
Richard M., 299
Whitehouse, Evelina H., 299
Henry J., Rt. Rev., 299
Whitney, Flora, 336
James S., Gen., 334
John, 334
Josiah, 334
William C., 334
Williams, Christopher H., 435
Elizabeth D., 436
John S., 435
Willis, Nathaniel, 145
Nathaniel P., 145
Wilson, James F., 205

Winans, Julia, 34
Ross, 33
Windom, Ellen P., 135
Hezekiah, 133
William, 133
Winsor, Justin, 140
Nathaniel, 140
Wise, Anne E., 95
Henry A., 94
Henry A., Jr., 95
Isaac M., 268
John, Maj., 94
Selma, 269
Theresa, 269
Wolcott, Edward O., 193
Frances M., 194
Samuel, 193
Woolson, Charles J., 83
Constance F., 82

Yates, Catherine, 152
Henry, 151
Richard, 151
Young, Pierce M. B., 93
R. M., Dr., 93
William, Capt., 93

Zane, Charles, 240
Charles S., 240
Margaret D., 240